



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



1118.45-87513
L.C.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY



FROM THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
BY EXCHANGE OF DUPLICATES

March 22, 1918



3 2044 102 853 900



Jackson
Recitation Room
Ag. T.
Gaines

Yale University
Class '15

1234567890

A

G R E E K G R A M M A R ,

FOR THE

U S E O F L E A R N E R S .

By E. A. SOPHOCLES, A. M.

ELEVENTH EDITION.

HARTFORD.

H. HUNTINGTON, 180 MAIN STREET,

1845

Entered 1118, 45, 815 B



American Antislavery
Society, Worcester.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1838, by
H. HUNTINGTON, Jun.,
in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the District of Connecticut.

P R E F A C E.

THE materials, of which this compendious Grammar is composed, have been drawn from the best sources.

The examples given in the Syntax are taken from the following classic authors : — Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Theocritus; Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Lysias, Isocrates, Æschines, Demosthenes, Plato, Aristotle.

Those rules, which should be first read and which should be committed to memory, are printed in the largest type (as § 136. 1).

E. A. S.

NEW HAVEN,

October 20th, 1839.

CONTENTS.

PART I. LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

| | Page | | Page |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| The Greek Alphabet | 1 | Accent | 14 |
| Vowels | 4 | Eoclitics | 15 |
| Diphthongs | 5 | Contraction | 17 |
| Breathings | 6 | Ornals | 18 |
| Consonants | 6 | Elision | 19 |
| Euphonic Changes | 7 | Syncope, Metathesis, and Aphoresis | 19 |
| Movable Consonants | 11 | Punctuation | 20 |
| Syllables | 12 | Pronunciation | 20 |
| Quantity of Syllables | 13 | | |

PART II. INFLECTION OF WORDS.

| | | | |
|--|----|--|-----|
| Parts of Speech | 23 | Augment | 24 |
| Noun | 23 | Syllabic Augment | 24 |
| First Declension | 24 | Temporal Augment | 25 |
| Second Declension | 27 | Augment of Compound Verbs | 27 |
| Third Declension | 30 | Verbal Roots and Terminations | 27 |
| Syncopated Nouns of the Third Declension | 36 | Indicative Mood | 29 |
| Contracta of the Third Declension | 37 | Subjunctive Mood | 29 |
| Indeclinable Nouns | 42 | Optative Mood | 29 |
| Anomalous Nouns | 42 | Imperative Mood | 29 |
| Defective Nouns | 45 | Infinitive Mood | 29 |
| Adjectives | 45 | Participle | 29 |
| Adjectives in <i>ος</i> | 46 | Perfect and Pluperfect Passive and Middle | 29 |
| Adjectives in <i>ως</i> | 48 | Aorist Passive | 30 |
| Adjectives in <i>ης</i> | 48 | Aspect of Verbs | 30 |
| Adjectives in <i>ες</i> and <i>ις</i> | 49 | Formation of the Tenses | 30 |
| Adjectives in <i>αι</i> , <i>αι</i> , <i>ην</i> , <i>ουε</i> , <i>ηε</i> , <i>ην</i> , <i>εν</i> | 49 | Present Active | 101 |
| Adjectives of one ending | 54 | Imperfect Active | 105 |
| Compound Adjectives | 54 | First and Second Perfect Active | 106 |
| Anomalous and Defective Adjectives | 55 | First and Second Pluperfect Active | 106 |
| Degree of Comparison | 57 | First and Second Future Active | 108 |
| Comparison by <i>ταῦτος</i> , <i>ταῦτας</i> | 57 | First and Second Aorist Active | 116 |
| Comparison by <i>τούτος</i> , <i>τούτας</i> | 58 | Present and Imperfect Passive | 118 |
| Anomalous and Defective Comparison | 59 | Pluperfect Passive | 118 |
| Numerals | 61 | First and Second Aorist Passive | 114 |
| Cardinal Numbers | 61 | First, Second, and Third Future Passive | 116 |
| Ordinal Numbers | 61 | Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect, | 116 |
| Numerical Substantives, Adjectives, and Adverbs | 63 | Middle | 116 |
| Article | 64 | First and Second Future Middle | 116 |
| Pronoun | 65 | First and Second Aorist Middle | 117 |
| Personal Pronoun | 65 | Contract Verb | 118 |
| Reflexive Pronoun | 67 | Verb in <i>με</i> | 119 |
| Possessive Pronoun | 68 | Anomalous Verbs | 125 |
| Interrogative Pronoun | 68 | Adverb | 126 |
| Indefinite Pronoun | 69 | Comparison of Adverbs | 171 |
| Demonstrative Pronoun | 69 | Derivation of Words | 172 |
| Relative Pronoun | 70 | Derivation of Substantives | 172 |
| Reciprocal Pronoun | 71 | Derivation of Adjectives | 175 |
| Pronominal Adjectives | 71 | Derivation of Verbs | 176 |
| Verb | 73 | Composition of Words | 177 |

PART III. SYNTAX.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--|-----|
| Substantive | 179 | Passive | 229 |
| Adjective | 180 | Middle | 230 |
| Article | 181 | Deponent Verbs | 230 |
| Pronoun | 185 | Tenses | 232 |
| Personal Pronoun | 185 | Present, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future | 232 |
| Reflexive Pronoun | 187 | Imperfect | 234 |
| Possessive Pronoun | 188 | Third Future | 234 |
| Interrogative Pronoun | 188 | Aorist | 235 |
| Indefinite Pronoun | 188 | Moods | 235 |
| Demonstrative Pronoun | 189 | Indicative | 235 |
| Relative Pronoun | 190 | Subjunctive | 237 |
| Reciprocal Pronoun | 194 | Optative | 239 |
| Subject and Predicate | 194 | Imperative | 242 |
| Object | 201 | Imitative | 242 |
| Accusative | 209 | Participle | 245 |
| Genitive | 207 | Adverb | 245 |
| Dative | 231 | Preposition | 249 |
| Vocative | 237 | Conjunction | 252 |
| Voices | 237 | Interjection | 255 |
| Active | 237 | Irregular Constructions | 257 |

PART IV. VERSIFICATION.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Fest | 260 | Dactylic Verses | 264 |
| Trochaeic Verses | 261 | Anapaestic Verses | 265 |
| Iambic Verse | 262 | | |

PART I.

LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

THE GREEK ALPHABET.

§ 1. 1. The Greek alphabet consists of the following twenty-four letters:

| Figure. | Representative. | Name. |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A α | A a | *Αλφα Alpha |
| B β β | B b | Βῆτα Beta |
| Γ γ Γ | G g | Γάμμα Gamma |
| Δ δ Δ | D d | Δέλτα Delta |
| E ε | E ē | *Εψιλόν Epsilon |
| Z ζ | Z z | Ζῆτα Zeta |
| H η | E ē | *Ητα Eta |
| Θ θ θ | TH th | Θητα Theta |
| I ι | I i | *Ιῶτα Iota |
| K κ | K k | Κάππα Kappa |
| Λ λ | L l | Λάμβδα Lambda |
| M μ | M m | Mū Mu or My |
| N ν | N n | Nū Nu or Ny |
| Ξ ξ | X x | Ξῖ Xi |
| O ο | O ö | *Ομικρόν Omicron |
| Π π π | P p | Πῖ Pi |
| R ρ | R r | *Ρῶ Rho |
| Σ σ s final | S s | Σίγμα Sigma |
| T τ τ | T t | Ταῦ Tau |
| Υ υ u or y | U or Y u or y | *Υψιλόν Upsilon |
| Φ φ | PH ph | Φῖ Phi |
| Χ χ | CH ch | Χῖ Chi |
| Ψ ψ | PS ps | Ψῖ Psi |
| Ω ω | O ö | *Ωμέγα Omegz |

2. These letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. The vowels are α , ϵ , η , ι , \o ; ν , ω . The consonants are β , γ , δ , ζ , θ , χ , λ , μ , ν , ξ , π , ρ , σ , τ , φ , χ , ψ .

NOTE 1. E was originally used both as a vowel and as a breathing. It was qualified by the adjective $\psi\lambdaός$, *smooth* (*not aspirated*), only when it was used as a vowel: Anciently this vowel stood also for η and the diphthong ω . E. g. $\alpha\beta\eta\epsilon$ was written AIΘEP.

H was originally equivalent to the rough breathing. E. g. Ηνας was written ΗΕΠΑΡ, Ηθυδε, ΗΕΘΜΟΣ.

O stood also for ω and the diphthong $\sigma\omega$. E. g. πάσχω was written ΠΑ-ΞΧΟ, ιχσων, ΕΧΟΣΙ. It seems, that there was a time when O and Ω were distinguished from each other only by their size: hence the epithets μικρόν, *small*, and μιγά, *large*.

T also was originally used both as a vowel and as a breathing. It was called $\psi\lambdaός$, only when it was used as a vowel. As a breathing, or rather as a consonant, it was probably equivalent to the obsolete letter digamma. The modern Greeks still pronounce it like v or f , in the diphthongs σv and σu .

NOTE 2. Before the introduction of Φ and Χ, the Greeks wrote ΠΗ for Φ, and ΚΗ for Χ. E. g. they wrote ΕΚΠΗΗΑΝΤΟΙ Ἐκφάντη, ΕΠΕΤ-ΚΗΟΜΕΝΟΣ ιπικάμπονος. Here H is equivalent to the rough breathing.

TH was probably never used for Θ.

They wrote also ΚΣ or ΧΣ for Σ, and ΦΣ for Ψ. E. g. ΔΕΚΣΑΙ for δέξαι, ΤΠΕΔΕΧΕΣΑΤΟ for ιπιδίξατο, ΦΣΥΧΑΣ for ψυχάς.

NOTE 3. The most ancient Greek alphabet had three other letters, which disappeared from it in later times, and then were called ιπισημα, *numeral marks*. These are F or ς , Ο or λ , and Π .

F or ς , Βαῦ, *Vau*, or Δίγαμμα, *Digamma*, (that is, *double gamma*, so called on account of its form F,) corresponds to the Latin F or V. It is still to be seen in some ancient inscriptions.

Ο or λ , Κίριτσα, *Koppa*, corresponds to the Latin Q. It was probably a deep guttural.

Π , Σάν or Σαμπή, *San* or *Sampi*, was perhaps sounded like the English sh.

REMARK. The mark ς representing στ must not be confounded with the digamma.

NOTE 4. We observe, that σ is used only at the beginning or middle, and ξ at the end of a word. E. g. σεσωμένος, not ς εσωμένος.

Some editors unnecessarily put ξ at the end of a word compounded with another. E. g. εἰσέρχομαι for εἰσέρχεμαι, δυστυχής for δυστυχῆς, ὥστις for ὥστις.

NOTE 5. The letters of the Greek alphabet are employed also as *numeral figures*. The first eight letters denote *units*.

the next eight, *tens*, and the last eight, *hundreds*. The obsolete letters ς , ζ , ϖ , denote 6, 90, 900, respectively.

Observe, that the letters denoting units, tens, or hundreds, have an accent above.

Thousands commence the alphabet again, with a stroke underneath.

Here follows a table of numerals.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|-----|-----------|------|
| α' | 1 | $\iota\alpha'$ | 11 | λ' | 30 | ν' | 400 |
| β' | 2 | $\iota\beta'$ | 12 | μ' | 40 | ϕ' | 500 |
| γ' | 3 | $\iota\gamma'$ | 13 | ν' | 50 | χ' | 600 |
| δ' | 4 | $\iota\delta'$ | 14 | ξ' | 60 | ψ' | 700 |
| ϵ' | 5 | $\iota\epsilon'$ | 15 | \circ' | 70 | ω' | 800 |
| ζ' | 6 | $\iota\zeta'$ | 16 | π' | 80 | ϖ' | 900 |
| ζ' | 7 | $\iota\zeta'$ | 17 | Λ' | 90 | α' | 1000 |
| η' | 8 | $\iota\eta'$ | 18 | ρ' | 100 | β' | 2000 |
| ϑ' | 9 | $\iota\vartheta'$ | 19 | σ' | 200 | γ' | 3000 |
| ι' | 10 | κ' | 20 | τ' | 300 | | &c. |

Examples, $\alpha\omega\lambda\eta = 1838$, $\alpha\psi\omega\zeta = 1776$, $\alpha\omega\chi\alpha = 1821$.

NOTE 6. There is another method of writing *numerals*, in which I , II , III , IV , H , HH , X , XX , M , respectively denote, 'Ios, one, Ήέντις, five, Δέκα, ten, Πεντάκις Δέκα, five times ten, or fifty, Ἐκατόν (anciently ΗΕΚΑΤΟΝ), hundred, Πεντάκις Ἐκατόν, five hundred, Χλίδιοι, thousand, Πεντάκις Χλίδιοι, five thousand, Μύριοι, ten thousand. (§ 60.)

Here follows a table.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|-----|----------------------------|-------|
| I | 1 | $\Delta\pi II$ | 17 | $\overline{\text{H}} H$ | 600 |
| II | 2 | $\Delta\pi III$ | 18 | $\overline{\text{H}} HH$ | 700 |
| III | 3 | $\Delta\pi IIII$ | 19 | $\overline{\text{H}} HHH$ | 800 |
| IV | 4 | $\Delta\Delta$ | 20 | $\overline{\text{H}} HHHH$ | 900 |
| Π | 5 | $\Delta\Delta\Delta$ | 30 | X | 1000 |
| III | 6 | $\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta$ | 40 | XX | 2000 |
| $III I$ | 7 | $\overline{\text{H}} I$ | 50 | XXX | 3000 |
| $III II$ | 8 | $\overline{\text{H}} I A$ | 60 | $XXXX$ | 4000 |
| $III III$ | 9 | $\overline{\text{H}} I \Delta$ | 70 | $\overline{\text{H}}$ | 5000 |
| Δ | 10 | $\overline{\text{H}} \Delta \Delta \Delta$ | 80 | $\overline{\text{H}} X$ | 6000 |
| ΔI | 11 | $\overline{\text{H}} \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta$ | 90 | $\overline{\text{H}} XX$ | 7000 |
| ΔII | 12 | $\overline{\text{H}} \Delta$ | 100 | $\overline{\text{H}} XXX$ | 8000 |
| ΔIII | 13 | $\overline{\text{H}} H$ | 200 | $\overline{\text{H}} XXXX$ | 9000 |
| $\Delta IIII$ | 14 | $\overline{\text{H}} HH$ | 300 | M | 10000 |
| $\Delta \Pi$ | 15 | $\overline{\text{H}} HHH$ | 400 | MX | 11000 |
| $\Delta III I$ | 16 | $\overline{\text{H}}$ | 500 | | &c. |

VOWELS.

§ 2. There are five *short* vowels, and five corresponding *long* ones. The short vowels are *ă*, *ɛ*, *ĭ*, *o*, *ŭ*; the long vowels are *ă*, *η*, *ī*, *ω*, *ū*.

The mark (-) is placed over a short vowel, and the mark (-), over a long one. These marks, however, are necessary only in the case of *α*, *ι*, and *υ*, since the letters *η* and *ω* represent long *E* and *O* respectively.

NOTE 1. The vowels *ɛ* and *o* are often called *the short vowels*, *η* and *ω*, *the long vowels*, and *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *the doubtful vowels*.

REMARK. By the term, *doubtful*, we are not to understand that the quantity of *α*, *ι*, *υ*, is uncertain in any given syllable, but that in some syllables these vowels are always long, and in others always short. E. g. *v* in the words θῦμός, πῦρός *wheat*, is always long; in the words πῦλη, ὑπό, always short.

There are, indeed, instances where the quantity of these letters is variable, as *α* in Ἀργεῖς, *i* in μυθίxη, and *v* in κορύνη; but we should recollect, that the sounds *E* and *O* also are, in certain instances, variable, as ξηρός and ξερός, λωμεν and λομεν.

NOTE 2. In strictness, the Greek alphabet has but five vowels, *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*, *U*. The long vowels differ from the short ones in *quantity*, but not in *quality*.

NOTE 3. COMMUTATION OF VOWELS. (1) When from any cause the vowels *ɛ* and *o* are to be lengthened, they are generally changed into the diphthongs *ei* and *ou*, rather than into their corresponding long ones *η* and *ω*. E. g. ξεῖρος for ξέρος, μοῦρος for μόρος.

(2) In some instances *o* is lengthened into *oi*. E. g. πολα for πόνα.

(3) The vowel *ă* often passes into *ai* or *η*. E. g. αἰσι from ἀεὶ, εἴθηλα from θάλλω.

(4) The vowels *ă* and *ɛ* are frequently interchanged. E. g. Ionic τέσσερες for τέσσαρες, Doric πιάζω for πιέζω.

(5) The syllables *ăo* and *ăw* are often changed into *aw*. E. g. Attic λαώς for λαός, Ionic ἐφετμίῶν for ἐφετμᾶων.

(6) The vowels *ă* and *η* are interchanged. E. g. Doric ἄ for η, Ionic πρῆγμα for πρᾶγμα.

The use of $\bar{\alpha}$ for η is one of the leading peculiarities of the Doric dialect. The use of η for $\bar{\alpha}$ is peculiar to the Ionic.

(7) The vowels $\bar{\alpha}$ and ω are sometimes interchanged. E. g. $\chi\bar{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ and $\chi\bar{\rho}\omega\zeta\omega$.

(8) The vowels ϵ and σ are often interchanged. E. g. $\tau\acute{e}\tau\rho\varphi\alpha$ from $\tau\acute{e}\pi\omega$.

(9) The vowels η and ω are, in some instances, interchanged. E. g. $\pi\bar{\eta}\sigma\sigma\omega$ and $\pi\bar{\omega}\sigma\sigma\omega$.

DIPHTHONGS.

§ 3. 1. There are fourteen diphthongs, of which seven, $\bar{\alpha}i$, $\bar{\alpha}u$, ϵi , ϵu , σi , σu , and $\bar{\nu}i$, begin with a short vowel, and seven, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{o}$, $\bar{\alpha}v$, η , ηv , ω , ωv , and $\bar{\nu}v$, with a long one. The former are called *proper diphthongs*, and the latter, *improper diphthongs*.

The i is written under the long vowel, and is called *iota subscript*. In capitals it is written as a regular letter. E. g. $\overline{\text{THI}} \; \text{'ΑΓΙΑΙ}, \bar{\iota}\bar{\eta} \; \bar{\alpha}\bar{y}\bar{i}\bar{q} \cdot \overline{\text{TΩI}} \; \Sigma\bar{\Omega}\bar{I}, \bar{\tau}\bar{\omega} \; \sigma\bar{o}\bar{q}\bar{\omega} \cdot \text{'Αιδω}, \ddot{\alpha}\bar{d}\bar{\omega}$.

2. The diphthongs are represented in English as follows:

| <i>Proper diphthongs.</i> | | <i>Improper diphthongs.</i> | |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| αi | by ai | $\bar{\alpha}i$ | by $\bar{\alpha}i$ |
| αv | " au | $\bar{\alpha}v$ | " $\bar{\alpha}u$ |
| ϵi | " ei | η | " $\bar{e}i$ |
| ϵu | " eu | ηv | " $\bar{e}u$ |
| | | ω | by $\bar{\alpha}$ |
| | | ωv | " $\bar{\alpha}v$ |
| | | $\bar{\nu}i$ | " $\bar{\nu}i$ |

NOTE 1. The diphthong ωv belongs to the Ionic dialect. It may be doubted whether the diphthong $\bar{\nu}i$ was ever used.

NOTE 2. In the *improper diphthongs*, the second vowel was nearly swallowed up by the preceding long one, which long vowel constituted the leading element of these diphthongs.

NOTE 3. COMMUTATION OF DIPHTHONGS. (1) The Ionians often use ωv for αv . E. g. $\theta\bar{a}\bar{\nu}\mu\alpha$ for $\theta\bar{a}\bar{\nu}\mu\alpha$. (§ 3. N. 1.)

(2) The Ionians use ηi for ϵi . E. g. $\bar{\alpha}\gamma\bar{\gamma}\eta\bar{i}\bar{o}\bar{v}$ for $\bar{\alpha}\gamma\bar{\gamma}\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{o}\bar{v}$, $\beta\bar{a}\bar{s}\bar{i}\bar{l}\bar{\eta}\bar{i}\bar{\eta}$ for $\beta\bar{a}\bar{s}\bar{i}\bar{l}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{i}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\eta}$.

(3) They use η for αi . E. g. $\tau\bar{i}\bar{m}\bar{\eta}\bar{\sigma}\bar{i}$ for $\tau\bar{i}\bar{m}\bar{\alpha}\bar{i}\bar{\sigma}\bar{i}$.

(4) The Dorians use ω for αv . E. g. $\mu\bar{\omega}\sigma\sigma$ for $\mu\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}\sigma\sigma$. For αv before σ they often use σi . E. g. $\mu\bar{\omega}\bar{\sigma}\sigma$ for $\mu\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\sigma$.

BREATHINGS.

§ 4. 1. Every Greek word beginning with a vowel must have either the *rough breathing* (῾), or the *smooth breathing* (᾽), over that vowel. E. g.

ἀκούω, ἐπόμενος.

NOTE 1. The vowel *υ* at the beginning of a word takes the rough breathing. E. g. ὑμεῖς, ὑνό. Except the Epic pronouns ὕμιν, ὕμαν, and ὕμε. (§ 64. N. 2.)

2. The rough breathing is placed also over *ρ* at the beginning of a word. E. g.

φεῦμα, φάδιος.

3. When *ρ* is doubled in the middle of a word, the first one takes the smooth breathing, and the other, the rough breathing. E. g. ἄρρητος.

4. The breathing, as also the accent (§ 19. 5), is placed over the second vowel of the diphthong. E. g. αὐτός, αἴρω, νίος, οὔτος.

Except the improper diphthongs *α*, *η*, *ψ*. E. g. ᾥδω, γδον, φδή. So in capitals, "Αιδω, Ηιδον, Γιιδή."

5. The *rough breathing* corresponds to the English *h*. E. g. ἵππος, οὔτος, φεῦμα, ἄρρητος, in English letters *hippos*, *houtos*, *rheuma*, *arrhetos*.

NOTE 2. The *smooth breathing* represents the *effort*, with which a vowel, not depending on a preceding letter, is pronounced. Let, for example, the learner pronounce first the word, *act*, and then, *enact*, and mark the difference between the *a* in the first, and the *a* in the second word. He will perceive, that the utterance of *a* in *act*, requires more effort than that of *a* in *enact*.

CONSONANTS.

§ 5. 1. The consonants *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, are, on account of their gliding pronunciation, called *liquids*.

2. The consonants *ζ*, *ξ*, *ψ*, are called *double consonants*; because *ζ* stands for *δσ*, *ξ* for *χσ*, and *ψ* for *πσ*.

NOTE 1. The preposition $\epsilon\kappa$ in composition never coalesces with the following σ . E. g. $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\sigma\pi\zeta\omega$, not $\epsilon\zeta\kappa\alpha\sigma\pi\zeta\omega$.

NOTE 2. It is not exactly correct to say that ζ stands for $\delta\sigma$, since, according to the Greek notions of euphony, a lingual is always dropped before σ (§ 10. 2). In strictness ζ is a *mixture* of δ and σ , just as e is compounded of a and i , o of a and u , and b of m and p .

With respect to its making position (§ 17. 2), this was probably owing to its strong vocal hissing.

3. The consonants π , β , φ , χ , γ , χ , τ , δ , ϑ , are called *mutes*. They are divided into

smooth mutes π , χ , τ ,

middle mutes β , γ , δ ,

rough mutes φ , χ , ϑ .

These letters correspond to each other in the perpendicular direction. E. g. φ is the corresponding rough of π .

4. The letter σ , on account of its hissing sound, is called the *sibilant* letter.

NOTE 3. The consonants ν , ρ , ς , ξ , ψ , are the only ones that can stand at the end of a genuine Greek word.

Except χ in the preposition $\epsilon\kappa$ and the adverb $o\bar{\nu}\kappa$.

§ 6. According to the organs with which they are pronounced, the consonants are divided into

labials π , β , φ , μ ,

linguals τ , δ , ϑ , ζ , σ , λ , ν , ρ ,

palatals χ , γ , χ .

The *labials* are pronounced chiefly with the *lips*; the *linguals*, with the *tongue*; and the *palatals*, with the *palate*.

NOTE. **COMMUTATION OF CONSONANTS.** (1) The Dorians generally use $\sigma\delta$ for ζ . E. g. $\kappa\omega\mu\sigma\delta\omega$ for $\kappa\omega\mu\zeta\omega$. This takes place in the middle of a word.

(2) The Attics use $\tau\tau$ for $\sigma\sigma$. E. g. $\pi\varrho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$ for $\pi\varrho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$.

(3) In some instances $\varrho\varrho$ is used for $\varrho\sigma$. E. g. $\ddot{\alpha}\varrho\varrho\eta\gamma$ for $\ddot{\alpha}\varrho\sigma\eta\gamma$.

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 7. When a labial (π , β , φ), or a palatal (χ , γ , χ), happens to stand before a lingual (τ , δ , ϑ); the former is changed into its

corresponding smooth, middle, or rough, according as the latter is smooth, middle, or rough, (§ 5. 3.) E. g.

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| τέτριπ-ται | for τέτριβ-ται | ἔτρικ-θην | for ἔτριβ-θην |
| γέγραπ-ται | " γέγραφ-ται | ἔτύφ-θην | " ἔτύπ-θην |
| ῆκ-ται | " ἥγ-ται | ἔπλεχ-θην | " ἔπλέκ-θην |
| τέτευκ-ται | " τέτευχ-ται | ἔλεχ-θην | " ἔλέγ-θην. |

So ἔβδομος from ἐπτά, ὅγδος from ὀκτώ, ἐπιγράφθην for ἐπιγράφην.

So in Latin, *nuptum* for *nubtum*, *actus* for *agtus*, *vectum* for *vehitum*.

NOTE. Except *x* in the preposition *ἐκ*. E. g. ἐκδέρω, ἐκ-θράσκω, not ἐγδέρω, ἐχθράσκω.

§ 8. 1. A labial (π , β , ϕ) before μ is always changed into μ . E. g.

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| λέλειμ-μαι | for λέλειπ-μαι | γέγραμ-μαι | for γέγραφ-μαι. |
| τέτριμ-μαι | " τέτριβ-μαι | τέθραμ-μαι | " τέθραφ-μαι. |

2. A labial (β , ϕ) before σ is changed into π . According to § 5. 2, the combination $\pi\sigma$ is represented by ψ . E. g.

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| τρίψω | for τριβ-σω | γράψω | for γράφ-σω. |
|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|

So in Latin, *nupsi* for *nubsi*, *lapsus* for *labsus*.

§ 9. 1. A palatal (χ , γ) before μ is generally changed into γ . E. g.

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| πέπλεγ-μαι | for πέπλεχ-μαι | τέτευγ-μαι | for τέτευχ-μαι. |
|------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|

NOTE. The preposition *ἐκ* remains unaltered before μ . E. g. ἐκματ-ρω, ἐκμετρέω, not ἐγματ-ρω, ἐγμετρέω.

2. A palatal (γ , χ) before σ is changed into χ . According to § 5. 2, the combination $\chi\sigma$ is represented by ξ . E. g.

| | | | |
|------|------------|-------|--------------|
| λέξω | for λέγ-σω | τεύξω | for τεύχ-σω. |
|------|------------|-------|--------------|

So in Latin, *texi* for *tegsi*, *traxi* for *trahsi*.

§ 10. 1. A lingual (τ , δ , θ , ζ) before μ is often changed into σ . E. g.

| | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| ἥσ-μαι | for ṥδ-μαι | πέπεισ-μαι | for πέπειθ-μαι |
| πλάσ-μαι | " πλάθ-μαι | φρόντισ-μαι | " φρόντιζ-μαι. |

2. A lingual (τ , δ , θ , ζ) is always dropped before σ . E. g.

| | | | |
|-------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| πέ-σω | for πέτ-σω | πλά-σω | for πλάθ-σω |
| ἄ-σω | " ἄδ-σω | φροντί-σω | " φροντίζ-σω. |

So in Latin, *amans* for *amants*, *monens* for *monents*, *lusi* for *ludsi*.

3. A lingual (τ , δ , ϑ , ζ) before another lingual is often changed into σ . E. g.

| | |
|--|---|
| $\eta\sigma-\tau\alpha$ for $\eta\delta-\tau\alpha$ | $\pi\acute{e}plas-tai$ for $\pi\acute{e}plath-tai$ |
| $\eta\iota-\tau\epsilon$ " $\eta\delta-\tau\epsilon$ | $\varphi\acute{o}ntis-t\acute{e}s$ " $\varphi\acute{o}nti\zeta-t\acute{e}s$. |

4. A lingual (τ , δ , ϑ , ζ) before a palatal (χ , γ , χ) is always dropped. E. g. $\eta\tau\chi\alpha$ for $\eta\delta-\chi\alpha$, $\pi\acute{e}pe\iota\chi\alpha$ for $\pi\acute{e}p\acute{e}\iota\vartheta-\chi\alpha$, $\pi\acute{e}\varphi\acute{o}\nu-\chi\alpha$ for $\pi\acute{e}\varphi\acute{o}\nu\zeta-\chi\alpha$.

NOTE 1. The omission of a lingual before σ or ν does not affect the quantity of the preceding vowel.

NOTE 2. In the Epic language the τ of the preposition $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ is changed into the following consonant. E. g. $\kappa\alpha\gamma\acute{e}\nu$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\gamma\acute{e}\nu$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\gamma\acute{e}\nu$, $\kappa\acute{a}\lambda\lambda\iota\omega\sigma$ for $\kappa\acute{a}\tau\lambda\iota\omega\sigma$ for $\kappa\acute{a}\tau\alpha\lambda\iota\omega\sigma$.

Before two consonants the τ of this preposition is dropped. E. g. $\kappa\acute{a}\sigma\chi\acute{e}\sigma$ for $\kappa\acute{a}\tau\sigma\chi\acute{e}\sigma$ for $\kappa\acute{a}\tau\iota\sigma\chi\acute{e}\sigma$.

§ 11. The letter σ cannot stand between two consonants. E. g. $\gamma\acute{e}\varphi\acute{a}\tau\vartheta\tau\alpha$ for $\gamma\acute{e}\varphi\acute{a}\tau\vartheta-\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\acute{a}\lambda\tau\vartheta\tau\alpha$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\acute{a}\lambda-\sigma\theta\alpha$.

§ 12. 1. Before a labial (π , β , φ), ν is changed into μ . E. g.

| | |
|---|---|
| $\acute{\epsilon}\mu-\pi\acute{e}\pi\tau\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\pi\acute{e}\pi\tau\omega$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\mu-\varphi\alpha\nu\acute{s}$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\varphi\alpha\nu\acute{s}$ |
| $\sigma\nu\mu-\beta\acute{a}\iota\nu\omega$ " $\sigma\nu\nu-\beta\acute{a}\iota\nu\omega$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\mu-\psi\chi\acute{o}\sigma$ " $\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\psi\chi\acute{o}\sigma$. |

So in Latin, *imbellis* for *inbellis*, *impius* for *inpius*.

2. Before a palatal (χ , γ , χ), ν is changed into γ . E. g.

| | |
|--|--|
| $\sigma\nu\gamma-\chi\acute{a}\iota\omega$ for $\sigma\nu\nu-\chi\acute{a}\iota\omega$ | $\sigma\nu\gamma-\gamma\acute{e}\nu\acute{s}$ for $\sigma\nu\nu-\gamma\acute{e}\nu\acute{s}$ |
| $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma-\xi\acute{e}\omega$ " $\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\xi\acute{e}\omega$ | $\sigma\nu\gamma-\chi\acute{e}\omega$ " $\sigma\nu\nu-\chi\acute{e}\omega$. |

REMARK. The combinations $\gamma\gamma$, $\gamma\chi$, $\gamma\xi$, $\gamma\chi$, are represented in English by *ng*, *nc* or *nk*, *nx*, *nch*, respectively. E. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{o}\sigma$ *angos*, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\acute{o}\nu$ *ancon* or *ankon*, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\xi\omega$ *anxo*, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\omega$ *ancho*.

3. Before a liquid (λ , μ , ϱ), ν is changed into that liquid E. g.

| | |
|---|---|
| $\sigma\nu\lambda-\lambda\acute{e}\gamma\omega$ for $\sigma\nu\nu-\lambda\acute{e}\gamma\omega$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\mu-\mu\acute{e}\nu\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\mu\acute{e}\nu\omega$ |
| $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda-\lambda\acute{e}\gamma\omega$ " $\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\lambda\acute{e}\gamma\omega$ | $\sigma\nu\varrho-\varrho\acute{e}\omega$ " $\sigma\nu\nu-\varrho\acute{e}\omega$. |

So in Latin, *colligo* for *conligo*, *commotus* for *conmotus*, *corruptus* for *conruptus*.

4. Before σ or ζ , ν is dropped. E. g. $\delta\acute{a}\mu\sigma-\sigma\iota$ for $\delta\acute{a}\mu\sigma\sigma-\sigma\iota$, $\sigma\nu\zeta\acute{u}\gamma\sigma\omega$ for $\sigma\nu\nu-\zeta\acute{u}\gamma\sigma\omega$.

5. In many instances, after ν has been dropped before σ , the preceding short vowel is lengthened. \acute{E} and σ are changed into $\acute{e}\iota$ and $\acute{o}\sigma$ respectively (§ 2. N. 3). E. g.

| | |
|---|---|
| $\mu\acute{e}\lambda\sigma-\sigma\iota$ for $\mu\acute{e}\lambda\sigma\sigma-\sigma\iota$ | $\tau\acute{i}\theta\acute{e}\iota-\sigma\iota$ for $\tau\acute{i}\theta\acute{e}\iota\sigma-\sigma\iota$ |
| $\tau\acute{e}\tau\acute{u}\varphi\acute{a}\sigma-\sigma\iota$ " $\tau\acute{e}\tau\acute{u}\varphi\acute{a}\sigma\sigma-\sigma\iota$ | $\tau\acute{u}\pi\tau\acute{o}\nu-\sigma\iota$ " $\tau\acute{u}\pi\tau\acute{o}\nu\sigma-\sigma\iota$. |

This lengthening almost always takes place when *ντ*, *νθ*, *νθ*, are dropped before *σ* (§§ 10. 2 : 12. 4). E. g.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>γράμμα-ς</i> | for <i>γράμματ-ς</i> | <i>λέου-σι</i> | for <i>λέοντ-σι</i> |
| <i>τυφθεί-ς</i> | “ <i>τυφθέντ-ς</i> | <i>σπεί-σω</i> | “ <i>σπένθ-σω</i> |
| <i>δεικνύ-ς</i> | “ <i>δεικνύντ-ς</i> | <i>πεί-σομαι</i> | “ <i>πένθ-σομαι</i> |

NOTE 1. We must not suppose that the omission of the lingual has anything to do with the lengthening of the vowel before *σ*. (§ 10. 2, N. 1).

NOTE 2. In some instances, *ν* before *σ* is changed into *σ*. E. g. *σύσσωμος* for *σύνσωμος*.

NOTE 3. The preposition *ἐν* remains unaltered before *ρ*, *σ*, *ζ*. E. g. *ἐνράπτω*, *ἐνσάττω*, *ἐνεύγρυμη*.

NOTE 4. In the following words *ν* is not dropped before *σ*. *κένσαι* (from *κεντέω*), *πέπανσις*, *πέφανσαι* (from *φαίνω*). Also in the ending *νς* of the third declension (§ 36. 1), as *ἄμινς*. Also in the word *πάλιν*, in composition, as *παλινστομέω*.

§ 13. At the beginning of a word *ρ* is generally doubled, when, in the formation of a word, it happens to stand between two vowels. E. g.

περιρρέω from *περὶ* and *ῥέω* *ἔρχευκα* for *ἔρευκα*.

§ 14. 1. When, in the formation of a compound word, a smooth consonant (*π*, *κ*, *τ*) happens to stand before a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant and the rough breathing form a corresponding rough consonant (*φ*, *χ*, *θ*). E. g.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| <i>ἀφ-ῆμι</i> | for <i>ἀπ-ῆμι</i> | <i>καθ-αίρεσις</i> | for <i>κατ-αἴρεσις</i> |
| <i>δεκ-ῆμερος</i> | “ <i>δεκ-ῆμερος</i> | <i>αὐθ-ήμερος</i> | “ <i>αὐτ-ήμερος</i> |

NOTE 1. In the words *τέθριππον* (*τέτταρες*, *ἴππος*), *φροῦρος* (*πρό*, *όδός*), *θοιμάτιον* (*τὸ ίμάτιον*), *θατέρον* (*τοῦ ξιέρον*), the rough breathing affects the smooth mute, although it does not immediately come in contact with it.

2. When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough. E. g.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <i>ἀφ' οὐ</i> | for <i>ἀπ' οὐ</i> | <i>μεθ' ἡμῶν</i> | for <i>μετ' ἡμῶν</i> |
| <i>καθ' δαυτόν</i> | “ <i>κατ' δαυτόν</i> | <i>οὐχ ὑμῶν</i> | “ <i>οὐκ ὑμῶν</i> |

NOTE 2. The Ionic dialect violates these rules. E. g. *ἀττικέθαι* for *ἀφιεθαι*, *κατιθεῖ* for *καθιθεῖ*, *οὐκ οἰος* for *οὐχ οἰος*.

3. If two successive syllables would each have a rough con-

sonant (φ , χ , θ), the first rough consonant is often changed into its corresponding smooth (π , κ , τ). E. g.

| | |
|---|---|
| $\pi\acute{e}\varphi\eta\mu$ for $\varphi\acute{e}\varphi\eta\mu$ | $\tau\acute{e}\theta\eta\mu$ for $\theta\acute{e}\theta\eta\mu$ |
| $\kappa\acute{e}\chi\alpha\nu\mu$ “ $\chi\acute{e}\chi\alpha\nu\mu$ | $\tau\acute{e}\chi\alpha\nu\mu$ “ $\theta\acute{e}\chi\alpha\nu\mu$. |

This change takes place in almost all *reduplications*.

NOTE 3. The *first aorist passive* deviates from this rule. E. g. $\dot{\alpha}\varphi\acute{e}\theta\eta\mu$, $\dot{\epsilon}\chi\acute{u}\theta\eta\mu$, not $\dot{\alpha}\acute{e}\theta\eta\mu$, $\dot{\epsilon}\acute{u}\theta\eta\mu$.

Except $\dot{\epsilon}\acute{e}\theta\eta\mu$ from $\tau\acute{e}\theta\eta\mu$, and $\dot{\epsilon}\acute{u}\theta\eta\mu$ from $\theta\acute{u}\omega$.

NOTE 4. The termination $\theta\iota$ of the *imperative active* (§ 88. 1) is changed into $\tau\iota$, if the preceding syllable has a rough consonant. E. g. $\tau\acute{u}\varphi\theta\eta\tau\iota$ for $\tau\acute{u}\varphi\theta\eta\theta\iota$, $\tau\acute{e}\theta\eta\tau\iota$ for $\tau\acute{e}\theta\eta\theta\iota$.

Except the imperatives $\varphi\acute{a}\theta\iota$ from $\varphi\eta\mu\iota$, and $\tau\acute{e}\theta\eta\alpha\theta\iota$ from $\theta\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$.

NOTE 5. In the verb *ΈΧΩ*, of which the future is $\xi\omega$, the rough breathing is changed into the smooth breathing, $\chi\omega$, on account of χ in the following syllable.

4. A rough consonant (φ , χ , θ) is never doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding smooth (π , κ , τ) is placed before it. E. g. $\dot{\alpha}\pi\varphi\acute{u}\varsigma$, $\dot{\iota}\alpha\chi\acute{u}\varsigma$, $\dot{\alpha}\iota\theta\acute{u}\varsigma$, not $\dot{\alpha}\dot{\alpha}\varphi\acute{u}\varsigma$, $\dot{\iota}\alpha\chi\acute{u}\varsigma$, $\dot{\alpha}\dot{\iota}\theta\acute{u}\varsigma$.

MOVABLE CONSONANTS.

§ 15. 1. All *datives plural* in ι , and all *third persons* in ι and ς , are written both with and without a final ν . They are generally written with it when the next word begins with a vowel. E. g.

| | |
|---|---|
| $\theta\eta\varrho\sigma\iota\mu\acute{a}\gamma\varrho\lambda\iota\varsigma$ | $\theta\eta\varrho\sigma\iota\kappa\alpha\kappa\o\varsigma$ |
| $\varphi\eta\sigma\iota\mu\acute{o}\nu\iota\varsigma$ | $\varphi\eta\iota\mu\acute{\Sigma}\omega\kappa\varrho\acute{a}\tau\iota\varsigma$ |
| $\tau\acute{u}\pi\pi\tau\iota\mu\acute{o}\nu\iota\varsigma$ | $\tau\acute{u}\pi\pi\tau\iota\mu\acute{o}\nu\iota\varsigma$ |
| $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{e}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\iota\mu\acute{e}\gamma\alpha$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{e}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{e}\gamma\alpha$. |

2. Also, all adverbs of place in $\sigma\iota$ (§ 121. 1). E. g. *Πλαταιάσι*.

Also, the particles $\nu\acute{u}$ and $\kappa\acute{s}$, the adverbs $\pi\acute{e}\varphi\mu\acute{s}$ and $\nu\acute{o}\sigma\mu\acute{s}$, and the numeral $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\kappa\mu\acute{s}$.

NOTE. In some Grammars, ν movable is written parenthetically. E. g. $\theta\eta\varrho\sigma\iota(\nu)$.

3. The words $\acute{o}\nu\tau\omega\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\chi\mu\acute{s}$, $\mu\acute{e}\chi\mu\acute{s}$, and $\acute{\epsilon}\xi$ (that is, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\xi$), and a few others, drop the ς before a consonant. E. g. $\acute{o}\nu\tau\omega\varphi\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\chi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{s}$.

Άχρις and *μέχρις* often drop the ς even before a vowel.

4. The adverb $\acute{o}\nu\acute{s}$ becomes $\acute{o}\nu\acute{x}$ or $\acute{o}\nu\acute{u}$ before a vowel. E. g. $\acute{o}\nu\acute{s}\varphi\sigma\iota$, $\acute{o}\nu\acute{x}\acute{e}\lambda\pi\tau\iota$, $\acute{o}\nu\acute{u}\acute{e}\lambda\pi\pi\tau\iota$ (§ 14. 2).

SYLLABLES.

§ 16. 1. There are as many syllables in a Greek word as there are vowels and diphthongs in it.

2. Words of one syllable are called *monosyllables*; of two, *dissyllables*; and of more than two, *polysyllables*.

3. The last syllable except one is called the *penult*; the last except two, the *antepenult*. E. g. in *εῦ-σπλαγχνος*, *χνος* is the last syllable, *σπλαγ*, the penult, and *εῦ*, the antepenult.

NOTE 1. (1) Any single consonant may commence a Greek word.

(2) The following combinations of consonants may commence a Greek word or a syllable: *βδ*, *βλ*, *βρ*, *γλ*, *γν*, *γρ*, *δμ*, *δν*, *δρ*, *θλ*, *θν*, *θρ*, *χλ*, *χμ*, *χν*, *χρ*, *τλ*, *μν*, *πλ*, *πν*, *πρ*, *πτ*, *σβ*, *σθ*, *σχ*, *σκλ*, *σμ*, *σπ*, *σπλ*, *στ*, *στλ*, *στρ*, *σφ*, *σχ*, *τλ*, *τμ*, *τρ*, *φθ*, *φλ*, *φρ*, *χθ*, *χλ*, *χν*, *χρ*.

(3) The following combinations also may commence a syllable: *γδ*, *γμ*, *θμ*, *τν*, *φν*, *χμ*.

(4) Further, any three consonants may begin a syllable, provided the first and the last pair may each begin a syllable. E. g. *πτρ*, *χθρ*.

NOTE 2. Greek words are divided into syllables in the following manner :

(1) A single consonant standing between two vowels, or a combination of consonants capable of commencing a syllable (§ 16. N. 1), is placed at the beginning of the syllable. E. g. *δι-α-λέ-γο-ματι*, *ὑ-σπληγχ-να-το-πτρον*.

(2) When the combination cannot commence a syllable, its first consonant belongs to the preceding syllable. E. g. *ελ-θω*, *ἄγ-χω*, *ψάλ-λω*.

(3) A *compound* word is resolved into its component parts, if the first part ends with a consonant. E. g. *πα-λίν-ορ-σος*.

But if the first part ends with a vowel, the compound is divided like a simple word, even when that vowel has been cut off (§ 135. 3). E. g. *πα-ρέ-λα-βον*.

4. A syllable is called *pure*, when its vowel or diphthong is immediately preceded by the vowel of the preceding syllable. E. g. the following words end in *α*, *αι*, *ας*, *ος*, pure: *σηπλ-α*, *σηπλ-ας*, *ἄγρι-ος*.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

§ 17. In any Greek word, every syllable is either long or short.

1. A syllable is *long by nature* when it has a long vowel or diphthong. E. g. in the following words the penult is long by nature:

οἶκος, ἀνθρωπος, τιμή, πᾶσα.

2. A syllable is said to be *long by position*, when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by two or more consonants, or by a double consonant (*ζ, ξ, ψ*). E. g. in the following words the penult is long by position:

έστε, ὄφος, ἄσπλαγχνος, φράξω.

3. When a short vowel is followed by a *mute* and a *liquid*, the syllable is common. E. g. in the following words the penult is either long or short:

τέκνον, ὕβρις.

4. But the syllable is almost always long, when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by the following combinations: *βι, γι, γυ, γν, δμ, δν*. E. g. the antepenult of *ἔβλεπον*.

NOTE 1. In the Epic language the syllable is generally long when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by a mute and a liquid.

NOTE 2. In Homer and Hesiod, *ας* and *ζ*, at the beginning of a word, do not always affect the preceding short vowel. E. g. (Il. 6, 402: 2, 634.)

5. Every syllable, which cannot be proved to be long, must be assumed to be short.

NOTE 3. The quantity of *α, ι, ν*, must be learned by observation. The following remarks, however, may be of some use to the learner:

- (1) Every circumflexed *α*, *ι*, *υ*, is long by nature. (§ 21.)
E. g. πᾶν, ὑμῖν, δρῦς.
- (2) Every *α*, *ι*, *υ*, arising from contraction is long by nature. (§ 23.) E. g. τιμᾶ, πόλις, βότρυς, from τίμας, πόλις, βότρυνες.
- (3) Every *ασ*, *υσ*, arising from *αντα*, *υντα*, is long by nature. (§ 12. 5.) E. g. τύψασι, ζευγνῦς, for τύψανται, ζευγνύνται.
- (4) Derivative words generally retain the quantity of their primitives.

§ 18. 1. The epic and the lyric poets often shorten a long vowel or diphthong at the *end* of a word when the next word begins with a vowel. E. g. (Od. 5, 286) οὐ πόποι, ἡ μάλα δὴ μετεβούλευσαν θεοὶ ἄλλως, where ὡ πόποι, -σαν θεοὶ, are dactyles.

NOTE 1. This kind of shortening occurs also in the middle of a word. E. g. δηϊοιο (— — —), τοιαντι (— — —).

2. A short syllable is often made long by the epic poets. E. g. ἐπειδή (— — —), Αἰόλου (— — —), φίλε ἐκνρέ (— — — —).

NOTE 2. It is supposed that the ancients generally doubled in pronunciation the consonant following the short vowel. E. g. they read ἐππειδή, Αἰόλλου.

There are instances, however, where the short vowel was lengthened without reference to the following letter. E. g. διά for διά.

ACCENT.

§ 19. 1. The Greek has three accents, viz. the *acute* (‘), the *grave* (‘), and the *circumflex* (^).

The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables of a word; the circumflex, only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last.

REMARK 1. The place of the accent in every word must be learned by observation.

NOTE 1. The following monosyllables (called *atōna*) generally appear unaccented:

ᾱ, ᾱς or ε̄ς, άν or ᾱν, ε̄ν or ε̄ς, ο̄ν or ο̄νς or ο̄νχ, ω̄ς, and the articles ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.

REMARK 2. When the articles *ἀ*, *ἡ*, *ἥ*, *ἣ*, stand for demonstrative pronouns (§ 142. 1), they should be read as if they were accented.

REMARK 3. 'Ο takes the acute when it is equivalent to the relative pronoun (§ 142. 2). For *ὅς*, see below (§ 129. N. 1).

NOTE 2. According to the old grammarians, the grave accent is understood on every syllable which appears unaccented. Thus *ἄνθετοπότιος*, *τύπτω*, are, according to them, *ἄνθετοπότιος*, *τύπτω*. It seems, then, that the grave accent is *no accent at all*.

2. A word is called *oxytone*, when it has the acute accent on the last syllable. E. g. *πιστός*, *εἰπέ*, *ἀγαθός*.

Paroxytone, when it has the acute accent on the penult. E. g. *Θέλω*, *μεμρισθαι*.

Proparoxytone, when it has the acute on the antepenult. E. g. *ἄνθρωπος*, *ᾶξιοι*, *πόλεως*.

3. A word is called *perispomenon*, when it has the circumflex on the last syllable. E. g. *ἐπιθῶ*, *διαπερᾶν*, *ποδοῖν*.

Properispomenon, when it has the circumflex on the penult. E. g. *τοῦτον*, *μεμνῆσθαι*, *μᾶλλον*.

4. A word is called *barytone*, when its last syllable has *no accent at all*. (§ 19. N. 2.) E. g. *τύπτω*, *τοῦτον*, *περιερχόμενος*.

5. When the accented syllable has a diphthong, the accent is placed over the second vowel of that diphthong. E. g. *άίματα*, *θωῦμα*. Except the improper diphthongs *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*. (See also § 4. 4.)

§ 20. 1. If the *last syllable* is *long* either by nature or by position (§ 17. 1, 2), no accent can be placed on the antepenult.

2. The *ACUTE* can stand on the *antepenult* only when the last syllable is short. E. g. *ἄνθρωπος*, *διέφθορεν*, *πέλεκυς*.

NOTE 1. The endings *αι* and *αι* are, with respect to accent, short. E. g. *λέγονται*, *ἄνθρωποι*.

Except the third person singular of the *optative active*. E. g. *τιμήσαι*, *τιμήσοι*.

Except also the adverb *οἶχοι*, *at home*, which in reality is an old dative.

NOTE 2. The endings *ω*, *ῳ*, *ως*, *ῳς*, *ων*, *ῳν*, of the *second declension*, and *ως*, *ων*, of the *genitive* of nouns in *ις*, *ης*, of the *third declension*, permit the accent to be on the antepenult. (§§ 33 : 43. 3.) E. g. *ἀνάγεω*, *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*.

NOTE 3. Also the Ionic termination *ω* of the genitive singular of the first declension permits the accent to stand on the antepenult. E. g. *Tυδειδεω*. (§ 31. N. 3.)

3. The *penult*, if accented, takes the acute when it is short by nature, or when the last syllable is long by nature. E. g. *λόγος, μουσῆς*.

4. When a word, which has the acute on the last syllable, stands before other words belonging to the same sentence, this acute becomes grave ('). E. g. *τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθούς ἀνθρώπους*, not *τοὺς πονηρούς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθούς ἀνθρώπους*.

§ 21. 1. The CIRCUMFLEX can be placed only on a syllable *long by nature*. E. g. *τῆς τιμῆς, διαπερῶν*.

2. A *penult* long by nature, if accented, takes the circumflex only when the vowel of the last syllable is short by nature. E. g. *μᾶλλον, πῖνε, καταιτυξ*. So *εἶναι, οἴκοι*, (§ 20. N. 1.)

ENCLITICS.

§ 22. I. *Enclitics* are words which throw their accent back upon the last syllable of the preceding word. The following words are enclitics :

(1) The *personal pronouns* *μοῦ, μοὶ, μέ, σοῦ, σοὶ, σέ, οὐ, οἱ, ξ, σφωὲ, σφωὖν, σφέων, σφέας, σφέα, σφέαι, σφέῃ, σφέ, σφάς*. We must observe, that, of those beginning with *σφ*, only the oblique cases are enclitic.

(2) The *indefinite pronoun* *τὶς, τὶ*, through all the cases, as also the words *τοῦ, τῷ*, for *τινὸς, τινὲ*.

(3) The *present indicative* of *εἰμι, am*, and *φημι, say*. Except the monosyllabic 2 pers. sing. *εἰ* or *εἰς*, and *φῆς*.

(4) The *particles* *ποθέν, ποθῇ, ποτ, πή, πού, πώς, ποτέ, γέ, θήν, κέ or κίν, γύ or γύν, πέρ, πώ, τέ, τοτ, φά, and the inseparable particle δέ, to*.

2. If the word before the enclitic has the acute on the antepenult, or the circumflex on the penult, the enclitic throws back an acute on the last syllable of that word. E. g. *ἄνθρωπός τις· δεῖξον μοι*, for *ἄνθρωπος τις· δεῖξόν μοι*, for *δεῖξον μοι*.

3. When the word before the enclitic has the accent on the last syllable, the accent of the enclitic disappears. In this case the acute does not become grave (§ 20. 4). E. g. *ἔγω φημι, for ἔγὼ φημι· πολλοῖς τισι, for πολλοῖς τισι*.

Monosyllabic enclitics lose their accent also when the preceding word has the acute on the penult. E. g. τούτου γα.

4. An enclitic of two syllables retains its accent,

(1) When the preceding word has the acute on the penult. E. g. ἄνδρες τινὲς.

(2) When the syllable upon which its accent would have been thrown back has been elided (§ 25). E. g. πόλλ' ἔστι, for πολλά ἔστι.

NOTE 1. Enclitics, which stand at the beginning of a sentence, retain their accent. E. g. σοῦ γὰρ χράτος ἔστι μέγιστον.

REMARK. The abovementioned personal pronouns retain their accent, when they depend upon a *preposition*. E. g. ἐπὶ σοι, not ἐπὶ τοι. Except με in the formula πρός με.

NOTE 2. When several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding takes the accent of the following. E. g. οὐδέποτε ἔστι σφίσιν, for οὐδέποτε ἔστι σφίσιν.

NOTE 3. Frequently the indefinite pronouns and the particles are not separated by a space from the attracting word. E. g. οὐτε, μήτις, δόστις, οἴστισιν, ὥστε.

CONTRACTION.

§ 23. A pure syllable (§ 16. 4) and the one immediately preceding it are often united into one *long* syllable. This is called *contraction*. It takes places generally as follows :

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| αα | are contracted into α, as μνάα μνᾶ. | into ā, as χρύσεα χρυσᾶ, ὑγίεια |
| εε | — ε, as φιλέει φιλεῖ. | νγιᾶ. |
| αι | — αι, as μνάαι μναῖ. | εε — η, as χρυσέα χρυσῆ. |
| αι | — α, as τιμάαι τιμᾶ. | εαι — η οι αι, as τύπτεαι τύπτη, |
| αι | — α, as τιμάει τιμᾶ. | χρύσεαι χρυσαῖ. |
| αι | — ει, as φιλέει φιλεῖ. | εε — ει, as φιλέει φιλεῖ. |
| αι | — αι, as τιμάθτει τιμάθται. | εε — ει, as φιλέθτει φιλείθται. |
| αι | — α, as τιμάης τιμᾶς. | εη — η, as φιλέης φιλεῖς. |
| αι | — ει, as φιλέης φιλεῖς. | εη — η, as φιλέης φιλεῖς. |
| αι | — αι, as φιλέαι φιλεῖ. | εε — ει, as φιλέαι φιλεῖ. |
| αι | — α, as φιλέα φιλεῖ. | εε — ει, as φιλέα φιλεῖ. |
| αι | — ει, as φιλέαι φιλεῖ. | εο — ου, as φιλέομεν φιλοῦμεν. |
| αι | — αι, as φιλέοιμεν φιλοῦμεν. | εοι — οι, as φιλέοιμεν φιλοῦμεν. |
| αι | — α, as φιλέομεν φιλοῦμεν. | εον — ου, as φιλέονται φιλοῦνται. |
| αι | — ει, as φιλέονται φιλοῦνται. | |

εω — *ω*, as φιλέω φιλῶ.
ης — *η*, as τιμήσυσα τιμῆσσα.
ητι — *ητ*, as τιμήτεις τιμῆτς.
ητι — *ητ*, as Θρῆνος Θρῆνος.
ιε — *ι*, as πόλιες πόλις.
ιι — *ι*, as πόλιι πόλι.
οα — *ω* or *ᾶ*, as ἡχόα ἡχῶ,
 ἀπλόα ἀπλᾶ.

οαι — *αι*, as διπλοίς διπλαῖ.
οε — *ευ*, as δηλόεται δηλοῦτε.
οει — *ει*, as δηλόειν δηλοῦν.

Verbs in *ω* (§ 116) contract the endings *οει* and *οεις* into *οι* and *οις*, as δηλόει
 δηλοῖ, δηλόεις δηλοῖς.

οη — *ω*, as δηλόητε δηλῶτε. Some-

times into *η*, as διπλόη δι-
 πλῆ.

οη — *οι*, as δηλόης δηλοῖς. This contraction occurs only in verbs in *ωω*. Verbs in *ωμε* (§ 117) contract *οη* into *ῳ*.

οϊ — *οι*, as ἡχοῦ ἡχοῖ.

οο — *ου*, as δηλόομεν δηλοῦμεν.

οοι — *οι*, as δηλόοιμεν δηλοῦμεγ.

οον — *ον*, as δηλόονται δηλοῦνται.

οω — *ω*, as δηλόω δηλῶ.

οῳ — *ῳ*, as πλόω πλῶ.

υς — *ῦ*, as ἵχθυες ἵχθῦς.

υϊ — *υι*, as πληθῦνε πληθῦν.

ῳι — *ῳ*, as λωΐων λῷων.

NOTE 1. (1) The Doric dialect contracts *αε* and *αι* into *η* and *η* respectively. E. g. ὄρας ὄρη, ὄραει ὄρη.

The Attic does the same in the following verbs, διψάω, ζάω, κνάω, πειράω, σμάω, χράομαι.

(2) The Ionic and the Doric contract *εο* into *εν*. E. g. οτεφανέονται στεφανεῦνται.

NOTE 2. The contraction is often left to pronunciation. E. g. Διομήδ-εα (~ ~ ~), Αἰγυπτ-ιῶν (— — —). This kind of contraction is called *synizesis* or *synecphonēsis*.

NOTE 3. ACCENT. (1) If one of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the accent generally remains on the contracted syllable. And if this syllable be a penult or antepenult, the accent is determined according to §§ 20: 21; if it be a final syllable, it takes the circumflex, except when the word uncontracted has the acute accent on the last syllable. E. g. φιλέσθα φιλούμεθα, πλέεται πλεῖται· τιμάω τιμῶ· βεβαώς βεβώς.

(2) If neither of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the accent of the word generally retains its place. E. g. πόλεις πόλεις.

CRASIS.

§ 24. Two contiguous words are, in many instances, contracted into one, when the first ends and the next begins with

a vowel. This kind of contraction is called *crasis*. The *coronis* (') is generally placed over the contracted syllable. E. g.

τούναρτίον for τὸ ἐναρτίον
τάληθές “ τὸ ἀληθές.

NOTE 1. The ‘ is subscribed only when it stands at the end of the last of the syllables to be contracted. E. g. ἔγῳμαι for ἔγὼ οἴμαι, but κάγῳ for καὶ ἔγω.

NOTE 2. The crasis is sometimes left to pronunciation. E. g. (Il. 2, 651) Ἐρῦαλλῳ ἀγδειφόντῃ, to be read Ἐρῦαλλώνδειφόντῃ.

ELISION.

§ 25. When the first of two contiguous words ends with a short vowel, and the other begins with a vowel, the former often drops its final vowel, and the *apostrophe* (‘) is put over the vacant place. This is called *elision*. E. g.

δι’ ἐμοῦ for διὰ ἐμοῦ
ἐπ’ αὐτῷ “ ἐπὶ αὐτῷ
ἔφ’ ήμιν (§ 14. 2) for ἐπὶ ήμιν.

REMARK. The prepositions περὶ and πρό never lose their final vowel. E. g. περὶ αὐτόν, πρὸ Ἀθηνῶν.

NOTE 1. The diphthong *ai* is sometimes elided by the poets, but only in the passive terminations *μαι*, *σαι*, *ται*, and *σθαι*. E. g. βούλομ’ ἔγώ, for βούλομαι ἔγώ· καλεῖσθ’ ἀπαγξαίμην, for καλεῖσθαι ἀπαγξαίμην.

NOTE 2. The epic poets, in some instances, reject the final vowel even when the following word begins with a consonant. E. g. ἀν νέκυας, for ἀνὰ νέκυας· παρ Ζηνί, for παρὰ Ζηνί.

NOTE 3. ACCENT. (1) In *prepositions* and *conjunctions*, if the elided vowel had the accent, this accent also is cut off with the vowel. E. g. ἀμφ’ αὐτῷ, ἀλλ’ εἰπέ.

(2) In all other words the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable. E. g. φήμ’ ἔγώ, for φημὶ ἔγώ.

SYNCOPE, METATHESIS, AND APHÄRESIS.

§ 26. 1. Syncope is an omission of a vowel from the middle of a word. E. g. πατρός, for πατέρος.

2. Metathesis is an interchange of place between two contiguous letters in the same word. E. g. κραδία, for καρδία.

3. *Aphæresis* is the taking of a letter from the beginning of a word. E. g. ποῦ στιν, for ποῦ θεῖν.

NOTE. The combinations μλ, μρ, νρ, arising from a syncope or from a metathesis, are changed into μβλ, μβρ, νδρ, respectively. E. g. γαμβρός for γαμερός, ἀνδρός for αρέρος.

PUNCTUATION.

§ 27. The Greek has the following punctuation marks:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Comma, | . | . | . | . | . | . | [,] |
| Colon, | . | . | . | . | . | . | [:] |
| Period, | . | . | . | . | . | . | [.] |
| Interrogation, | . | . | . | . | . | . | [;] |
| Apostrophe (§ 25), | . | . | . | . | . | . | ['] |
| Coronis (§ 24), | . | . | . | . | . | . | [,] |
| Marks of quantity (§ 2), | . | . | . | . | . | . | [-] and [~] |
| Marks of parenthesis, | . | . | . | . | . | . | () |
| Mark of diæresis, | . | . | . | . | . | . | [..] |
| Mark of admiration, | . | . | . | . | . | . | [!] |

NOTE 1. The mark of *diæresis* is placed over ε or ο to prevent its forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel. E. g. γῆρας, αὐτή, are trisyllables, but γηρας, αυτή, are dissyllables.

NOTE 2. The mark of *admiration* is not much used.

PRONUNCIATION.

§ 28. 1. It is supposed by many that the ancient pronunciation, that is, the pronunciation of the ancient Athenians and of the well educated in general, is in a great measure lost. The best expedient, according to some, is, to observe how the Romans expressed Greek, and the Greeks Roman names. This would be a very good expedient, if the ancient pronunciation of the Latin language was not as uncertain as that of the Greek.

According to others, the best rule is, to observe how the ancient Greeks expressed the sounds made by particular animals. This rule is, to say the least, very ridiculous, because dogs and sheep are hardly teachers of articulate sounds, and because there are as many ways of expressing the sound made

by any animal, as there are nations upon the face of the earth. The frog, for example, in ancient Greek sings βρεκεκεκέξ κοάξ, ξοάξ, in modern Greek, μπάχα κάχα, in English, *croak croak*

2. Others maintain that the modern Greek language is the only source from which any definite notions concerning the ancient pronunciation can be derived. First, because this language is immediately derived from the ancient; a circumstance of no small importance. Secondly, because its pronunciation is remarkably uniform; and uniformity in matters of this sort cannot be attributed to mere chance. Further, the modern Greek method is founded on tradition, while all other methods hang on conjecture. For the benefit of the curious we proceed to describe it.

α and α' are pronounced like *a* in *father*. After the sound \imath (ι , η , $\epsilon\iota$, $\omega\iota$, $\nu\iota$) it is pronounced like *a* in *peculiarity*.

$\alpha\iota$ like *s*.

$\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\nu$, $\eta\nu$, $\omega\nu$, before a vowel, a liquid, or a middle mute (β , γ , δ) are pronounced like *av*, *ev*, *eenv*, *ov*, respectively.

In all other cases, like *af*, *ef*, *eef*, *off*.

β like *v*.

γ before the sounds *E* and *I* is pronounced nearly like *y* in *yes*, *York*. In all other cases it is guttural, like the German *g* in *Tag*.

$\gamma\gamma$ and $\gamma\xi$ like *ng* in *strongest*.

$\gamma\xi$ like *nz*.

$\gamma\chi$ like *ng-h*, nearly.

δ like *th* in *that*.

ϵ like *e* in *fellow*, nearly.

$\epsilon\iota$ like *u*.

$\epsilon\nu$, see *av*.

ζ like *z*.

η and η' like *u*.

$\eta\nu$, see *av*.

ϑ like *th* in *thin*.

ι like *i* in *machine*.

κ like *k*.

λ like *l*. Before the sound *I*, like *ll* in *William*.

μ like *m*.

$\mu\pi$ like *mb*, as *ἱμπροσθεν* pronounced *émbrosthēn*.

$\mu\psi$ (*μπο*) like *mbs*.

ν like *n*. Before the sound *I*, like *n* in *oNion*.

The words *τὸν*, *τὴν*, *ἔν*, *σὺν*, before a word beginning with ζ or ξ , are pronounced like *tōy*, *tēy*, *ēy*, *suñ* before ζ or ξ .

(See $\gamma\kappa$, $\gamma\xi$.) E. g. *τὸν καιρόν*, *ἴν* *ξυλόχῳ*, pronounced *tō-*

γκαιρόν, δγενλόχω. Before *π* or *ψ* they are pronounced *τόμ,* *τήμ,* *έμ,* *σύμ.* E. g. *τὸν πονηρόν, σὺν ψυχῇ,* pronounced *τόμπονηρόν, σύμψυχῇ.*

ντ like *nd*, as *ἄντιμος* pronounced *άνδιμος.*

ξ like *x* or *ks.*

ο like *o* in *porter.*

οι like *u.*

ου like *oo* in *moon.*

π, ρ, like *p, r.*

σ like *s* in *soft.* Before *β, γ, δ, μ, φ,* it is sounded like *ζ.* E. g. *χόσμος, σβέσαι, Σμύρνη,* pronounced *χόζμος, ζβέσαι,* *Ζμύρη.* So also at the end of a word, *τοὺς βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς,* pronounced *τούζβασιλεῖς τῆζγῆς.*

τ like *t* in *tell.*

ν like *u.*

νι like *i.*

φ like *ph* or *f.*

χ like German *ch* or Spanish *j.*

ψ like *ps.*

ω and *φ* like *o.*

• *αν*, see *αν.*

The *rough breathing* is silent in modern Greek.

So far as *quantity* is concerned, all the short vowels are equivalent to the long ones.

The written *accent* guides the stress of the voice.

The accent of the *enclitic*, however, is disregarded in pronunciation. But when the attracting word has the accent on the antepenult, its last syllable takes the secondary accent. E. g. *δεῖξόν μοι,* pronounced *δεῖξονμοι,* but *λέλεκταί μοι* has the primary accent on the first syllable *λε,* and the secondary on *κτατ.*

PART II.

INFLECTION OF WORDS.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 29. 1. The declinable parts of speech are the noun, the article, the pronoun, the verb, and the participle.

2. The indeclinable parts of speech are the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

3. The declinable parts of speech have three NUMBERS ; the singular, the dual, and the plural.

The dual may be used when two things are spoken of ; but not necessarily.

NOUN.

§ 30. 1. Nouns are grammatically divided into substantive and adjective. Substantives are divided into proper and common.

2. The noun has three GENDERS ; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter. The masculine is, in grammar, distinguished by the article ὁ, the feminine, by ἡ, and the neuter, by τό. E. g. ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *the man*, ἡ γυνή, *the woman*, τὸ σῦκον, *the fig*.

Nouns which are either masculine or feminine are said to be of the *common gender*. Such nouns are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles ὁ, ἡ. E. g. ὁ, ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *a human being*.

3. The noun has three **DECLENSIONS**; the first declension, the second declension, and the third declension.

4. The **CASES** are five; the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, and the vocative.

NOTE 1. All *neuters* have three of the cases alike, viz. the nominative, accusative, and vocative. In the plural these cases end in *α* except some neuters of the second declension, which end in *ω* (§ 33).

NOTE 2. The nominative, accusative, and vocative *dual*, are alike. The genitive and dative *dual* are also alike.

In the *plural*, the vocative is always like the nominative.

FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 31. 1. The following table exhibits the *endings* of the first declension.

| <i>S.</i> | <i>Fem.</i> | <i>Mas.</i> | <i>D. F. & M.</i> | <i>P. F. & M.</i> |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| N. | η | ᾰ | ης | ᾰς |
| G. | ης | ης or ᾳς | ον | ον |
| D. | η | η or α | η | α |
| A. | ην | ᾰν | ην | ᾰν |
| V. | η | ᾰ | η or ᾳ | ᾰ |

2. Nouns in *η* or *ᾰ* or *ᾱ* are feminine. E. g. η τιμή, *honor*, η μοῦσα, *muse*, η σοφία, *wisdom*.

Nouns in *ης* or *ᾱς* are masculine. E. g. ὁ τελάνης, *publican*, ὁ ταμίας, *steward*.

| <i>S. η</i> (<i>honor</i>) | <i>D.</i> (<i>two honors</i>) | <i>P.</i> (<i>honors</i>) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| N. τιμή | N. τιμά | N. τιματ |
| G. τιμῆς | G. τιμαῖν | G. τιμῶν |
| D. τιμῆ | D. τιμαῖν | D. τιμαῖς |
| A. τιμήν | A. τιμά | A. τιμᾶς |
| V. τιμή | V. τιμά | V. τιματ |

| <i>S. η</i> (<i>muse</i>) | <i>D.</i> (<i>two muses</i>) | <i>P.</i> (<i>muses</i>) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| N. μοῦσα | N. μούσα | N. μοῦσαι |
| G. μούσης | G. μούσαιν | G. μουσῶν |
| D. μούσῃ | D. μούσαιν | D. μούσαις |
| A. μοῦσαν | A. μούσα | A. μούσας |
| V. μοῦσα | V. μούσα | V. μοῦσαι |

| <i>S. ὁ (publican)</i> | <i>D. (two publicans)</i> | <i>P. (publicans)</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| N. τελώνης | N. τελώναια | N. τελώναις |
| G. τελώνου | G. τελώναιων | G. τελωνῶν |
| D. τελώνη | D. τελώναιν | D. τελώναις |
| A. τελώνην | A. τελώνα | A. τελώνας |
| V. τελώνη | V. τελώνα | V. τελώνας |
| <i>S. ὁ (steward)</i> | <i>D. (two stewards)</i> | <i>P. (stewards)</i> |
| N. ταμίας | N. ταμία | N. ταμίας |
| G. ταμίου | G. ταμίαιν | G. ταμιῶν |
| D. ταμίᾳ | D. ταμίαιν | D. ταμίαις |
| A. ταμίαν | A. ταμία | A. ταμίας |
| V. ταμία | V. ταμία | V. ταμίας |

3. Nouns in *α* pure (§ 16. 4), *ρα*, and some others, retain the *α* throughout the singular. E. g. *σοφία*, *σοφίας*, *σοφίᾳ*, *σοφίαν*. *χαρά*, *χαρᾶς*, *χαρῇ*, *χαράν*.

| <i>S. η (house)</i> | <i>D. (two houses)</i> | <i>P. (houses)</i> |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| N. οἰκία | N. οἰκία | N. οἰκίας |
| G. οἰκίας | G. οἰκίαιν | G. οἰκιῶν |
| D. οἰκίᾳ | D. οἰκίαιν | D. οἰκίαις |
| A. οἰκίαν | A. οἰκία | A. οἰκίας |
| V. οἰκία | V. οἰκία | V. οἰκίας |

4. The following classes of nouns in *ης* have *ᾳ* in the *vocative singular*.

(1) Nouns in *της*. E. g. *πολιτης*, *citizen*, voc. *πολῖτᾳ*.

REMARK 1. In Homer, *αἰναρίτης*, *unhappy brave*, has voc. *αἰναρίτῃ*.

(2) Nouns derived from verbs by adding *ης* to the last consonant of the verb. (§ 129. N. 3.) E. g. *γεωμέτρης*, *geometer*, voc. *γεωμέτρᾳ*.

(3) All national appellations. E. g. *Σκύθης*, *Scythian*, voc. *Σκύθᾳ*.

(4) A few proper names. E. g. *Πυραχμῆς*, *Pyræchmes*, voc. *Πυραχμᾶ*.

NOTE 1. QUANTITY. (1) *A* of the *nominative singular* is always short when the genitive has *ης*. E. g. *μούσα*, *μούσῃς*.

It is very often long when the genitive has *ας*. E. g. *σοφλα*, *σοφλας*:

All proparoxytones and properisponema have of course the *α* short. E. g. *ἀλήθεια*, *μοῖρᾳ*.

Further, oxytones and paroxytones, which have $\alpha\varsigma$ in the genitive, have α long in the nominative. E. g. *χαρά*, *χαρᾶς*· *πέτρα*, *πέτρας*. Except the numeral *μία*, and the proper names *Κλέφα* and *Πύρφα*.

(2) *A ς* is long. E. g. *ταμίας*, *σοφίας*.

(3) *A ν* of the *accusative singular* always follows the quantity of the nominative singular. E. g. *μοῦσα*, *μοῦσαν*· *σοφία*, *σοφίαν*.

(4) *A* of the *vocative singular* from nouns in $\alpha\varsigma$ is always long; from nouns in $\eta\varsigma$ it is always short. E. g. *ταμίας*, *ταμίᾳ*· *πολιτης*, *πολιτᾳ*.

(5) *A* of the *nominative, accusative, and vocative, dual*, is always long. E. g. *μούσαι*.

NOTE 2. ACCENT. (1) The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it: if not, it is removed to the next syllable. (§ 20. 1, 2, 3.) E. g. *θάλασσα*, *θάλασσαν*, *θάλασσαι*· *θαλάσσης*, *θαλάσση*.

REMARK 2. *Δεσπότης*, *master*, has *voc.* *δέσποτα*, not *δεσπότα*.

(2) The endings of the *genitive* and *dative* of all the numbers take the circumflex, when the nominative has the accent on the last syllable. E. g. *τιμή*, *τιμῆς*, *τιμῆ*, *τιμαῖς*.

(3) *Ω ν* of the *genitive plural* of barytones also is circumflexed. E. g. *μοῦσαι*, *μουσῶν*.

Except the *feminine* of barytone adjectives and participles in $\alpha\varsigma$. (§ 49. 1.) E. g. *ἀξιος*, *ἀξια*, *ἀξιων*· *τυπτόμενος*, *τυπτομένη*, *τυπτομένων*.

Except also the following nouns: *χρήστης*, *χρήστων*· *οἱ ἐπη-*
σται, *ἐπηστων*· *ἀφύη*, *ἀφύων*.

NOTE 3. DIALECTS. (1) The following table exhibits the dialectic peculiarities of the first declension.

Sing. N. Old *ă* for $\eta\varsigma$, as *ἶππότă*.

G. Old *ăo*, **Ionic** *εω*, **Doric** *ă*, for *ou*, as *Ἄτρειδης*, *Ἄτρε-*
δῶο, *Ἄτρειδεω*, *Ἄτρειδᾶ*. Before a vowel *εω* drops *e*,
as *Ἐρμείας*, *Ἐρμείω* for *Ἐρμείεω*.

The Attics sometimes use the Doric genitive, especially in proper names.

Plur. G. Old *ăων*, **Ionic** *εων*, **Doric** *ăν*, for *ῶν*, as *μοῦσαι*, *μου-*
σάων, *μουσίων*, *μουσᾶν*.

D. Old *aiσι*, **Ionic** *ησι* or *ης*, for *αις*, as *μοῦσαι*, *μούσαισι*,
μούσησι, *μούσης*.

A. Doric *ăς* for *ᾶς*, as *τέχνη*, *τέχνᾶς*.

Sing and Plur. G. D. Epic ηφι or ηφιν for ης, η, ων, εις, as τιμή, τιμῆφι.

(2) For η the Dorians use ᾁ, as τιμά, ἄς, ῥ, ἀν, ἀ.

On the other hand the Ionians use η for ᾁ, but only in the singular, as σοφίη, ης, η, ην, η. (§ 2. N. 3.)

§ 32. Nouns in αα, εα, εας, and οη, are contracted. (§ 23.)
E. g.

μνάα μνᾶ, *mina*, G. μνάας μνᾶς, D. μνάᾳ μνᾶ, A. μνάαν μνᾶν,

V. μνάα μνᾶ, *Plural N.* μνάαι μναῖ, G. μνάῶν μνῶν, D. μνάαις μναῖς, A. μνάαις μνᾶς, V. μνάαι μναῖ.

συκέα συκῆ, *fig-tree*, G. συκέας συκῆς, D. συκέᾳ συκῆ, A. συκέαν συκῆν, V. συκέα συκῆ, *Plural N.* συκέαι συκαῖ, G. συκέων, συκῶν, D. συκέαις συκαῖς, A. συκέας συκᾶς, V. συκέαι συκᾶ.

ἀργυρέα ἀργυρᾶ, *of silver*, G. ἀργυρέας ἀργυρᾶς, &c.

Ἐρμέας Ἐρμῆς, *Hermes*, G. Ἐρμέου Ἐρμοῦ, D. Ἐρμέᾳ Ἐρμῆ, &c.
ἀπλόη ἀπλῆ, *simple*, G. ἀπλόης ἀπλῆς, &c.

NOTE 1. The vowels εα are contracted into η. But when they are preceded by a vowel or by ρ, they are contracted into α. In the *accusative plural* they are always contracted into α.

NOTE 2. The contracted forms of βορέας generally double the ρ. Thus, βορέας βορέᾶς.

SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 33. 1. The following table exhibits the *endings* of the second declension.

| S. | M. & F. | Neut. | D. All genders. | P. | M. & F. | Neut. |
|----|---------|-------|-----------------|----|---------|-------|
| N. | ος | ως | ον | ων | οι | ῳ |
| G. | ον | ω | ον | ω | ον | ων |
| D. | ῳ | ῳ | ῳ | ῳν | ῳς | ῳς |
| A. | ον | ων | ον | ων | οις | ῳς |
| V. | ε- | ως | ον | ων | οι | ῳ |

2. Nouns in ος or ως are masculine or feminine.
E. g. ὁ λόγος, *word*, ἡ νῆσος, *island*, ὁ νεάς, *temple*.

Nouns in ον or ων are neuter. E. g. τὸ σῦκον, *fig*, τὸ ἀνάγεων, *hull*.

| <i>S. ὁ (word)</i> | <i>D. (two words)</i> | <i>P. (words)</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| N. λόγος | N. λόγω | N. λόγοι |
| G. λόγου | G. λόγοιν | G. λόγων |
| D. λόγῳ | D. λόγοιν | D. λόγοις |
| A. λόγον | A. λόγω | A. λόγους |
| V. λόγε | V. λόγω | V. λόγοι |

| <i>S. τὸ (fig)</i> | <i>D. (two figs)</i> | <i>P. (figs)</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| N. σῦκον | N. σύκω | N. σύκα |
| G. σύκον | G. σύκοιν | G. σύκων |
| D. σύκῳ | D. σύκοιν | D. σύκοις |
| A. σύκον | A. σύκω | A. σύκα |
| V. σύκον | V. σύκω | V. σύκα |

| <i>S. ὁ (temple)</i> | <i>D. (two temples)</i> | <i>P. (temples)</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| N. νεώς | N. νεώ | N. νεώ |
| G. νεώ | G. νεῷην | G. νεῶν |
| D. νεῷ | D. νεῷην | D. νεῷς |
| A. νεών | A. νεώ | A. νεώς |
| V. νεός | V. νεώ | V. νεῷ |

| <i>S. τὸ (hall)</i> | <i>D. (two halls)</i> | <i>P. (halls)</i> |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| N. ἀνώγεων | N. ἀνώγεω | N. ἀνώγεω |
| G. ἀνώγεω | G. ἀνώγεων | G. ἀνώγεων |
| D. ἀνώγεῳ | D. ἀνώγεῳην | D. ἀνώγεῳην |
| A. ἀνώγεων | A. ἀνώγεω | A. ἀνώγεω |
| V. ἀνώγεων | V. ἀνώγεω | V. ἀνώγεω |

NOTE 1. The following neuters have *ο* instead of *ον* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, singular: ἄλλο, αὐτό, ἐκεῖνο, ὁ, τό, τοῦτο, from ἄλλος, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, ὁς, ὁ, οὗτος, respectively.

REMARK 1. Further, the termination *ων* of the *accusative singular* often drops the *ν*. E. g. *Ἄθως*, acc. *Ἄθω* for *Ἄθων*.

NOTE 2. QUANTITY. *Α* of the neuter plural is always short.

NOTE 3. ACCENT. (1) The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it: if not, it is removed to the next syllable. (§ 20. 1, 2, 3.) E. g. ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωπον, ἄνθρωποι· ἄνθρωπῳ, ἄνθρωπων.

(2) The endings of the *genitive* and *dative* of all the numbers take the circumflex, when the nominative has the accent on the last syllable. E. g. θεός, θεοῦ, θεοῖ, θεοῖς.

Except the *genitive singular* of nouns in *ως*. E. g. *νεώς*, gen. *νεώ*.

REMARK 2. For the accent of proparoxytones in *ως*, *ων*, see above (§ 20. N. 2).

NOTE 4. DIALECTS. The following table exhibits the dialectic peculiarities of the second declension.

Sing. G. Old *οιο*, Doric *ω*, for *ον*, as *λόγος*, *λόγοιο*, *λόγω*.

Nouns in *ως* have *ωο* instead of *οιο*, as *Πετεώς*, *Πετεώο*.

Dual. G. D. Epic *οιν* for *οιν*, as *Ἴππος*, *Ἴππουιν*.

Plur. D. Old *οισι* for *οις*, as *Θριγκός*, *Θριγκοῖσι*.

A. Doric *ως* or *ος* for *ους*, as *λύκος*, *λύκως*, *λύκος*.

Sing. & Plur. G. D. Epic *οφι* or *οφιν* for *ον*, *ῳ*, *ων*, *οις*, as *Θέός*, *Θεόφιν*.

§ 34. Nouns in *εος*, *οος*, *εον*, *οον*, are contracted. (§ 23.)
E. g.

| <i>S. ὁ (mind)</i> | <i>D. (two minds)</i> | <i>P. (minds)</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| N. <i>νόος</i> <i>νοῦς</i> | N. <i>νόώ</i> <i>νώ</i> | N. <i>νόοι</i> <i>νοῖ</i> |
| G. <i>νόου</i> <i>νοῦ</i> | G. <i>νόοιν</i> <i>νοῖν</i> | G. <i>νόων</i> <i>νῶν</i> |
| D. <i>νόοι</i> <i>νῷ</i> | D. <i>νόοιν</i> <i>νοῖν</i> | D. <i>νόοις</i> <i>νοῖς</i> |
| A. <i>νόον</i> <i>νοῦν</i> | A. <i>νόώ</i> <i>νώ</i> | A. <i>νόονς</i> <i>νοῦς</i> |
| V. <i>νός</i> <i>νοῦ</i> | V. <i>νόώ</i> <i>νώ</i> | V. <i>νόοι</i> <i>νοῖ</i> |

| <i>S. τὸ (bone)</i> | <i>D. (two bones)</i> | <i>P. (bones)</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| N. <i>ὀστέον</i> <i>ὀστοῦν</i> | N. <i>ὀστέω</i> <i>ὀστώ</i> | N. <i>ὀστέα</i> <i>ὀστᾶ</i> |
| G. <i>ὀστέον</i> <i>ὀστοῦ</i> | G. <i>ὀστέοιν</i> <i>ὀστοῖν</i> | G. <i>ὀστέων</i> <i>ὀστῶν</i> |
| D. <i>ὀστέω</i> <i>ὀστῷ</i> | D. <i>ὀστέοιν</i> <i>ὀστοῖν</i> | D. <i>ὀστέοις</i> <i>ὀστοῖς</i> |
| A. <i>ὀστέον</i> <i>ὀστοῦν</i> | A. <i>ὀστέω</i> <i>ὀστώ</i> | A. <i>ὀστέα</i> <i>ὀστᾶ</i> |
| V. <i>ὀστέον</i> <i>ὀστοῦν</i> | V. <i>ὀστέω</i> <i>ὀστώ</i> | V. <i>ὀστέα</i> <i>ὀστᾶ</i> |

NOTE 1. The vowels *εα* in the neuter plural are always contracted into *ᾱ*.

NOTE 2. (1) The contracted nominative, accusative, and vocative, dual, take the *acute ACCENT*, contrary to the rule (§ 23. N. 3).

(2) The contracted *genitive* and *dative* of polysyllabic compounds in *οος*, *οον*, are accented contrary to the rule (*ibid.*). E. g. *ἀντίπνοος* *ἀντίπνους*, G. *ἀντίπνοον* *ἀντίπνουν*.

(3) Some of the contracted forms of adjectives in *εος* take the circumflex on the last syllable, contrary to the rule (*ibid.*). E. g. *χρύσεος* *χρυσοῦς*, *χρύσεα* *χρυσᾶ*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 35. 1. The following table exhibits the *terminations* of the third declension.

| <i>S. All genders.</i> | <i>D. All genders.</i> | <i>P. M. & F.</i> | <i>Neut.</i> |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| N. ες | N. ες | N. ες | ᾰ |
| G. ος | G. οιν | G. ων | ων |
| D. ι | D. οιν | D. σι(ν) | σι(ν) |
| A. α, ν | A. ε | A. ας | ᾰ |
| V. ες | V. ε | V. ες | ᾰ |

2. In the third declension the *gender* must be determined by observation.

| <i>S. ὁ (crow)</i> | <i>D. (two crows)</i> | <i>P. (crows)</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| N. κόραξ | N. κόρακε | N. κόρακες |
| G. κόρακος | G. κοράκοιη | G. κοράκων |
| D. κόρακι | D. κοράκοιη | D. κοράκι(ν) |
| A. κόρακα | A. κόρακε | A. κόρακας |
| V. κόραξ | V. κόρακε | V. κόρακες |
| <i>S. ἡ (hope)</i> | <i>D. (two hopes)</i> | <i>P. (hopes)</i> |
| N. ἐλπίς | N. ἐλπίδε | N. ἐλπίδες |
| G. ἐλπίδος | G. ἐλπίδοιη | G. ἐλπίδων |
| D. ἐλπίδι | D. ἐλπίδοιη | D. ἐλπίσι(ν) |
| A. ἐλπίδα | A. ἐλπίδε | A. ἐλπίδας |
| V. ἐλπί | V. ἐλπίδε | V. ἐλπίδες |
| <i>S. ὁ (giant)</i> | <i>D. (two giants)</i> | <i>P. (giants)</i> |
| N. γίγαντς | N. γίγαντε | N. γίγαντες |
| G. γίγαντος | G. γιγάντοιη | G. γιγάντων |
| D. γίγαντι | D. γιγάντοιη | D. γίγαντι(ν) |
| A. γίγαντα | A. γίγαντε | A. γίγαντας |
| V. γίγαντ | V. γίγαντε | V. γίγαντες |
| <i>S. ὁ (weevil)</i> | <i>D. (two weevils)</i> | <i>P. (weevils)</i> |
| N. κιές | N. κιέ | N. κιές |
| G. κιόσ | G. κιοῖν | G. κιῶν |
| D. κιέ | D. κιοῖν | D. κισι(ν) |
| A. κιέν | A. κιέ | A. κιάς |
| V. κιές | V. κιέ | V. κιές |

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>S. ὁ (age)</i> | <i>D. (two ages)</i> | <i>P. (ages)</i> |
| N. αἰών | αἰῶνε | αἰώνες |
| G. αἰώνος | αἰώνοιν | αἰώνων |
| D. αἰῶνι | αἰώνοιν | αἰῶνι(ν) |
| A. αἰώνα | αἰώνε | αἰώνας |
| V. αἰών | αἰῶνε | αἰώνες |
| <i>S. ὁ (god)</i> | <i>D. (two gods)</i> | <i>P. (gods)</i> |
| N. δαιμων | δαιμονε | δαιμονες |
| G. δαιμονος | δαιμόνοιν | δαιμόνων |
| D. δαιμονι | δαιμόνοιν | δαιμονι(ν) |
| A. δαιμονα | δαιμονε | δαιμονας |
| V. δαιμον | δαιμονε | δαιμονες |
| <i>S. ὁ (lion)</i> | <i>D. (two lions)</i> | <i>P. (lions)</i> |
| N. λέων | λέοντε | λέοντες |
| G. λέοντος | λεόντοιν | λεόντων |
| D. λέοντι | λεόντοιν | λέοντι(ν) |
| A. λέοντα | λέοντε | λέοντας |
| V. λέον | λέοντε | λέοντες |
| <i>S. τὸ (thing)</i> | <i>D. (two things)</i> | <i>P. (things)</i> |
| N. πρᾶγμα | πράγματε | πράγματα |
| G. πράγματος | πραγμάτοιν | πραγμάτων |
| D. πράγματι | πραγμάτοιν | πράγματι(ν) |
| A. πράγματα | πράγματε | πραγματα |
| V. πρᾶγμα | πράγματε | πραγματα |

NOTE 1. QUANTITY. (1) The terminations *ι*, *αι*, *α*, *αις*, are short. E. g. κόρακι, κόραξ, κόρακη, κόρακας.

(2) Nouns in *ενς* (§ 44) may have *ā*, *ās*, in the accusative. E. g. βασιλεύς, εā, εās.

NOTE 2. ACCENT. (1) In *dissyllables* and *polysyllables* the accent generally remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it: if not, it is removed to the next syllable. (§ 20. 1, 2, 3.) E. g. κόραξ, κόρακος, κοράκων.

(2) *Monosyllables* throw the accent in the *genitive* and *dative* of all the numbers upon the last syllable. In this case the terminations *οιν*, *ων*, are circumflexed. E. g. κίς, κιός, κιῶν.

Except monosyllabic *participles*. E. g. δούς, δόντος, δόντι.

Except also the *dual* and *plural* of *πᾶς*: πάντοιν, πάντων, πᾶσι, (§ 53.)

Except also the *genitive dual* and *plural* of the following nouns: δάρις *torch*, δμώς, θώς, ΚΡΑΣ *head*, οὐς, παις, σῆς, Τρώς, φως *blister*, φως *light*.

REMARK. For the accent of πατήρ, μάτηρ, Θυγάτηρ, Δημάτηρ, γαστήρ, ἀνήρ, κύνων, and APHN, see below (§ 40. N. 3).

NOTE 3. DIALECTS. The following table exhibits the dialectic peculiarities of the third declension.

Dual. G. D. Epic οιν for οιν, as Σειρήν, Σειρήνοιν.

Plur. G. Ionic ἐων for ὁν, as χήν, χηνέων.

D. Old εσσι or εσι, as δέπας, δεπάεσσι.

Sing. and Plur. G. D. Epic σφι(ν) or φι(ν) for ος, ι, ων, σι, as ὄχος, ὄχεσφι· ταῦς, ταῦψι.

§ 36. 1. The following table exhibits the endings of the NOMINATIVE and GENITIVE, SINGULAR, of the third declension.

| | |
|---|---|
| α gen. ατος, ακτος, neut. | νς — νθος. |
| αις — αιτος, αιδος, all genders. | ξ — χος, γος, χος, κτος, mas. |
| αν — ανος, αιτος, mas. or neut. | or fem. |
| αρ — αρος, ατος, αρτος, generally neuter. | ον — ονος, οντος, neut. |
| ας — αος, ατος, αδος, αγος, αντος, all genders. | ορ — ορος, neut. |
| ανς — αος, fem. | ος — οιος, εος, neut. |
| ειρ — ειρος, ερος, mas. or fem. | ουν — οδος, neut. |
| εις — ενος, εντος, ειδος, mas. or fem. | ους — ορτος, οος, οδος, mas. or fem. |
| εν — ενος, ειτος, neut. | υ — νος, neut. |
| ευς — εος, mas. | υν — υνος, υντος, mas. or neut. |
| η — ητος, neut. | υρ — υρος, mas. or neut. |
| ην — ηνος, ενος, mas. or fem. | υς — υος, υδος, υθος, υνος, υντος, mas. or fem. |
| ηρ — ηρος, ερος, mas. or fem. | ψ — πος, βος, φος, mas. or fem. |
| ης — ητος, ηθος, εος, mas. or fem. | ω — οος, fem. |
| ι — ιος, ιτος, neut. | ων — ανος, ονος, οντος, mas. or fem. |
| ιν — ινος, mas. or fem. | ωρ — ωρος, ορος, generally mas. |
| ις — ιος, ιτος, ιδος, ιθος, ινος, mas. or fem. | or fem. |
| λς — λος. | ως — ωος, οος, ωτος, οτος, οδος, generally mas. or fem. |

2. Most nouns of the third declension form their NOMINA-

TIVE SINGULAR by dropping the termination *ος* of the genitive, and annexing *ς*. E. g.

- κόρας* gen. *κόραχος*, (§ 5. 2)
- Πέλοψ* " *Πέλοπος*, (*ibid.*)
- ἔλπις* " *ἔλπιδος*, (§ 10. 2)
- γίγας* " *γίγαντος*, (§ 12. 5.)

So *φλέψ* (§ 8. 2), *φλεβός* · *φάς* (§ 9. 2), *φαγός* · *βῆς* (*ibid.*), *βηχός* · *χάρις* (§ 10. 2), *χάριτος* · *օρνις* (*ibid.*), *օρνιθος* · *φίς* (§ 12. 4), *φίνος* · *κτείς* (§ 12. 5), *κτενός* · *τυφθείς* (*ibid.*), *τυφθέντος* · *δους* (*ibid.*), *δόντος*.

(1) Most *masculines* and *feminines* lengthen *ες* into *ης*, and *ος* into *ως*. E. g. *τριήρης*, *τριήρεος* · *τετυφώς*, *τετυφότος*.

(2) Many *masculines* lengthen *ες* into *ευς*. E. g. *βασιλεύς*, *βασιλέος*.

(3) All *neuter substantives* change *ες* into *ος*. E. g. *τεῖχος*, *τεῖχεος*. (§ 2. N. 3.)

(4) Some *neuters* change *ς* into *ρ*. E. g. *στέαρ*, *στέατος*.

(5) The following nouns lengthen *ος* into *ους* · *βοῦς*, *βοός* · *ποῦς*, *ποδός* · *χοῦς*, *χοός*. (§ 2. N. 3.)

(6) The following change *ας* into *αυς* · *γραῦς*, *γραός* · *ναῦς*, *ναός*.

(7) *Ἄλωπης*, *εκος*, changes the radical letter *σ* into *η* in the nominative.

NOTE 1. *Ἀραξ*, *ἄνακτος*, and *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, are the only nouns in § that have *κτος* in the genitive. Originally they had gen. *ἄνακτος*, *νυχός*. (Compare *Ἀρακτεῖς*, *Dioscuri*, and *νίκιος*, *nocturnal*.)

Ἄλς, *ἄλός*, is the only noun in λς.

3. Many form their nominative singular by dropping the termination *ος* of the genitive, with such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 5. N. 3). *Masculines* and *feminines* lengthen *ε* and *ο*, in the final syllable, into *η* and *ω* respectively. E. g.

- αιών* gen. *αιῶνος*
- δαιμων* " *δαιμονος*
- λέων* " *λέοντος*
- πράγμα* " *πράγματος*.

So *χήν*, *χηνός* · *λιμήν*, *λιμένος* · *θέα*, *θέντος* · *σωτήρ*, *σωτῆρος* · *ηχώ*, *ηχός* · *δόν*, *δόντος* · *φάρ*, *φωρός* · *ητορ*, *ητορος* · *φήταρ*, *φήτορος* · *σινηπι*, *σινήπιος* · *δεικνύ*, *δεικνύτος*.

REMARK 1. In reality the nominative is formed from the root, which is obtained by dropping *os* of the genitive. E. g. κόραξ, κόρακος, root κόραξ.

NOTE 2. Ιάλα, τὸ, is the only noun in *a* that has ακτος in the genitive.

Δάμαρ, ἡ, the only noun in *ar* that has αρτος in the genitive.

Μέλι, τὸ, the only substantive in *i* that has ιτος in the genitive.

NOTE 3. Neuters in *ar* are *contracted* when this ending is preceded by *e*. E. g. ξερη ἥρη, G. ξερος ἥρος.

The neuters δέλεαρ, στέαρ, φρέαρ, have gen. δελέατος δέλητος, στέατος στητός, φρέατος φρητός, contrary to the rule (§ 23. N. 3).

NOTE 4. Nouns in *eis*, *eu*, gen. εντος, are *contracted* when these endings are preceded by *η* or *o*. E. g. τιμήεις τιμῆς, τιμήετος τιμῆτος· πλακόεις πλακοῦς, πλακόετος πλακοῦντος.

REMARK 2. Proper names in *aw* are generally *contracted*. E. g. Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν.

NOTE 5. The QUANTITY of the last syllable of the nominative, and of the penult of the genitive, must be learned by observation. Nevertheless we remark here, that

(1) *Monosyllabic nominatives* are long. E. g. πᾶν, φίς, δρῦς. Except the pronouns τὶς, τι, τὶς, τι.

(2) The vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, in the penult of the genitive are short, when this case ends in *os* pure. E. g. γῆρας, αος· πόλις, ιος· δάκρυν, υνος.

Except γραῦς, αός· ναῦς, αός.

(3) The penult of the *genitive of substantives* is long, when this case terminates in *avos*, *ivos*, *uvros*. E. g. Τιτάν, ἄρος· Σαλαμίς, ινος· Φόρκυς, υνος.

§ 37. 1. The ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR of *masculine* and *feminine* nouns is formed by dropping *os* of the genitive, and annexing *a*. E. g.

κόραξ, κόρακος acc. κόρακα.

2. Nouns in *is*, *us*, *as*, *os*, of which the genitive is in *os* pure (§ 16. 4), form their accusative by dropping *s* of the nominative and annexing *v*. E. g.

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| πόλις, πόλιος | acc. πόλιν |
| ἰχθύς, ιχθύος | " ιχθύν. |

If the genitive is *not* in *ος* pure, they can have *ν* in the accusative only when the last syllable of the nominative is *not accented*. E. g.

δρυνις, δρυνθος acc. δρυνθα or δρυν
κόρνυς, κόρνυθος " κόρνυθα or κόρνυ.

NOTE 1. In the Epic language, the following nouns often have *α* in the accusative singular, contrary to the preceding rule: βοῦς, βόου· εὐρύς, εὐρέα· ἵχθυς, ἵχθυα· ναῦς, νέα.

REMARK. The accusative singular of the obsolete *ΔΙΣ* is always *Δια*.

NOTE 2. These three nouns, Απόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, κυκεών, have acc. Απόλλωνα and Απόλλω, Ποσειδῶνα and Ποσειδῶ, κυκεώνα and κυκεῶ.

§ 38. 1. In many instances the VOCATIVE SINGULAR of masculine and feminine nouns is like the nominative singular.

2. Nouns in *ᾱς*, *ηρ*, *ων*, *ῳρ*, and some others, form their vocative singular by dropping *ος* of the genitive, with such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 5. N. 3). E. g.

γίγας, γίγαντος voc. γίγαν
δαιμων, δαιμονος " δαιμον.

3. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *ευς*, *αυς*, and *ους* gen. *οος*, and the compounds of *πονης*, drop the *ς* of the nominative. The ending *εν* is always circumflexed. E. g.

ελπις voc. ελπι
ἵχθυς " ἵχθυ
βασιλεύς " βασιλεῦ.

4. Nouns in *ης* gen. *εος*, shorten *ης* into *ες*. E. g. Σωκράτης, voc. Σωκράτες.

5. Feminines in *ω*, *ως*, gen. *οος*, have *οι* in the vocative singular. E. g. ήχω, ήχόος, voc. ήχοι.

NOTE 1. A few proper names in *ᾱς* gen. *αντος*, have *ᾳ* in the vocative singular. E. g. Λαοδάμας, αντος, voc. Λαοδάμᾳ.

NOTE 2. The following nouns shorten the final syllable in the vocative singular: Απόλλων, Απολλον· Ποσειδῶν, Πόσειδον· σωτήρ, σωτερ.

NOTE 3. (1) The following nouns throw the ACCENT back on the penult in the vocative: ἀνήρ, ἄνερ· δαίρη, δᾶερ· πατήρ, πάτερ· σωτήρ, σῶτερ.

(2) Polysyllabic vocatives, which end in a short syllable, often throw the accent back on the antepenult. E. g. Σωκράτης, Σώκρατες.

NOTE 4. *Ἄναξ, king*, when employed to invoke a god has voc. ἄνα. Elsewhere its vocative is like the nominative.

§ 39. 1. The DATIVE PLURAL is formed by dropping *ος* of the genitive singular, and annexing *οι*. E. g.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| χόραξ, χόρακος | dat. plur. | χόραξι (§ 5. 2) |
| ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος | " | ἐλπίσι (§ 10. 2) |
| γίγας, γίγαρτος | " | γίγασι (§ 12. 5). |

2. Nouns in *ευς*, *αυς*, and *ους* gen. *οος*, form their dative plural by dropping *ς* of the nominative singular, and annexing *οι*. E. g. βασιλεύς, βασιλεῦσι· βοῦς, βουσι.

NOTE. The omission of *ι* before *οι* (§ 12. 4) in this case does not lengthen the preceding short vowel. E. g. δαιμων, δαιμονος, δαιμοσι.

SYNCOPATED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLEMISON.

§ 40. 1. The following nouns in *ηρ* generally drop the *ε* in the genitive and dative singular. In the dative plural they change the *ε* into *α*, and place it after the *ρ*. (§§ 26. 2; 2. N. 3.)

Γαστήρ, *ἡ*, *belly*, G. *γαστέρος* *γαστρός*, D. *γαστέρι* *γαστρί*, D. Plur. *γαστράσι* and *γαστῆρι*.

Δημήτηρ, *ἡ*, *Ceres*, G. *Δημήτερος* *Δήμητρος*, D. *Δημήτερι* *Δήμητρι*. This noun is syncopated also in the accusative singular, *Δημήτερα* *Δήμητρα*.

Θυγάτηρ, *ἡ*, *daughter*, G. *Θυγατέρος* *Θυγατρός*, D. *Θυγατέρι* *Θυγατρὶ*, D. Plur. *Θυγατράσι*.

Μήτηρ, *ἡ*, *mother*, G. *μητέρος* *μητρός*, D. *μητέρι* *μητρὶ*, D. Plur. *μητράσι*.

Πατήρ, *ὁ*, *father*, G. *πατέρος* *πατρός*, D. *πατέρι* *πατρὶ*, D. Plur. *πατράσι*.

2. *Ἄνηρ*, *ὁ*, *man*, is syncopated in all the cases except the nominative and vocative singular, and dative plural:

Ἄνηρ, ἀνέρος ἀνδρός, D. ἀνέρι *ἀνδρι*, A. ἀνέρα *ἀνδρα*, V. ἀνερ,
Dual N. A. V. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες, G. D. ἀνέρων ἀνδροῖν, *Plur. N. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες*,
G. ἀνέρων ἄνδρῶν, D. ἀνδράσι, A. ἀνέρας *ἄνδρας*, V. ἀνέρες *ἄνδρες*. For the insertion of δ, see above (§ 26. N.).

3. *APHN*, δ, *lamb*, and κύων, ὁ η, *dog*, are declined as follows:

APHN, G. ἄρνος, D. ἄρνι, A. ἄρνα, *Dual N. A. ἄρνες*, G. D. ἄρνοῖν, *Plur. N. ἄρνες*, G. ἄρνεων, D. ἄρνασι, A. ἄρνας.

Κύων, G. κυνός, D. κυνί, A. κύνα, V. κύον, *Dual N. A. V. κύτε*, G. D. κυνοῖν, *Plur. N. κύνες*, G. κυνῶν, D. κυναῖ, A. κύνας, V. κύνες.

NOTE 1. The poets in some instances drop the ε also in the accusative singular, and in the nominative and genitive plural. E. g. θύγατρα, θύγατρες, πατρῶν.

NOTE 2. *Ἀστήρ*, ἐρος, ὁ, *star*, imitates πατήρ only in the dative plural, ἀστράσι.

NOTE 3. (1) The ACCENT of the full forms of ἀνήρ, *APHN*, γαστήρ, Δημήτηρ, κύων, πατήρ, is regular (§ 35. N. 2).

For the accent of the vocative of ἀνήρ and πατήρ, see above (38. N. 3).

The accent of the full forms of θυγάτηρ and μήτηρ is irregular in the cases which end in a short syllable.

(2) In the syncopated genitive and dative the accent is placed on the last syllable. Except Δημήτηρ.

CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 41. 1. Many nouns of the third declension, of which the genitive ends in ος pure (§ 16. 4), are contracted.

2. The contracted *accusative plural* is always like the contracted nominative plural.

§ 42. Nouns in ης, ες, ος, gen. εος, nouns in ας gen. αος, and nouns in ω, ως, gen. οος, are contracted in those cases, in which the termination (§ 35. 1) begins with a vowel. E. g.

S. η (galley)

- N. τριήρης
G. τριήρεος τριήρους
D. τριήρει τριήρει
A. τριήρεα τριήρη
V. τριήρες

D. (two galleys)

- N.A.V. τριήρες τριήρη
G. D. τριήρεσιν τριήροιν

P. (galleys)

- N. τριήρεις τριήρεις
G. τριήρεσιν τριηρῶν
D. τριήρεσι(ν)
A. τριήρεας τριήρεις
V. τριήρεες τριήρεις

*S. τὸ (wall)**S. τὸ (wall)*

- N. τεῖχος
G. τείχεος τείχονς
D. τείχει τείχει
A. τεῖχος
V. τεῖχος

D. (two walls)

- N.A.V. τείχες τείχη
G. D. τείχεσιν τείχοιν

P. (walls)

- N. τείχεα τείχη
G. τείχεων τειχῶν
D. τείχεσι(ν)
A. τείχεα τείχη
V. τείχεα τείχη

S. ἡ (prize)

- N. γέρας
G. γέραος γέρως
D. γέραῃ γέρᾳ
A. γέρας
V. γέρας

D. (two prizes)

- N.A.V. γέρας γέρα
G. D. γεράσιν γερῶν

P. (prizes)

- N. γέρασα γέρα
G. γεράσιν γερῶν
D. γέρασι(ν)
A. γέρασα γέρα
V. γέρασα γερᾶ

S. ἡ (echo)

- N. ἡχώ
G. ἡχόος ἡχοῦς
D. ἡχοῖς ἡχοῖ
A. ἡχόα ἡχώ
V. ἡχοῖ

D. (two echoes)

- N.A.V. ἡχώ
G. D. ἡχοῖν

P. (echoes)

- N. ἡχοὶ^l
G. ἡχῶν
D. ἡχοῖς
A. ἡχούς
V. ἡχοῖ

NOTE 1. Proper names in κλέῆς, contracted κλῆς, undergo a double contraction in the *dative singular*, and sometimes in the *accusative singular*. E. g.

S. ὁ (Pericles)

- N. Περικλέης Περικλῆς
G. Περικλέεος Περικλέους
D. Περικλέει Περικλέει Περικλεῖ
A. Περικλέα Περικλέα Περικλῆ
V. Περικλεες Περικλειες

REMARK. Sometimes proper names in *κλέης* have *κλέος* in the genitive, and *κλεῖ* in the dative.

The noun *Ἡρακλέης*, *Hercules*, has voc. also *Ἡρακλεῖς*.

NOTE 2. The ending *εα*, when preceded by a vowel, is generally contracted into *ᾶ*. E. g. *ύγιης*, *ύγιεῖα* *ύγια*· *κλέος*, *κλέεια* *κλέᾶ*.

NOTE 3. *Κέρας* and *τέρας*, gen. *ατος*, often drop the *τ* and are contracted like *γέρας*. E. g. *κέρας*, *κέρατος* *κέρας* *κέρως*.

Κρίας, in the later Greek, has *ατος* in the genitive.

NOTE 4. The *dual* and *plural* of nouns in *ω*, *ως*, follow the analogy of the *second declension*.

The uncontracted forms of these nouns are not used.

NOTE 5. The Epic language often contracts *ἴεος* into *ῆος* or *εῖος*, *έεῖ* into *ῆε* or *εῖη*, and *ἴεα* into *ῆα* or *εῖα*. E. g. *Ἡρακλέης*, *-κλέος* *-κλῆος*, *-κλέει* *-κλῆη*, *-κλέεια* *-κλῆα*· *σπίος*, *σπέεος* *σπεῖος*, *σπέει* *σπῆη* or *σπεῖη*.

NOTE 6. In the Ionic dialect, the accusative singular of nouns in *ω*, *ως*, ends in *οῦν*. E. g. *Λητώ*, *Λητοῦν*.

NOTE 7. The ACCENT of the contracted accusative singular of nouns in *ω* is contrary to the rule (§ 23. N. 3).

§ 43. 1. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, gen. *ιος*, *υος*, are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, plural. E. g.

S. ὁ (serpent)

| | |
|----|-----------------|
| N. | ὄφις |
| G. | ὄφιος |
| D. | ὄφιι <i>ὄφι</i> |
| A. | ὄφιν |
| V. | ὄφι |

S. ὁ (fish)

| | |
|----|--------------------|
| N. | ἰχθύς |
| G. | ἰχθύος |
| D. | ἰχθύῃ <i>ἰχθύη</i> |
| A. | ἰχθύν |
| V. | ἰχθύ |

D. (two serpents)

| | |
|--------|--------|
| N.A.V. | ὄφια |
| G. D. | ὄφιοιν |

D. (two fishes)

| | |
|--------|---------|
| N.A.V. | ἰχθύες |
| G. D. | ἰχθύοιν |

P. (serpents)

| | |
|----|--------------------|
| N. | ὄφιες <i>ὄφις</i> |
| G. | ὄφιων |
| D. | ὄφισι(γ) |
| A. | ὄφιαις <i>ὄφις</i> |
| V. | ὄφιες <i>ὄφις</i> |

P. (fishes)

| | |
|----|---------------------|
| N. | ἰχθύες <i>ἰχθῦς</i> |
| G. | ἰχθύων |
| D. | ἰχθύσι(γ) |
| A. | ἰχθύας <i>ἰχθῦς</i> |
| V. | ἰχθύες <i>ἰχθῦς</i> |

2. The nouns ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, οὐχ, ἡ γραῦς, *old woman*, ἡ ναῦς, *ship*, and ὁ, ἡ ὄvis, *sheep*, are declined as follows:

βοῦς, G. βοός, D. βοῦ, A. βοῦν, V. βοῦ, *Dual N. A. V.* βόε, G. D. βοοῖν, *Plur. N.* βόες βοῦς, G. βοῶν, D. βονσι, A. βόας βοῦς, V. βόες βοῦς.

γραῦς, G. γραῦς, D. γραῦ, A. γραῦν, V. γραῦ, *Dual N. A. V.* γρᾶς, G. D. γραοῖν, *Plur. N.* γρᾶες γραῦς, G. γραῶν, D. γρανσι, A. γράας γραῦς, V. γρᾶες γραῦς.

ναῦς is regularly declined like γραῦς. The Attics decline it as follows: G. νεώς, D. νητ, A. ναῦν, V. ναῦ, *Plur. N.* νῆες, G. νεῶν, D. ναυσι, A. ναῦς, V. νῆες.

The Ionians change α into η, as νηῦς. They have also G. νεός, A. νῆα and νέα, *Dual D.* νεοῖν, *Plur. N.* νέες, A. νέας.

ὄvis οἶς, G. ὄιος οἰός, D. ὄιν οἴλ, A. ὄιν οἴν, *Plur. N.* ὄιες οἶες ὄις, G. ὄιων οἰῶν, D. ὄεσι, A. ὄιας οίας ὄις.

3. Most nouns in ις, ι, υς, υ, change ι and υ into ε, in all the cases, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative, singular. Substantives in ις and υς generally change ος into ως. E. g.

S. ἡ (state)

- N. πόλις
G. πόλεως
D. πόλεῃ πόλει
A. πόλιν
V. πόλι

D. (two states)

- N.A.V. πόλες
G. D. πολέσιν

P. (states)

- N. πόλεις πόλεις
G. πόλεων
D. πόλεσι(ν)
A. πόλεας πόλεις
V. πόλεες πόλεις

S. τὸ (mustard)

- N. σινηπι
G. σινήπεος
D. σινήπεῃ σινήπει
A. σινηπι
V. σινηπι

D.

- N.A.V. σινήπες
G. D. σινηπέοιν

P.

- N. σινήπεα σινήπη
G. σινηπέων
D. σινήπεσι(ν)
A. σινήπεα σινήπη
V. σινήπεα σινήπη

S. ὁ (cubit)

N. πῆχυς
G. πήχεως
D. πήχεῃ πηχεῖ
A. πῆχυν
V. πῆχυ

D. (two cubits)

N.A.V. πήχεε
G. D. πηχέοιν

P. (cubits)

N. πήχεες πήχεις
G. πήχεων
D. πήχεσι(ν)
A. πήχεας πήχεις
V. πήχεες πήχεις

S. τὸ (city)

N. ἄστυ
G. ἄστεος
D. ἄστεῃ ἄστει
A. ἄστυ
V. ἄστυ

D. (two cities)

N.A.V. ἄστεε
G. D. ἄστεοιν

P. (cities)

N. ἄστεα ἄστη
G. ἄστεων
D. ἄστεσι(ν)
A. ἄστεας ἄστη
V. ἄστεα ἄστη

NOTE 1. In some instances the genitive of nouns in *υς* and *ος* is contracted. E. g. πῆχυς, πηχέων πηχῶν· ημισυ, ημίσεος ημίσους. Such contractions belong to the later Greek.

NOTE 2. The genitive singular of neuters in *ι*, and *αι* very seldom ends in *ης*.

NOTE 3. According to the old grammarians, the Attic genitive and dative, dual, of nouns in *ι*, and *αι*, end in *ης*. E. g. πέλις, πέλιης. Such forms, however, are not found in any Greek writer of authority.

NOTE 4. Πέλις, in the Epic language, often changes *ι* into *η*. E. g. gen. πέλης for πέλιης.

NOTE 5. For the account of the genitive of nouns in *ις*, *ης*, see above (§ 20. N. 2).

§ 44. Nouns in *εις* are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, plural. They generally have *ως* in the genitive singular. E. g.

S. ὁ (king)

N. βασιλεύς
G. βασιλέως
D. βασιλέῃ βασιλεῖ
A. βασιλέα
V. βασιλεῦ

P. (kings)

N. βασιλέες βασιλεῖς
G. βασιλέων
D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)
A. βασιλέας βασιλεῖς
V. βασιλέες βασιλεῖς

D. (two kings)

N.A.V. βασιλέε
G. D. βασιλέοιν

NOTE 1. The *genitive* and *accusative, singular*, are sometimes contracted. E. g. Πειραιεύς, Πειραιέως Πειραιᾶς· συγγραφεύς, συγγραφία συγγραφῆ.

NOTE 2. The vowels εα are contracted into α, when they are preceded by a vowel. E. g. χοένς, χοέα χοῦ.

NOTE 3. The ending ες of the nominative plural is sometimes contracted into ἥς. E. g. ἵππενς, ἵππέες ἵππῆς.

NOTE 4. The Ionians very often change ε into η, except when it is in the diphthong ευ. E. g. βασιλεύς, βασιλῆος.

INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

§ 45. Indeclinable nouns are those which have only one form for all the genders, numbers, and cases. Such are,

1. The names of the letters of the *alphabet*. E. g. τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ ἄλφα, *alpha*.
2. The *cardinal numbers*, from 5 to 100 inclusive. E. g. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοὺς, τὰς πέντε, *five*.
3. All *foreign names* not Grecized. E. g. ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τὸν Ἄδαμ, *Adam*.

ANOMALOUS NOUNS.

§ 46. 1. All nouns which have, or are supposed to have, *more than one nominative*, are anomalous. Such are the following.

ἀηδών, ὄνος, ἦ, *nightingale*, regular. From ΑΗΔΩΝ, G. ἀηδοῦς, V. ἀηδοῖ.

ἀτθῆς, οὐ, ὁ, *the infernal regions*, regular. From ΑΪΣ, G. ἀτθός, D. ἀτθί, A. ἀτθα.

ἀλκή, ἦ, ἡ, *strength*, regular. From ΑΛΞ, D. ἀλκή.

ἀνδράποδον, οὐ, τὸ, *slave*, regular. From ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΤΣ, D. Plur. ἀνδραπόδεσσι (Epic). γόνον, τὸ, *knee*. The rest is

from ΓΟΝΑΣ, γόνατος, γόνατος, Dual γόνατε, γονάτοις, Plur. γόνατα, γονάτων, γόνατοις.

The poets have G. γονύος, D. γονύῃ, Plur. N. A. V. γονύα, G. γονύων.

γυνή, ἦ, *woman*. The rest is from ΓΥΝΑΙΣ (oxytone), γυναικός, γυναική, γυναικά, γύναι, Dual γυναικες, γυναικοῖς, Plur. γυναικες, γυναι-

πόλη, γυναιξί, γυναικας, γυναικες.

The genitive and dative of all the numbers take the accent on the last syllable, contrary to the rule (§ 35. N. 2).

δαᾶς, ἴδος, ἥ, *fight*, regular.
From ΔΑΣ, D. δαᾶ.

ΔΙΣ, see Ζεύς.

δόρυ, τὸ, *spear*. The rest is from ΔΟΡΑΣ, δόρατος, δόρατι, Dual δόρατε, δυράτοιν, Plur. δόρατα, δοράτων, δόρασι.

The poets have G. δορός, δονῦρος, D. δορῃ, δονῃ, Dual δοῦρε, Plur. N. δοῦρα, G. δούρων, D. δούρεσσι (Epic). δορυξός, ον, ὁ, *spear-polisher*, regular. From ΔΟΡΤΞΟΣ, V. δορυξέ.

εἰκών, όνος, ἥ, *image*, regular.
From ΕΙΚΩ, G. εἰκονες, A. εἰκώ, A. Plur. εἰκονές.

Ζεύς, ὁ, *Jupiter*, V. Ζεῦ. From ΔΙΣ, G. Διός, D. Διῃ, A. Δια. (§ 37. R. 1.)

Ζῆν, ὁ, G. Ζηνός, D. Ζηνῃ, A. Ζῆνα, = preceding.

Θεράπων, οντος, ὁ, *attendant*, regular. From ΘΕΡΑΨ, A. Θέραπα, N. Plur. Θέραπες.

ἰχώρ, ωρος, *ichor*, regular. Acc. Sing. also ιχῶ.

κάλως, ω or ως, ὁ, *cable*. From ΚΑΛΟΣ, Plur. N. κάλοι, A. κάλους.

κάρα Ionic κάρη, τὸ, *head*, G. κάρητος, D. κάρητι, κάρη, N.

Plur. κάρδ. From ΚΡΑΣ, G. κρατός, D. κρατῃ, A. τὸ ορὶον κράτα, Plur. G. κράτων,

D. κρασι. From ΚΡΑΑΣ, G. κράστος, D. κράτι, Plur.

N. κράστα, A. τοὺς κράτας.
From ΚΑΡΗΑΣ, G. καρήτος, D. καρήτι, Plur. καρήτα.

κλάδος, ον, ὁ, *bough*, regular.
From ΚΛΑΣ, D. κλαδῃ, D. Plur. κλάδεσι (Epic).

κοινωνός, ον, ὁ, *partaker*, regular. From ΚΟΙΝΩΝ, Plur. N. κοινῶνες, A. κοινῶνας.

κραας, ΚΡΑΣ, see κάρα.

κρίνον, ον, τὸ, *lily*, regular.
From ΚΡΙΝΟΣ, Plur. N. κρίνεα, D. κρίνεσι.

κρόκη, ης, ἥ, *woof*, regular.
From ΚΡΟΞ, A. κρόκα.

λᾶς contracted λᾶς, ὁ, *stone*, G. λάσος λᾶς, D. λάσῃ λᾶτι, A. λᾶντ λᾶν, Dual λᾶσε λᾶς, Plur. N. λάσεις λᾶτες, G. λασάων λᾶων, D. λᾶτεσσι (Epic). From ΛΑΑΣ (—), G. λάον.

μάρτυς, ὁ, *witness*, A. μάρτυν, D. Plur. μάρτυσι. From ΜΑΡΤΤΡ, μάρτυρος, μάρτυρι, &c.

μάστιξ, γος, ἥ, *scourge*, regular.
From ΜΑΣΤΙΣ, D. μάστι (contracted from μάστι), A. μάστιν.

ὄνειρον, τὸ, *dream*. The rest is from ΟΝΕΙΡΑΣ, ὄνειρατος, ὄνειρατι, Dual ὄνειρατε, ὄνειρατοιν, Plur. ὄνειρατα, ὄνειρατων, ὄνειρασι.

οὖς, τὸ, *ear*. The rest is from the Doric ὠς, ὠτός, ὠτῃ, Dual ὠτε, ὠτοῖν, Plur. ὠτα, ὠτων, ὠσι.

πρέσβυς, ὁ, *old man*, A. πρέσβυν, V. πρέσβυν. The rest is from πρεσβύτης, ον.

In Hesiod a Nom. Plur πρέσβης occurs.

πρέσβυς, ὁ, *ambassador*, Plur. N. A. V. *πρίσβεις*, G. *πρίσ-
βεων*, D. *πρίσβεια*. The rest is from *πρεσβευτής*, οὐ. *πρόσωπον*, οὐ, τὸ, *face*, regular. From *ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑΣ*, Plur. N. *προσώπατα*, D. *προσώπα-
ται*. *πρόχοος*, οὐ, ἥ, *ever*, regular. From *ΠΡΟΧΟΤΣ*, D. Plur. *πρόχουσι* (like *βουσὶ* from *βοῦς*). *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, *πυρὶ*, τὸ, *fire*. From *ΠΥΡΟΝ*, Plur. N. A. *πυρά*, G. *πυρῶν*, D. *πυροῖς*. *σκῆρ*, τὸ. The rest is from *ΣΚΑΣ*, *σκατός*, *σκατὶ*, &c. *σταγόν*, ὄνος, ἥ, *drop*, regular. From *ΣΤΑΞ*, N. Plur. *στά-
γες*. *στίχος*, οὐ, ὁ, *row*, regular.

From ἡ *ΣΤΙΞ*, *στιχός*, *στιχὶ*, &c. *ταύρ*, ὁ, ὁ, *peacock*, regular. From *ΤΑΟΣ*, N. Plur. *ταοι*. *ὕδωρ*, τὸ, *water*. The rest is from *ὙΔΑΣ*, *ὕδατος*, *ὕδατι*, &c. From *ὕδος*, D. Sing. *ὕδαι* (Epic). *νιός*, οὖ, ὁ, *son*, regular. From *ΤΙΕΤΣ*, G. *νιέος*, &c. like *βασιλέν*. From *ΤΙΣ* come the Epic G. *νιος*, D. *νῖ*, A. *νῖα*, Dual. *νῖε*, Plur. N. *νῖες*, D. *νιέσι* and *νιάσι*, A. *νῖας*. *νομίην*, ης, ἥ, *battle*, regular. From *ΧΕΜΙΣ*, D. *νομίην*. *χελιδών*, ὄνος, ἥ, *swallow*, regular. From *ΧΕΛΙΔΩΝ*, V. *χελιδοῖ*. *ώς*, see *οὖς*.

2. Nouns, which have only one nominative, but more than one form for any of the other cases, are anomalous. Such are the following :

ἄλως, ω or *ωος*, ἥ, *threshing-
floor*. *γέλως*, ω or *ωτος*, ὁ, *laughter*. *θίμις*, *ιος* or *ιτος* or *ιδος* or
ιτος, ἥ, *justice*. *ἱδρώς*, ω or *ῶτος*, ὁ, *sweat*. *κλεῖς*, *ειδός*, ἥ, *key*. Also Acc.
Sing. *κλεῖν*, A. V. Plur. *κλεῖδη*. *μήτρως*, ω or *ωος*, ὁ, *maternal
uncle*.

μύκης, οὐ or *ητος*, ὁ, *mushroom*. *ὄρνις*, *ἴθος*, ὁ, ἥ, *bird*, regular. In the Plur. also N. A. *ὄρ-
ντες* or *ὄρνεις*, G. *ὄρνεων*. *πάτρως*, ω or *ωος*, ὁ, *paternal
uncle*. *σής*, *εός* or *ητός*, ὁ, *moth*. *χειρ*, *χειρός* and *χεφός*, ἥ, *hand*, D. Plur. always *χεροί*. The forms G. *χεφός*, D. *χεφῃ*, Dual *χειροῖν*, are poetic.

NOTE 1. All proper names in *ης* gen. *εος* (§ 42), have *η* or *ην* in the *accusative singular*. E. g.

'Αριστοφάνης, *εος* acc. 'Αριστοφάνη and *ην*.

NOTE 2. Some nouns in *ις* have *ιδος* or *ιος* in the *genitive*. E. g.

μῆγις, gen. *μῆγιδος* or *μῆνιος*, *resentment*.

NOTE 3. In the Ionic dialect, the *accusative singular* of nouns in *ης* gen. *ov*, often ends in *εα*. E. g. *Ιύγης*, *ov*, acc. *Ιύγεα* for *Ιύγην*.

NOTE 4. A few proper names in *ης*, *ovς*, and *υς*, are declined according to the following examples :

Ιαυρῆς, G. *Ιαυρῆ*, D. *Ιαυρῆ*, A. *Ιαυρῆν*, V. *Ιαυρῆ*.

Γλοῦς, G. *Γλοῦ*, D. *Γλοῦ*, A. *Γλοῦν*, V. *Γλοῦ*.

Διονῦς, G. *Διονῦ*, D. *Διονῦ*, A. *Διονῦν*, V. *Διονῦ*.

DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

§ 47. Defective nouns are those of which only some of the cases are in use. Such are the following :

ἔτησιαι, *ων*, *οι*, *Etesian winds*. *Ολύμπια*, *ων*, *τὰ*, *Olympic games*. No singular.

ἡρα, an A. Plur. used only in the formula, *ἡρα φέρειν*, *to show favor*. *ὄναρ*, *τὸ*, *dream*, used only in the N. and A. Sing.

Ισθμία, *ων*, *τὰ*, *Isthmian games*. *ΟΣ* or *ΟΣΣΩΝ*, *τὸ*, *eye*, Dual N. A. *ὅσσε*, Plur. G. *ὅσσων*, D. *ὅσσοις*, old *ὅσσοισι*.

λιξ, *ὁ*, *lion*, A. *λιν*. *ὅφελος*, *τὸ*, *advantage*, used only in the N. Sing.

ΛΙΣ, *ὁ*, *fine linen*, -D. *λιτή*, A. *λιτα*. *Πύθια*, *ων*, *τὰ*, *Pythian games*.

μάλη, *ης*, *ἥ*, *armpit*, used only in the phrase *ὑπὸ μάλης*, *under the arm*, clandestinely.

Νέμεα, *ων*, *τὰ*, *Nemean games*. *τάν*, used only in the formula *ῳ τάν*, *O thou*.

ΝΙΨ, *ἥ*, *snow*, only A. *νίψα*. *ὕπαρ*, *τὸ*, *waking*, as opposed to *ὄναρ*, used only in the N. and A. Sing.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 48. 1. In adjectives of *three endings*, the feminine is always of the first declension; the masculine and the neuter are either of the second or of the third.

2. Adjectives of *two endings* are either of the second or of the third declension; the feminine is the same with the masculine.

3. Adjectives of *one ending* are either of the first or of the third declension. Such adjectives are either masculine, feminine, or common.

ADJECTIVES IN οΣ.

§ 49. 1. Most adjectives in ος have three endings, ος, η, or.

E. g. σοφός, σοφή, σοφόρ.

When ος is preceded by a vowel or by ρ, the feminine has ἡ instead of η. E. g. ἄξιος, ἄξια, ἄξιον· μακρός, μακρά, μακρόρ.

| S. | ο (wise) | η (wise) | τὸ (wise) |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| N. | σοφός | σοφή | σοφόν |
| G. | σοφοῦ | σοφῆς | σοφοῦ |
| D. | σοφῷ | σοφῇ | σοφῷ |
| A. | σοφόν | σοφήν | σοφόν |
| V. | σοφό | σοφή | σοφόν |
| D. | | | |
| N.A.V. | σοφώ | σοφά | σοφώ |
| G. D. | σοφοῖν | σοφαιν | σοφοῖν |
| P. | | | |
| N. | σοφοί | σοφαῖ | σοφά |
| G. | σοφῶν | σοφῶν | σοφῶν |
| D. | σοφοῖς | σοφαῖς | σοφοῖς |
| A. | σοφούς | σοφάς | σοφά |
| V. | σοφοί | σοφαῖ | σοφά |

So all PARTICIPLES in ος. E. g. τυπόμενος, τυπομένη, τυπόμενον.

| S. | ο (worthy) | η (worthy) | τὸ (worthy) |
|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| N. | ἄξιος | ἄξια | ἄξιον |
| G. | ἀξίου | ἀξιας | ἀξίου |
| D. | ἀξιῷ | ἀξιᾳ | ἀξιῷ |
| A. | ἄξιον | ἄξιαν | ἄξιον |
| V. | ἄξις | ἄξια | ἄξιον |
| D. | | | |
| N.A.V. | ἀξιώ | ἀξια | ἀξιώ |
| G. D. | ἀξιοῖν | ἀξιαιν | ἀξιοῖν |

P.

| | | | |
|----|--------|--------|--------|
| N. | ἄξιοι | ἄξιαι | ἄξια |
| G. | ἀξιῶν | ἀξιῶν | ἀξιῶν |
| D. | ἀξιοῖς | ἀξιαις | ἀξιοῖς |
| A. | ἀξιοῦς | ἀξιας | ἀξια |
| V. | ἀξιοι | ἀξιαι | ἀξια |

NOTE 1. Adjectives in *οος* have *η* in the feminine. Except when *οος* is preceded by *ρ*. E. g.

ἀπλόος, ἀπλόη, ἀπλόον
ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον.

2. Many adjectives in *ος* have only two endings, *ος*, *εν*.
E. g. ησυχος, ησυχον.

Particularly, compound adjectives in *ος* have two endings
E. g. ἐπιέγμιος, ἐπιέγμιον.

But compound adjectives in *ωος* have three endings.

S. ὁ, ἡ (quiet) **τὸ (quiet)**

| | | |
|----|--------|--------|
| N. | ἡσυχος | ἡσυχον |
| G. | ἡσύχου | ἡσύχον |
| D. | ἡσύχῳ | ἡσύχῳ |
| A. | ἡσυχον | ἡσυχον |
| V. | ἡσυχε | ἡσυχον |

D.

| | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| N.A.V. | ἡσύχω | ἡσύχω |
| G. D. | ἡσύχοιν | ἡσύχοιν |

P.

| | | |
|----|---------|---------|
| N. | ἡσυχοι | ἡσυχα |
| G. | ἡσύχων | ἡσύχων |
| D. | ἡσύχοις | ἡσύχοις |
| A. | ἡσυχονς | ἡσυχα |
| V. | ἡσυχοι | ἡσυχα |

NOTE 2. In Attic writers and in the poets, many adjectives in *ος*, which commonly have three endings, are found with only two. E. g. ὁ, ἡ ἐλεύθερος, τὸ ἐλεύθερον, *free*.

NOTE 3. The ending *α* of the feminine is long. Except the feminine of *διος*, *divine*, and a few others.

NOTE 4. For the ACCENT of the genitive plural of the feminine of barytone adjectives and participles in *ει*, see above (§ 31. N. 2).

3. Adjectives in *εος*, *εα*, *εον*, and *οος*, *οη*, *οον*, are contracted (§§ 32 : 34). E. g.

χρύσεος *χρυσοῦς*, *χρυσέα* *χρυσῆ*, *χρύσεον* *χρυσοῦν*, G. *χρυσέον* *χρυσοῦν*, *χρυσέας* *χρυσῆς*, *golden*.

ἀργύρεος *ἀργυροῦς*, *ἀργυρέα* *ἀργυρᾶ*, *ἀργύρεον* *ἀργυροῦν*, G. *ἀργυρέον* *ἀργυροῦν*, *ἀργυρίας* *ἀργυρᾶς*, *of silver*.

ἀπλόος *ἀπλοῦς*, *ἀπλόη* *ἀπλῆ*, *ἀπλόον* *ἀπλοῦν*, G. *ἀπλόον* *ἀπλοῦν*, *ἀπλόης* *ἀπλῆς*, *simple*.

NOTE 5. For the ACCENT of some of the contracted forms of adjectives in *εος*, *οος*, see above (§ 34. N. 2).

ADJECTIVES IN *ΩΣ*.

§ 50. Adjectives in *ως* have two endings, *ως*, *ων*. They are declined like *τεώς* and *ἀρώγεων* (§ 33). E. g. *εὔγεως*, *εὔγεων*.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>S. ὁ, ἡ</i> (<i>fertile</i>) | <i>τὸ</i> (<i>fertile</i>) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------|--------|
| N. | εὔγεως | εὔγεων |
| G. | εὔγεω | εὔγεων |
| D. | εὔγεῷ | εὔγεῳ |
| A. | εὔγεων | εὔγεων |
| V. | εὔγεως | εὔγεων |

D.

| | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| N.A.V. | εὔγεω | εὔγεω |
| G. D. | εὔγεῷ | εὔγεῳ |

P.

| | | |
|----|--------|--------|
| N. | εὔγεῳ | εὔγεω |
| G. | εὔγεων | εὔγεων |
| D. | εὔγεῷς | εὔγεῳς |
| A. | εὔγεως | εὔγεων |
| V. | εὔγεῳ | εὔγεων |

ADJECTIVES IN *ΩΣ*.

§ 51. Adjectives in *ως*, gen. *ωος*, have three endings, *ως*, *ωα*, *ων*. E. g. *γλυκύς*, *γλυκεῖα*, *γλυκύν*.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>S. ὁ</i> (<i>sweet</i>) | <i>ἡ</i> (<i>sweet</i>) | <i>τὸ</i> (<i>sweet</i>) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|

| | | | |
|----|--------------|----------|--------------|
| N. | γλυκύς | γλυκεῖα | γλυκύ |
| G. | γλυκέος | γλυκεῖας | γλυκέος |
| D. | γλυκεῖ γλυκέ | γλυκεῖδῃ | γλυκεῖ γλυκέ |
| A. | γλυκύν | γλυκεῖν | γλυκύ |
| V. | γλυκύ | γλυκεῖα | γλυκύ |

D.

N. A. V. γλυκεῖς
G. G. γλυκέοιν

γλυκεῖα
γλυκεῖαιν

γλυκές
γλυκέοιν

P.

| | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|------------|
| N. | γλυκέες | γλυκεῖς | γλυκεῖα |
| G. | γλυκέων | γλυκειῶν | γλυκέων |
| D. | γλυκέσι(ν) | γλυκείαις | γλυκέσι(ν) |
| A. | γλυκέας | γλυκεῖς | γλυκέα |
| V. | γλυκέες | γλυκεῖς | γλυκέα |

NOTE 1. The Ionics make fem. *εα* or *η*. E. g. βαθύς, βαθέα or βαθέη.

NOTE 2. The poets sometimes have mas. and fem. *υς*, neut. *υ*. E. g. ὁ, ἡ ήδύς, τὸ ήδύ.

ADJECTIVES IN *ΗΣ* AND *ΙΣ*.

§ 52. 1. Adjectives in *ης*, gen. *εος*, have two endings, *ης*, *ες*. E. g. ἀληθής, ἀληθές.

S. ὁ, ἡ (true)

N. ἀληθής
G. ἀληθέος
D. ἀληθεῖ
A. ἀληθέα
V. ἀληθεῖς

τὸ (true)

ἀληθές
ἀληθέος
ἀληθεῖ
ἀληθέα
ἀληθεῖς

D.

N. A. V. ἀληθέες
G. D. ἀληθέοιν ἀληθοῖν

ἀληθέε
ἀληθέοιν

P.

N. ἀληθέες
G. ἀληθέων
D. ἀληθέσι(ν)
A. ἀληθέας
V. ἀληθεῖς

ἀληθέα
ἀληθῶν
ἀληθέσι(ν)
ἀληθέα
ἀληθεῖς

2. Adjectives in *ις*, gen. *ιος*, have two endings, *ις*, *ι*. E. g. ιδρις, ιδρι, G. ιδριος, *knowing*.

ADJECTIVES IN *ΑΣ*, *ΕΙΣ*, *ΗΝ*, *ΟΤΣ*, *ΤΣ*, *ΩΝ*, *ΩΣ*.

§ 53. 1. Adjectives in *ας*, gen. *αντος*, have three endings, *ας*, *ασα*, *αν*. E. g. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν.

| <i>S.</i> | <i>ὅ (all)</i> | <i>ἥ (all)</i> | <i>τὸ (all)</i> |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <i>N.</i> | <i>πᾶς</i> | <i>πᾶσα</i> | <i>πᾶν</i> |
| <i>G.</i> | <i>παντός</i> | <i>πάσης</i> | <i>παντός</i> |
| <i>D.</i> | <i>παντὶ</i> | <i>πάσῃ</i> | <i>παντὶ</i> |
| <i>A.</i> | <i>πάντα</i> | <i>πᾶσαν</i> | <i>πᾶν</i> |
| <i>V.</i> | <i>πᾶς</i> | <i>πᾶσα</i> | <i>πᾶν</i> |

| <i>D.</i> |
|-----------------------------|
| <i>N.A.V.</i> <i>πάντες</i> |
| <i>G.D.</i> <i>πάντοιν</i> |

| <i>P.</i> |
|--------------------------|
| <i>N.</i> <i>πάντες</i> |
| <i>G.</i> <i>πάντων</i> |
| <i>D.</i> <i>πᾶσι(ν)</i> |
| <i>A.</i> <i>πάντας</i> |
| <i>V.</i> <i>πάντες</i> |

So all PARTICIPLES in *ᾶς*. E. g. *τύψας*, *τύψασα*, *τύψαν*, G. *τύψαντος*.

REMARK 1. These two adjectives in *ᾶς*, *μέλας* and *τάλας*, have *αινα* in the feminine. Thus,

μέλᾶς, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*, G. *μέλανος*, *black*.
τάλᾶς, *τάλαινα*, *τάλαν*, G. *τάλανος*, *unfortunate*.

2. Adjectives in *εις*, gen. *εντος*, have three endings, *εις*, *εσσα*, *εν*. E. g. *χαρίεις*, *χαρίεσσα*, *χαρίεν*.

| <i>S.</i> | <i>ὅ (graceful)</i> | <i>ἥ (graceful)</i> | <i>τὸ (graceful)</i> |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>N.</i> | <i>χαρίεις</i> | <i>χαρίεσσα</i> | <i>χαρίεν</i> |
| <i>G.</i> | <i>χαριέντος</i> | <i>χαριέσσης</i> | <i>χαριέντος</i> |
| <i>D.</i> | <i>χαριέντι</i> | <i>χαριέσσῃ</i> | <i>χαριέντι</i> |
| <i>A.</i> | <i>χαριέντα</i> | <i>χαριέσσαν</i> | <i>χαριέντα</i> |
| <i>V.</i> | <i>χαρίεν</i> | <i>χαριέσσα</i> | <i>χαρίεν</i> |

| <i>D.</i> |
|--------------------------------|
| <i>N.A.V.</i> <i>χαριέντες</i> |
| <i>G.D.</i> <i>χαριέντοιν</i> |

| <i>P.</i> |
|------------------------------|
| <i>N.</i> <i>χαριέντες</i> |
| <i>G.</i> <i>χαριέντων</i> |
| <i>D.</i> <i>χαριέντι(ν)</i> |
| <i>A.</i> <i>χαριέντας</i> |
| <i>V.</i> <i>χαριέντες</i> |

NOTE 1. The endings *ήεις*, *ήεσσα*, *ήεν*, are contracted into *ῆς*, *ῆσσα*, *ῆν*. E. g.

τιμήεις τιμῆς, *τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα*, *τιμῆεν τιμῆν*, G. *τιμήεντος τιμῆντος*, *valuable*.

The endings *όεις*, *όεσσα*, *όεν*, are contracted into *οῦς*, *οῦσσα*, *οῦν*. E. g.

πλακόεις πλακοῦς, *πλακόεσσα πλακοῦσσα*, *πλακόεν πλακοῦν*, G. *πλακόεντος πλακοῦντος*, *flat*.

REMARK 2. The *dative plural* of adjectives in *ος* forms an exception to the general rule (§ 12. 5).

3. Participles in *εις* have three endings, *εις*, *εισα*, *ειν*. E. g. *τιθεις*, *τιθεισα*, *τιθειν*.

| S. | ὅ (placing) | ἥ (placing) | τὸ (placing) |
|----|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| N. | τιθεις | τιθεισα | τιθέν |
| G. | τιθέντος | τιθεισης | τιθέντος |
| D. | τιθέντε | τιθεισῃ | τιθέντε |
| A. | τιθέντα | τιθεισαν | τιθέν |
| V. | τιθεις | τιθεισα | τιθέν |

| D. | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| N.A.V. | τιθέντε | τιθεισα | τιθέντε |
| G. D. | τιθέντοιν | τιθεισαιν | τιθέντοιν |

| P. | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|------------|
| N. | τιθέντες | τιθεισαι | τιθέντα |
| G. | τιθέντων | τιθεισῶν | τιθέντων |
| D. | τιθεισι(ν) | τιθεισαις | τιθεισι(ν) |
| A. | τιθέντας | τιθεισας | τιθέντα |
| V. | τιθέντες | τιθεισαι | τιθέντα |

4. There are but two adjectives in *ην*. ὁ *τέρην*, *ἡ τέρεινα*, *τὸ τέρεν*, G. *τέρενος*, *tender*; and ὁ *ἄρσην* or *ἄρρεν*, *τὸ ἄρσεν* or *ἄρρεν*, G. *ἄρσενος* or *ἄρρενος*, *male*.

5. Participles in *ούς* have three endings, *ούς*, *οῦσσα*, *οῦν*. E. g. *διδούς*, *διδούσσα*, *διδόν*.

| S. | ὅ (giving) | ἥ (giving) | τὸ (giving) |
|----|------------|------------|-------------|
| N. | διδούς | διδούσα | διδόν |
| G. | διδόντος | διδούσης | διδόντος |
| D. | διδόντε | διδούσῃ | διδόντε |
| A. | διδόντα | διδούσαν | διδόν |
| V. | διδούς | διδούσα | διδόν |

D.

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| N. A. V. διδόντε | διδούσα | διδόγτε |
| G. D. διδόντοιν | διδούσαιν | διδόγτοιν |

P.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| N. διδόντεις | διδοῦσαι | διδόγται |
| G. διδόντων | διδούσῶν | διδόγτων |
| D. διδούσι(ν) | διδούσαις | διδούσι(ν) |
| A. διδόντας | διδούσας | διδόντα |
| V. διδόντες | διδούσαις | διδόντα |

6. Participles in *ūs* have three endings, *ūs*, *ūsa*, *ūv*. E. g. δεικνύς, δεικνύσα, δεικνύν.

| S. ὁ (showing) | ἡ (showing) | τὸ (showing) |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| N. δεικνύς | δεικνῆσα | δεικνύν |
| G. δεικνύντος | δεικνύσης | δεικνύντος |
| D. δεικνύντι | δεικνύσῃ | δεικνύντι |
| A. δεικνύντα | δεικνύσαν | δεικνύν |
| V. δεικνύς | δεικνῦσα | δεικνύν |

D.

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| N. A. V. δεικνύντε | δεικνύσα | δεικνύντε |
| G. D. δεικνύντοιν | δεικνύσαιν | δεικνύντοιν |

P.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| N. δεικνύντεις | δεικνῦσαι | δεικνύνται |
| G. δεικνύντων | δεικνυσῶν | δεικνύντων |
| D. δεικνύντι | δεικνύσῃ | δεικνύντι |
| A. δεικνύντα | δεικνύσας | δεικνύντα |
| V. δεικνύντες | δεικνῦσαι | δεικνύντα |

7. Adjectives in *av*, gen. *avtoς*, have three endings, *av*, *avsa*, *av*. E. g. ἐκών, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν.

| S. ὁ (willing) | ἡ (willing) | τὸ (willing) |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| N. ἐκών | ἐκοῦσα | ἐκόν |
| G. ἐκόντος | ἐκούσης | ἐκόντος |
| D. ἐκόντι | ἐκούσῃ | ἐκόντι |
| A. ἐκόντα | ἐκούσας | ἐκόν |
| V. ἐκών | ἐκοῦσα | ἐκόν |

D.

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| N. A. V. ἐκόντε | ἐκούσα | ἐκόντε |
| G. D. ἐκόντοιν | ἐκούσαιν | ἐκόντοιν |

P.

| | | | |
|----|-----------|---------|-----------|
| N. | ἐκόγυτες | ἐκοῦσαι | ἐκόγυτα |
| G. | ἐκόντων | ἐκουσῶν | ἐκόντων |
| D. | ἐκοῦσι(ν) | ἐκούσας | ἐκοῦσι(ν) |
| A. | ἐκόγυτας | ἐκούσας | ἐκόγυτα |
| V. | ἐκόντες | ἐκοῦσαι | ἐκόντα |

So all **PARTICIPLES** in *ων*. E. g. τύπτων, τύπτουσα, τύπτον, G. τύπτοντος φιλέων, φιλέουσα, φιλέον, G. φιλέοντος, contracted φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν, G. φιλοῦντος.

NOTE 2. The *feminine* of adjectives in *as*, *ss*, *os*, *is*, *an*, gen. *ses*, is formed by dropping *os* of the genitive, and annexing *sa*. E. g.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| πᾶς, παντός | fem. πᾶσα (§ 12. 5) |
| τιθίστε, τιθίντος | " τιθίσσα (ibid.) |
| διδούστε, διδέντος, | " διδοῦσσα (ibid.) |
| δικινός, δικιύντος | " δικινύσσα (ibid.) |
| ἴκανός, ίκεντος | " ίκανάσσα (ibid.) |
| χαρίστις, χαρίζοντος | " χαρίσσασσα (§ 12. N. 2). |

8. Adjectives in *or*, gen. *oroς*, have two endings, *or*, *or*. E. g.

| | | |
|----|-------------|-----------|
| S. | ὅ, ὥ (ripe) | τὸ (ripe) |
| N. | πέπων | πέπον |
| G. | πέπονος | πέπονος |
| D. | πέπονι | πέπονη |
| A. | πέπονα | πέπον |
| V. | πέπον | πέπον |

D.

| | | |
|--------|----------|----------|
| N.A.V. | πέπονε | πέπονε |
| G. D. | πεπόνοιν | πεπόνοιν |

P.

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| N. | πέπονες | πέπονα |
| G. | πεπόνων | πεπόνων |
| D. | πέπονι(ν) | πέπονι(ν) |
| A. | πέπονας | πέπονα |
| V. | πέπονες | πέπονα |

9. Participles in *ώς* have three endings, *ώς*, *υῖα*, *ός*. E. g. τετυφώς, τετυφνία, τετυφός, having struck.

| <i>S.</i> | <i>δ</i> | <i>η</i> | <i>τὸ</i> |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| N. | τετυφώς | τετυφῆα | τετυφός |
| G. | τετυφότος | τετυφυίας | τετυφότος |
| D. | τετυφότι | τετυφυίᾳ | τετυφότι |
| A. | τετυφότα | τετυφυῖαν | τετυφός |
| V. | τετυφώς | τετυφνία | τετυφός |
| <i>D.</i> | | | |
| N.A.V. | τετυφότε | τετυφνία | τετυφότε |
| G D. | τετυφότοιν | τετυφνίαιν | τετυφότοιν |
| <i>P.</i> | | | |
| N. | τετυφότες | τετυφνίαι | τετυφότα |
| G. | τετυφότων | τετυφνίων | τετυφότων |
| D. | τετυφόσι(γ) | τετυφνίαις | τετυφόσι(γ) |
| A. | τετυφότας | τετυφνίας | τετυφύτα |
| V. | τετυφότες | τετυφνίαι | τετυφότα |

ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING.

§ 54. The following are some of the adjectives which have only one ending: ὁ ἀβλής, ἥτος· ὁ, ἡ ἀβρώς, ὠτος· ὁ, ἡ ἀγρώς, ὠτος· ὁ, ἡ ἀδμής, ἥτος· ὁ, ἡ αἰγίλιψ, πος· ὁ, ἡ αἰθοψ, πος· ὁ αἰθων, ωνος· ὁ ἀκμής, ἥτος· ὁ, ἡ ἄναλκις, ιδος· ὁ, ἡ ἀπτήν, ἥνος· ὁ, ἡ ἀργής, ἥτος οτ ἔτος· ὁ, ἡ ἀρπαξ, γος· ὁ βλάξ, κος· ὁ, ἡ δρομάς, ἀδος· ὁ ἐθελοντής, οῦ· ὁ, ἡ ἐπηλυξ, γος· ὁ, ἡ ἐπηλυς, υδος· ἡ ἐπίτεξ, κος· ὁ, ἡ εὐριν, ιτος· ὁ, ἡ εὐώψ, πος· ὁ, ἡ ηλεξ, κος· ὁ, ἡ ἡμιθνής, ἥτος· ὁ, ἡ ἵππας, ἀδος· ὁ μάκαρ, αρος· ὁ, ἡ μακραιων, ωνος· ὁ, ἡ μακραιχην, ενος· ὁ, ἡ μῶνυξ, χος· ὁ, ἡ νομάς, ἀδος· ὁ, ἡ παραβλώψ, πος· ὁ, ἡ παραπλής, γος· ὁ πένης, ητος· ὁ πολυάεξ, κος· ὁ προβλής, ἥτος· ὁ, ἡ σπορας, ἀδος· ὁ, ἡ φοινιξ.

Add to these the compounds of θρίξ, θάρσας, παις, χείρ. E. g. ὁ ὁρθόθριξ, τριχος· ὁ, ἡ καλλίπαις, αιδος· ὁ, ἡ μακρόχειρ, ειρος.

NOTE. Some of these are also used as *neuters*, but only in the *genitive* and *dative*.

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

§ 55. Compound adjectives, of which the last component part is a *substantive*, follow the declension of that substantive.

Such adjectives may have a neuter, when it can be formed after the same analogy. E. g.

εὐχαριστία, *τι*, G. *ιτος*, *graceful*, from *εὖ*, *χάρις*, *ιτος*
εὐελπία, *τι*, G. *ιδος*, *hopeful*, from *εὖ*, *έλπις*, *ιδος*
δίπους, *ονυ*, G. *οδος*, *two-footed*, from *δις*, *ποῦς*, *ποδός*
ἀδακρυν, *νι*, G. *νος*, *tearless*, from *ἀ-*, *δάκρυν*, *νος*
εὐδαιμων, *ον*, G. *ονος*, *happy*, from *εὖ*, *δαιμων*, *ονος*
μεγαλήτωρ, *ορ*, G. *ορος*, *magnanimous*, from *μέγας*, *ἡτορ*.

NOTE 1. The compounds of *πόλις* generally have *ιδος* in the genitive. E. g.

ἄπολις, *τι*, G. *ιδος*, *vagabond*.

NOTE 2. The compounds of *μήτηρ*, *πατήρ*, and *φρήν* *mind*, change *η* into *ω*. E. g.

άμήτωρ, *ορ*, G. *ορος*, *motherless*
ἀπάτωρ, *ορ*, G. *ορος*, *fatherless*
σώφρων, *ον*, G. *ονος*, *discreet*.

NOTE 3. The compounds of *γέλως*, *laughter*, and *κέρας*, *horn*, are either of the second or third declension. E. g.

φιλόγελως, *ων*, G. *ω* or *ωτος*, *fond of laughter*
τρίκερως, *ων*, G. *ω* or *ωτος*, *having three horns*.

ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 56. The following list contains most of the anomalous and defective adjectives.

εὖς and *ηὔς*, neut. *εὖ* and *ηὔ*, *good*, G. *εὖος*, A. *εὖν* and *ηὔν*, neut. Plur. G. *εὖων*, *of good things*.

The neuter *εὖ*, contracted from *εὖ*, means, *well*.

ζώς, Nom. mas. *living*, *alive*. The rest is from the regular *ζωός*, *η*, *όν*.

μέγας, *μεγάλη*, *μέγα*, *great*, is declined in the following manner:

| S. | ὅ (great) | ἥ (great) | τὸ (great) |
|--------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| N. | μέγας | μεγάλη | μέγα |
| G. | μεγάλου | μεγάλης | μεγάλου |
| D. | μεγάλοι | μεγάλῃ | μεγάλῳ |
| A. | μέγαν | μεγάλην | μέγα |
| V. | μεγάλε | μεγάλη | μέγα |
| | | | |
| D. | | | |
| N.A.V. | μεγάλω | μεγάλα | μεγάλω |
| G. D. | μεγάλοιν | μεγάλαιν | μεγάλοιν |

P.

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| N. | <i>μεγάλοις</i> | <i>μεγάλαι</i> | <i>μεγάλα</i> |
| G. | <i>μεγάλων</i> | <i>μεγάλων</i> | <i>μεγάλων</i> |
| D. | <i>μεγάλοις</i> | <i>μεγάλαις</i> | <i>μεγάλοις</i> |
| A. | <i>μεγάλους</i> | <i>μεγάλας</i> | <i>μεγάλα</i> |
| V. | <i>μεγάλοι</i> | <i>μεγάλαι</i> | <i>μεγάλα</i> |

Observe, that all the cases, except the nominative and accusative singular, masculine and neuter, come from the obsolete *ΜΕΓΑΛΟΣ*.

The vocative singular *μεγάλε* is very rare.

πλέως, full, borrows its feminine from *πλέος*. Thus, *πλέως, πλέα,* *πλέων*. In composition it has only two endings, *ως, ων*, (§ 50.)

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, much, is declined as follows :

| S. | <i>ό (much)</i> | <i>ή (much)</i> | <i>τὸ (much)</i> |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| N. | <i>πολύς</i> | <i>πολλή</i> | <i>πολύ</i> |
| G. | <i>πολλοῦ</i> | <i>πολλῆς</i> | <i>πολλοῦ</i> |
| D. | <i>πολλῷ</i> | <i>πολλῇ</i> | <i>πολλῷ</i> |
| A. | <i>πολύν</i> | <i>πολλήν</i> | <i>πολύν</i> |

| P. | <i>(many)</i> | <i>(many)</i> | <i>(many)</i> |
|----|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| N. | <i>πολλοί</i> | <i>πολλαῖ</i> | <i>πολλά</i> |
| G. | <i>πολλῶν</i> | <i>πολλῶν</i> | <i>πολλῶν</i> |
| D. | <i>πολλοῖς</i> | <i>πολλαῖς</i> | <i>πολλοῖς</i> |
| A. | <i>πολλούς</i> | <i>πολλάς</i> | <i>πολλά</i> |

The dual is of course wanting.

Observe, that all the cases, except the nominative and accusative singular, masculine and neuter, come from *πολλός*, *ή, ὅν*, which is used by the Ionians.

The epic poets decline *πολύς* like *γλυκύς* thus, *πολύς, πολεῖα,* *πολύ, G. πολεῖος.*

πρᾶος, meek, borrows its feminine and neuter from *πραΐς, πραΐα,* *πραΐη*, G. *πραΐος.*

σῶς, ὁ, ἡ, safe, neut. σῶν, A. σῶν, A. Plur. σῶς, neut. Plur. σῶ, the rest from the regular *σῶς, α, ον*. The feminine *σῶ* is rare.

φροῦρος, η, ον, gone, used only in the Nominative, of all genders and numbers.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

COMPARISON BY ΤΕΡΟΣ, ΤΑΤΟΣ.

§ 57. 1. Adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος* for the comparative, and *τατος* for the superlative. If the penult of the positive be short, *ο* is changed into *ω*. E. g.

*σοφός, wise, σοφώτερος, wiser, σοφώτατος, wisest
ἄτιμος, dishonored, ἄτιμότερος, ἄτιμότατος
σεμνός, venerable, σεμνότερος, σεμνότατος.*

NOTE 1. In general, *ο* remains unaltered when it is preceded by a mute and a liquid. (§ 17. 3.) E. g. *πυκνός, dense, πυκνότερος, πυκνότατος.*

REMARK 1. In a few instances Homer changes *ο* into *ω* even when the penult of the positive is long. E. g. *χαλέψιος, χαλεψιάτης.*

NOTE 2. A few adjectives in *ος* are compared according to the following examples:

*φίλος, φίλτερος, φίλτατος
μέσος, μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος
σπουδαῖος, σπουδαιέστερος, σπουδαιέστατος
δύσφορός, δύσφοριστερος, δύσφοριστατος.*

REMARK 2. Those in *οος* are always compared by *εστερος, εστατος*. E. g.

*ἀπλόος, ἀπλοέστερος, ἀπλοέστατος, contracted ἀπλούστερος,
ἀπλούστατος.*

2. Adjectives in *υς*, gen. *εος*, are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος, τατος*. E. g.

ὅξνς, sharp, ὅξντερος, ὅξντατος.

3. These two adjectives, *μείλας* and *ταίλας*, drop *ος* of the genitive, and annex *τερος, τατος*. Thus,

*μείλας, ανος, μελάντερος, μελάντατος
ταίλας, ανος, ταλάντερος, ταλάντατος.*

4. Adjectives in *ης* gen. *εος*, and *εις* gen. *εντος*, shorten *ης* and *εις* into *ες*, and annex *τερος, τατος*. E. g.

*ἀληθής, ἀληθίστερος, ἀληθίστατος
χαρέις, χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος.*

NOTE 3. Ψευδής, *false*, has also comparative ψευδίστερος.
, Πίνακ, *poor*, follows the analogy of adjectives in *-ns*, gen. *-os* : thus,
ψευδίστερος, πινίστατος.

5. Adjectives in *-ων*, gen. *-ονος*, drop *-ος* of the genitive, and annex *εστερος*, *εστατος*. E. g.

σώφρων, *ονος*, σωφρονέστερος, σωφρονέστατος.

6. The adjectives ἄρπαξ, ἄχαρις, βλάξ, μάκαρ, are compared as follows :

ἄρπαξ, γος, ἄρπαγίστερος
ἄχαρις, ἄχαρίστερος
βλάξ, κός, βλακίστερος, βλακίστατος
μάκαρ, μακάρτερος, μακάρτατος.

NOTE 4. Substantives denoting an employment or character are sometimes compared like adjectives. E. g. βασιλεύς, *king*, βασιλεύτερος, *more kingly*, βασιλεύτατος, *most kingly*; κλέπτης, *thief*, κλεπτίστατος, *very thievish*.

NOTE 5. The pronouns do not admit of different degrees in their signification. Nevertheless the comedians, for the sake of exciting laughter, compare αὐτός in the following manner : αὐτός, *himself*, αὐτότερος, *himself-er*, αὐτότατος, *himself-est*, *ipsissimus*.

COMPARISON BY ΙΩΝ, ΙΣΤΟΣ.

§ 58. 1. Some adjectives in *-νς* drop this ending, and annex *-ιων* for the comparative, and *-ιστος* for the superlative. E. g.

ἡδύς, *pleasant*, ηδίων, ηδιστος.

2. Comparatives in *-ων* are declined according to the following example :

S. ὁ, ἡ (*pleasanter*)

N. ηδίων

G. ηδίωρος

D. ηδίωνι

A. ηδίωνα ηδίω

D.

N. A. ηδίονε

G. D. ηδιόνοιν

P.

N. ηδίονες ηδίους

G. ηδιόνεων

D. ηδίονει(γ)

A. ηδίονας ηδίους

τὸ (*pleasanter*)

ηδῖον

ηδίωρος

ηδίωνι

ηδιον

ηδίονε

ηδιόνοιν

ηδίονα

ηδιόνεων

ηδίονει(γ)

ηδιονα

ηδίων

Observe, that the accusative singular masculine and feminine, and the nominative and accusative plural of all genders, drop the *v*, and contract the two last syllables.

Note 1. A few adjectives in *υς* form their comparative by dropping the last syllable of the positive and annexing *σσων* or *ττων*. E. g.

παχύς, *fat*, πάσσων
βαθύς, *deep*, βάσσων.

Note 2. Κρατός, *powerful*, changes *υ* into *ι* or *η* in the comparative: thus, κρατής, κράσσων, κρέσσων, κρείσσων. (§§ 58. N. 1 : 2. N. 3.)

The Doric κάρρων for κρείσσων is formed in the following manner: κρατός, κράσσων, κάρρων, κάρρων. (§ 58. N. 1 : 26. 2 : 11 : 6. N.)

Note 3. These two adjectives, μίγας and δλίγος, form their comparative by dropping the last syllable, and annexing *ζων*. Thus μίγας, μίζων (Attic μιγίων); δλίγος, δλίζων. (§ 2. N. 3.)

ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

§ 59. 1. The comparison of an adjective is *anomalous* when the adjective has, or is supposed to have, more than one positive.

2. The comparison is *defective*, when the adjective has no positive in use.

3. The following list contains most of the adjectives which are anomalous or defective in their comparison.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> | ἀμείνων | ἄριστος |
| | βελτίων | βέλτιστος |
| | κρείσσων ορ κρείττων | κράτιστος |
| | λαΐών ορ λώιων | λώιστος ορ λῷστος |

'Αριστόν, the proper comparative of ἄριστος, belongs to the Epic language.

For βελτίων, λαΐων, the epic poets have βίλτιρος, λαίτιρος.

Κρατός, the positive of κρίσσων, κράτιστος, occurs in Homer.

For βίλτιστος, the Doric dialect has βίντιστος.

For κρείσσων, the Ionic has κρίσσων, and the Doric κάρρων. (§ 58. N. 2.)

The poets have κάρτιστος for κράτιστος. (§ 26. 2.)

The Epic language has also compar. φίρτιρος, superl. φίριστος or φίριταρος.

The regular comparative and superlative, ἀγαθάτιρος, ἀγαθάταρος, do not occur in good writers.

αἰσχρός (*ΑΙΣΧΤΣ*), *ugly*, αἰσχίων, αἰσχιστος. The comparative αἰσχρότερος is not much used.

ἀλγεινός (*ΑΛΓΤΣ*), *painful*, ἀλγεινότερος or ἀλγίων, ἀλγεινότατος

or ἀλγιστος. The regular forms ἀλγειγότερος, ἀλγειγότατος, are more usual in the masculine and feminine.
ἀμείνων, see ἀγαθός.

ἀρεῖων, ἄριστος, see ἀγαθός.
βελτίων, βέλτιστος, see ἀγαθός.
ἔλαχύς, see μικρός.

ΕΛΕΙΓΧΤΣ, *infamous*, ἐλέγχιστος. The plural of the positive occurs in Homer (Il. 4, 242: 24, 239).

ἔσχατος, *last*, a defective superlative.

ἐχθρός (**ΕΧΘΤΣ**), *hostile*, ἐχθρότερος or ἐχθίων, ἐχθρότατος or ἐχθιστος.

***ΗΚΤΣ**, see κακός.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|
| κακός, <i>bad</i> | κακίων | κάκιστος |
| | χείρων | χείριστος |
| | ῆσυχων | ῆκιστος |

The forms θεσσαν, θεσσετος, come from ***ΗΚΤΣ** (§ 58. N. 1.).

The regular comparative κακώτερος is poetic.

For χείρων and θεσσαν, the Ionians have χειρίων and θεσσαν.

καλός (**ΚΑΛΤΣ**), *beautiful*, καλλίων, κάλλιστος. The doubling of the λ seems to be an accidental peculiarity.

καφήων, see ἀγαθός.

ΚΕΡΔΤΣ, *crafty*, κερδίων, κέρδιστος.

κρατύς, see ἀγαθός.

κυδός (**ΚΤΔΤΣ**), *glorious*, κυδίων, κύδιστος.

κύντερος, *more impudent*, a defective comparative, derived from κύων, κυνός, *dog*.

λαΐῶν, λαϊστος, see ἀγαθός.

μακρός (**ΜΑΚΤΣ**, **ΜΗΚΤΣ**), *long*, μακρότερος and μάσσων, μακρότατος and μήκιστος. (§ 58. N. 1.)

μέγιας, *great*, μεῖζων (Ionic μεῖων), μέγιστος. (§ 58. N. 3.)

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| μικρός, <i>small</i> | ἔλασσων | ἔλαχιστος |
| | μείων | μεῖστος |
| | μικρότερος | μικρότατος |

The forms ίλασσων, ίλαχιστος, come from ίλαχός. (§ 58. N. 1.) The superlative μῆντος is poetic.

όλιγος, *little*, ὄλιζων, ὄλιγιστος. (§ 58. N. 3.)

οἰκτρός (**ΟΙΚΤΤΣ**), *pitiable*, οἰκτίων, οἰκτιστος or οἰκτρότατος.

ὅπλοτερος, *younger*, ὅπλότατος, *youngest*, Epic. It is derived from ὅπλον, *weapon*.

πέπων, *ripe*, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος.

πιῶν, *fat*, πιότερος, πιότατος.

πολύς, *much*, πλειῶν or πλεῖων, πλεῖστος.

πρότερος, *former*, πρῶτος, *first*, derived from the preposition πρό, *before*.

φάδιος (**ΡΑΪΤΣ**), *easy*, φάων, φάστος.

The Ionians say *μήδιος*, *μήτων*, *μήτερος*.

The epic poets have *μητίλεος*, *μητέατος*.

ταχύς (*ΘΑΧΤΣ*), *swift*, *ταχίων* commonly *θάσσων*, *τάχιστος*.
(§§ 14. 3 : 58. N. 1.)

ὑπέρτερος, *higher*, *ὑψητατος*, *highest*, derived from the preposition *ὑπέρ*, *above*.

ῦστερος, *later*, *ὖστατος*, *latest*.

ὙΨΤΣ, *high*, *ὑψίων*, *ὑψιστος*.

φαύντερος, *brighter*, *φαύντατος*, *brightest*, derived from *φαίνω*.
φέρτερος, *φέρτατος*, *φέρμιστος*, see *ἀγαθός*.
χείρων, *χείριστος*, *χερείων*, see *χακός*.

NOTE. In a few instances new comparatives and superlatives are formed from adjectives, which are already in the comparative or superlative degree. E. g.
περτίστερος from *περτός*, *χιρτίστερος* from *χιρίων*.

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

§ 60. 1. The numerals *εἷς*, *δύο*, *τρεῖς*, and *τεσσαρες* or *τέταρες*, are declined as follows:

| | | | |
|----|---------|---------|----------|
| S. | ὁ (one) | ἡ (one) | τὸ (one) |
| N. | εἷς | μία | ἓν |
| G. | ἐνός | μιᾶς | ἐνός |
| D. | ἐντ | μιᾷ | ἐντ |
| A. | ἓνα | μίαν | ἓν |

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| D. τὼ, τὰ, τὼ (two) | P. (two) |
| N. A. δύο and δύω | N. A. wanting |
| G. δυοῖν and δυεῖν | G. δυῶν |
| D. δυοῖν | D. δυσὶ(ν) |

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| P. οἱ, αἱ (three) | τὰ (three) |
| N. τρεῖς | τρια |
| G. τριῶν | τριῶν |
| D. τρισὶ(ν) | τρισὶ(ν) |
| A. τρεῖς | τρια |

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| P. οἱ, αἱ (four) | τὰ (four) |
| N. τέσσαρες | τέσσαρα |
| G. τεσσάρων | τεσσάρων |
| D. τέσσαρσι(ν) | τέσσαρσι(ν) |
| A. τέσσαρας | τέσσαρα |

REMARK. *Ἄντοι* is found undeclined.

2. The cardinal numbers from 5 to 100, inclusive, are indeclinable (§ 45. 2).

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5. πέντε | 40. τεσσαράκοντα |
| 6. ἕξ | 50. πεντήκοντα |
| 7. ἑπτά | 60. ἔξηκοντα |
| 8. ὀκτώ | 70. ἑβδομήκοντα |
| 9. ἐννέα | 80. ὀγδοήκοντα |
| 10. δέκα | 90. ἐννενήκοντα |
| 11. ἑνδεκα | 100. ἑκατόν |
| 12. δώδεκα | 200. διακόσιοι, αι, α |
| 13. δεκατρεῖς ορ τρισκαίδεκα | 300. τριακόσιοι, αι, α |
| 14. δεκατέσσαρες ορ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα | 400. τετρακόσιοι, αι, α |
| 15. δεκαπέντε ορ πεντεκαίδεκα | 500. πεντακόσιοι, αι, α |
| 16. δεκαέξι ορ ἑκατόδεκα | 600. ἔξικόσιοι, αι, α |
| 17. δεκαεπτά ορ ἑπτακαίδεκα | 700. ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α |
| 18. δεκαοκτώ ορ ὀκτωκαίδεκα | 800. ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α |
| 19. δεκαεννέα ορ ἐννεακαίδεκα | 900. ἐννακόσιοι, αι, α |
| 20. εἴκοσι(ν) | 1000. χίλιοι, αι, α |
| 21. εἴκοσι εἰς, or εἰς καὶ εἴκοσι | 2000. δισχίλιοι, αι, α |
| 30. τριάκοντα | 10000. μύριοι, αι, α |
| | 20000. δισμύριοι, αι, α |

NOTE 1. The compounds οὐδετεῖς (οὐδέ, εἰς) and μηδετεῖς (μηδέ, εἰς) have nom. plur. οὐδένες, μηδένες, *insignificant persons*.

NOTE 2. The ACCENT of the feminine *μῆτρα* is anomalous in the *genitive* and *dative*. (§ 31. N. 2.)

NOTE 3. *Δεκατρεῖς*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, and the first componēnt part of *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα*, are declined like *τρεῖς* and *τέσσαρες* respectively.

NOTE 4. *Thousands* are formed by prefixing the numeral adverbs (§ 62. 4) to *χίλιοι*.

Tens of thousands are formed by prefixing these adverbs to *μύριοι*.

NOTE 5. Instead of any number of tens + 8 or 9, a circumlocution with *δίων* (from *δίω*, to want) is often used. E. g. Δυσίν διορτις ἑκατοντα, twenty wanting two, simply eighteen. Ἔρδε διορτις τριάκοντα, thirty wanting one, simply twenty-nine.

This principle applies also to ordinals. E. g. Ἔρδε διον τικοστὸν ἵτος, the nineteenth year.

The participle *δίων* (from *δίω*, am wanting) with its substantive is sometimes put in the genitive absolute. E. g. Πεντήκοντα μᾶς διούσες, forty-nine. So with ordinals, Ἔρδε διορτος τριάκοντῷ ἵτῳ, in the twenty-ninth year.

NOTE 6. DIALECTS. The dialectic peculiarities of the cardinal numbers are as follows :

1. Epic *τα* for *μία*, *ιῆ* for *ἴνι*.
2. Epic *δυάς*, *δυοῖ*, declined throughout.
3. Ionic *τίταρτος*, Doric *τίτταρτος* or *τίταρτος*, Aeolic *τίταρτος*, poetic dat. plur. *τίτταρτος* for *τίτταρτος*.
5. Doric *τίμπτε*.
12. Ionic and poetic *διωδίκηα* and *δυοδίκηα*.
14. Ionic *τισσιειρισκαδίκηα*, indeclinable.
20. Doric *τέλετη*, Epic *ἴσικοσι*.
- 30, 40, 80, 200, 300. Ionic *τριήκοντα*, *τισσιειρίκοντα*, *όγδακοντα*, *διηκίσιοι*, *τρητάρσιοι*.
- 9000, 10000. Old *ἴνιαχτλοι*, *διεάχτλοι*.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

§ 61. The ordinal numbers are,

| | |
|--|---|
| 1st. <i>πρῶτος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 30th. <i>τριακοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 2d. <i>δεύτερος</i> , <i>α</i> , <i>ον</i> | 40th. <i>τεσσαρακοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 3d. <i>τρίτος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 50th. <i>πεντηκοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 4th. <i>τέταρτος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 60th. <i>έξηκοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 5th. <i>πέμπτος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 70th. <i>έβδομηκοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 6th. <i>ἕξτος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 80th. <i>όγδοηκοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 7th. <i>έβδομος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 90th. <i>έννετηκοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 8th. <i>όγδοος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 100th. <i>έκατοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 9th. <i>έννατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 200th. <i>διακοσιοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 10th. <i>δέκατος</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> | 300th. <i>τοιάκοσιοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 11th. <i>ένδεκατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 400th. <i>τετρακοσιοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 12th. <i>δωδέκατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 500th. <i>πεντακοσιοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 13th. <i>τρισκαιδέκατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 600th. <i>έξακοσιοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 14th. <i>τεσσαρακαιδέκατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 700th. <i>έπτακοσιοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 15th. <i>πεντεκαιδέκατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 800th. <i>όκτακοσιοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 16th. <i>έκκαιδέκατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 900th. <i>έννακοσιοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 17th. <i>έπτακαιδέκατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 1000th. <i>χιλιοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 18th. <i>όκτωκαιδέκατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 10000th. <i>μυριοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 19th. <i>έννεακαιδέκατος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i> | 20000th. <i>δισμυριοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> |
| 20th. <i>εἴκοστός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>ον</i> | &c. |
| 21st. <i>εἴκοστός πρώτος</i> , <i>ορ πρῶτος καὶ εἴκοστός</i> | |

NOTE 1. Homer has *τίταρτος* for *τίτταρτος*, *ἰσθέματος* for *ἴσθεματος*, *όγδακατος* for *όγδακος*, *ἴνιατος* for *ἴνιατος* or *ἴνιατος*. Herodotus has *τισσιειρισκαιδικάτη* for *τισσιειρισκαιδικάτη*.

NOTE 2. A *mixed number*, of which the fractional part is $\frac{1}{2}$, is expressed by a circumlocution, when it denotes a *coin* or *weight*. E. g. Πίμπτον ἡμιμναῖον

— $4\frac{1}{2}$ minæ; but Πίνεται μικραῖα = $\frac{9}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$ minæ. Ἐπατεται μικραῖαντος
— $8\frac{1}{2}$ talents; but Ἐπιτάλαντα = $\frac{3}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}$ talents. Τίταρται μικρά
βαλετ = $3\frac{1}{2}$ oboli; but Τίταρται μικρόβαλετ = $\frac{3}{2} = 2$ oboli.

NUMERAL SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, AND ADVERBS.

§ 62. 1. The numeral *substantives* end in *άς*, gen. *άδος*, feminine. E. g. *μονάς*, *monad*, *unit*, *δυάς*, *triad*, *πεντάς*, *ἕξ*, *έβδομάς*, *ογδοάς*, *έννεάς*, *δεκάς*, *έκαποντάς*, *χιλιάς*, *μυριάς*, *myriad*.

2. The numeral *adjectives* in *πλόος* or *πλάσιος* correspond to those in *fold*, in English. E. g. *ἀπλόος*, *simple*, *διπλόος* or *διπλάσιος*, *double*, *twofold*, *τριπλόος* or *τριπλάσιος*, *triple*, *three-fold*, *τετραπλόος* or *τετραπλάσιος*, *quadruple*, *fourfold*.

3. The numeral *adjectives* answering to the question *ποσταῖος*, *on what day?* end in *αιος*. They are formed from the ordinals. E. g. *δευτεραιος*, *on the second day*, *τριταιος*, *on the third day*.

4. The numeral *adverbs* answering to the question *ποσάκις*, *how often?* end in *άκις*. E. g. *τετράκις*, *four times*, *πεντάκις*, *five times*.

Except the first three, *ἄπαξ*, *once*, *δὶς*, *twice*, and *τρὶς*, *thrice*.

ARTICLE.

§ 63. The article *ὁ*, *the*, is declined as follows:

| S. | M. | F. | N. | D. | M. | F. | N. | P. | M. | F. | N. |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|------|------|----|------|------|------|
| N. | ὁ | ἡ | τό | N. | τώ | τά | τώ | N. | οἱ | αι | τά |
| G. | τοῦ | τῆς | τοῦ | G. | τοῖν | ταῖν | τοῖν | G. | τῶν | τῶν | τῶν |
| D. | τῷ | τῇ | τῷ | D. | τοῖν | ταῖν | τοῖν | D. | τοῖς | ταῖς | τοῖς |
| A. | τού | τήν | τό | A. | τώ | τά | τώ | A. | τούς | τάς | τά |

NOTE 1. For QUANTITY, ACCENT, and DIALECTS, see above (§§ 31. N. 1, 2, 3: 33. N. 2, 3, 4.)

We only observe here that the Dorians have *τοί*, *ται*, for *οἱ*, *αι*.

NOTE 2. The original form of the article was *ΤΟΣ*, from which come the oblique cases, the Doric forms *τοί*, *ται*, and the adverb *τώς*.

PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.

§ 64. The personal pronouns are ἐγώ, σύ, Ἡ. The nominative 'I' is obsolete.

| S. (I) | S. (thou) | S. (he, she, it) |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| N. ἐγώ | N. σύ * | N. Ἡ |
| G. ἐμοῦ, μοῦ | G. σοῦ | G. οὗ |
| D. ἐμοὶ, μοὶ | D. σοι | D. οἴ |
| A. ἐμέ, μέ | A. σί | A. οἱ |
| <i>D.</i> (we two) | <i>D.</i> (you two) | <i>D.</i> (they two) |
| N.A. νῶι, νώ | N.A. σφῶι, σφώ | N.A. σφωιός |
| G.D. νῶιν, νῷν | G.D. σφῶιν, σφῶν | G.D. σφωῖν |
| <i>P.</i> (we) | <i>P.</i> (ye, you) | <i>P.</i> (they) |
| N. ἡμεῖς | N. ὑμεῖς | N. σφεῖς n. σφία |
| G. ἡμῶν | G. ὑμῶν | G. σφῶν |
| D. ἡμῖν | D. ὑμῖν | D. σφίσι(ν) |
| A. ἡμᾶς | A. ὑμᾶς | A. σφᾶς n. σφία |

REMARK. The dual νῷ and σφῷ are very often written without the iota subscript; thus, νώ, σφώ.

NOTE 1. The particle γέ is often appended to the pronouns of the first and second person for the sake of emphasis. E. g. ἐγωγέ, I indeed, for my part; σύ γέ, thou indeed. The accent of ἐγωγέ is irregular (§ 22. 3).

NOTE 2. DIALECTS. The dialectic peculiarities of the personal pronouns are exhibited in the following table.

Ἐγώ.

Sing. N. Epic and Doric ἐγών.

G. Epic ἐμέο, ἐμεῖο, ἐμέθερ, Ionic and Doric ἐμοῦ, μοῦ.
D. Doric ἐμίν.

Plur. N. Ionic ἡμέες, Epic ἄμμες, Doric ἄμεις (long α).

G. Ionic ἡμέων, Epic ἄμμεων.
D. Epic ἄμμι or ἄμμιν, poetic ἡμάν (short ε), ἡμῖν.
A. Ionic ἡμέας, Epic ἄμμις, Doric ἄμεις (long α), poetic
ἡμάς (short ε).

Στόχιον.

Sing. N. Doric τύ, Epic τύη.

G. Epic σέο, σείο, σέθεν, τεοῖο, Ionic and Doric σεῦ, Doric also τεῦ or τεὺς.

D. Doric τίν, τεῖν, Ionic and Doric τολ.

A. Doric τέ, τίν, τύ (enclitic).

Plur. N. Ionic ὑμέες, Epic ὕμιες, Doric ὑμές (long ν).

G. Ionic ὑμέων, Epic ὕμιεων.

D. Epic ὕμιν or ὕμιν, poetic ὕμιν (short ι), ὕμιν.

A. Ionic ὕμέας, Epic ὕμιες, Doric ὕμι (long ν), poetic ὕμάς (short α).

Ι.

Sing. G. Epic εῖο, εῖο, εἴθεν, εἶτο, Ionic and Doric εῖν.

D. Doric εῖν, Epic εῖοι.

A. Epic εἴε.

Plur. N. Ionic σφέες.

G. Ionic σφέων, Epic σφείων.

D. Epic and Ionic σφὶ or σφῖν.

A. Ionic σφέας, Epic and Ionic σφέ, poetic σφάς (short α), Doric ψέ (in Theocritus).

The Attic poets use the accusative σφέ in all genders and numbers.

NOTE 3. The accusative μίν or νίν, *him, her, it, them*, is used in all genders and numbers.

The epic poets and the Ionians use μίν, the Attic poets and the Darians, νίν.

§ 65. 1. The pronoun αὐτός is declined like σοφός (§ 49. 1), except that its neuter has ο instead of ον. Thus,

αὐτός, *he, himself*, αὐτή, *she, herself*, αὐτό, *it, itself*, G. αὐτοῦ, ης, οῦ.

2. With the article before it, αὐτός signifies *the same*, (§ 144. 3,) in which case it is often contracted with the article. E. g. ταῦτο, ταῦτῷ, ταῦτῃ, for τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ, τῇ αὐτῇ.

When this contraction takes place, the neuter has ο or ον thus, ταῦτό or ταῦτόν, for τὸ αὐτό.

The contracted forms ταῦτῃ and ταῦτά must not be confounded with ταῦτῃ and ταῦτα from οὗτος.

NOTE. The Ionians insert an α before the endings of αὐτῷ, αὐτήν, αὐτῶν, αὐτοῖς. E. g. αὐτένη for αὐτήν.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

§ 66. The reflexive pronouns are ἑμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ. They are compounded of the personal pronouns and αὐτός. They have no nominative.

| <i>S. M. (of myself)</i> | <i>S. F. (of myself)</i> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| G. ἑμαυτοῦ | G. ἑμαυτῆς |
| D. ἑμαυτῷ | D. ἑμαυτῇ |
| A. ἑμαυτόν | A. ἑμαυτήν |
| <i>P.</i> (<i>of ourselves</i>) | <i>P.</i> (<i>of ourselves</i>) |
| G. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν | G. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν |
| D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς | D. ἡμῖν αὐταῖς |
| A. ἡμᾶς αὐτούς | A. ἡμᾶς αὐτάς |
| <i>S.</i> (<i>of thyself</i>) | <i>S.</i> (<i>of thyself</i>) |
| G. σεαυτοῦ ορ σαυτοῦ | G. σεαυτῆς ορ σαυτῆς |
| D. σεαυτῷ ορ σαυτῷ | D. σεαυτῇ ορ σαυτῇ |
| A. σεαυτόν ορ σαυτόν | A. σεαυτήν ορ σαυτήν |
| <i>P.</i> (<i>of yourselves</i>) | <i>P.</i> (<i>of yourselves</i>) |
| G. ὑμῶν αὐτῶν | G. ὑμῶν αὐτῶν |
| D. ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς | D. ὑμῖν αὐταῖς |
| A. ὑμᾶς αὐτούς | A. ὑμᾶς αὐτάς |
| <i>S.</i> (<i>of himself</i>) | <i>S.</i> (<i>of herself</i>) |
| G. ἑαυτοῦ ορ αὐτοῦ | G. ἑαυτῆς ορ αὐτῆς |
| D. ἑαυτῷ ορ αὐτῷ | D. ἑαυτῇ ορ αὐτῇ |
| A. ἑαυτόν ορ αὐτόν | A. ἑαυτήν ορ αὐτήν |
| <i>P.</i> (<i>of themselves</i>) | <i>P.</i> (<i>of themselves</i>) |
| G. ἑαυτῶν ορ αὐτῶν | G. ἑαυτῶν ορ αὐτῶν |
| D. ἑαυτοῖς ορ αὐτοῖς | D. ἑαυταῖς ορ αὐταῖς |
| A. ἑαυτούς ορ αὐτούς | A. ἑαυτάς ορ αὐτάς |

The contracted forms of ἑαυτοῦ must not be confounded with the corresponding forms of αὐτός.

NOTE 1. The *third person plural* also is often formed by means of the personal pronoun and αὐτός. E. g. σφῶν αὐτῶν, for ἑαυτῶν.

NOTE 2. The neuter *ιετόν* or *αδέτόν*, from *ιετόν*, sometimes occurs.

NOTE 3. The *dual αδέται*, of the reflexive pronoun *ιετόν* is sometimes used.

NOTE 4. In Homer these pronouns are often written separately. E. g. ἐμεῦ αὐτῆς, for ἑμαυτῆς.

NOTE 5. The Ionians use *εων* for *αν*. E. g. ἐμεωντοῦ for ἐμαντοῦ. (§ 3. N. 3.)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

§ 67. The possessive pronouns are derived from the personal pronouns. In signification they are equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronoun.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------|-------|
| ἐμός, ἡ, ὁ, | <i>my,</i> | from | ἐμοῦ |
| τωτέρος, α, ον, | <i>of us two,</i> | " | τῶι |
| ἡμέτερος, α, ον, | <i>our,</i> | " | ἡμεῖς |
| σός, σὴ, σών, | <i>thy,</i> | " | σοῦ |
| σφωτέρος, α, ον, | <i>of you two,</i> | " | σφῶι |
| ὑμέτερος, α, ον, | <i>your,</i> | " | ὑμεῖς |
| ὅς, ἥ, ὅν, | <i>his, her, its,</i> | " | οὗ |
| σφέτερος, α, ον, | <i>their,</i> | " | σφεῖς |

NOTE 1. DIALECTS. *First Person Plur.* Doric ἀμός (long *a*), Epic ἀμός (long *a*), for ἡμέτερος. In the Attic poets ἀμός is equivalent to the singular ἐμός.

Second Person Sing. Ionic and Doric τεός for σός, *Plur.* Doric and Epic ἴμός (long *u*), for ὑμέτερος.

Third Person Sing. Ionic and Doric ἕός for ὅς, *Plur.* Epic and Doric σφός for σφέτερος.

NOTE 2. The dual *τωτίος* and *σφωτίος* are used only by the poets.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 68. The interrogative pronoun *τις*, *who?* *which?* *what?* is declined in the following manner :

| S. M. F. | N. | D. M. F. N. | P. M. F. | N. |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| N. <i>τις</i> | <i>τι</i> | N. <i>τίνε</i> | N. <i>τίνες</i> | <i>τίνα</i> |
| G. <i>τίνος, τοῦ</i> | <i>τίνος, τοῦ</i> | G. <i>τίνοιν</i> | G. <i>τίνων</i> | <i>τίνων</i> |
| D. <i>τίνι, τῷ</i> | <i>τίνι, τῷ</i> | D. <i>τίνοιν</i> | D. <i>τίσι(γ)</i> | <i>τίσι(γ)</i> |
| A. <i>τίνα</i> | <i>τι</i> | A. <i>τίνε</i> | A. <i>τίνας</i> | <i>τίνα</i> |

The forms *τοῦ*, *τῷ*, must not be confounded with the articles *τοῦ*, *τῷ*.

NOTE. DIALECTS. *Sing.* G. Epic *τίο*, Ionic and Doric *τίν*, for *τοῦ*, D. Ionic *τίη* for *τῷ*, *Plur.* Ionic, G. *τίων*, D. *τίνοις*, *τίσιοις*.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

§ 69. 1. The indefinite pronoun *τὶς* (grave accent), *any, certain, some*, is declined as follows:

| <i>S. M. F.</i> | <i>N.</i> | <i>D. M. F. N.</i> | <i>P. M. F.</i> | <i>N.</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| N. <i>τὶς</i> | <i>τὶ</i> | N. <i>τινὲς</i> | N. <i>τινὲς</i> | <i>τινὰ</i> |
| G. <i>τινός, τοῦ</i> | <i>τινός, τοῦ</i> | G. <i>τινοῖν</i> | G. <i>τινῶν</i> | <i>τινῶν</i> |
| D. <i>τινὲ, τῷ</i> | <i>τινὲ, τῷ</i> | D. <i>τινοῖν</i> | D. <i>τινὶ(ν)</i> | <i>τινὶ(ν)</i> |
| A. <i>τινὰ</i> | <i>τὶ</i> | A. <i>τινὲ</i> | A. <i>τινὰς</i> | <i>τινὰ, ἄσσα</i> |

NOTE 1. DIALECTS. Sing. G. Epic *τέο*, Ionic and Doric *τεῦ*, for *τοῦ*, D. Ionic *τέω* for *τῷ*, Plur. G. Ionic *τέων*, all enclitic.

2. The indefinite pronoun *δεῖνα*, *such-a-one*, is declined as follows:

S. All genders.

| | |
|----|---------------|
| N. | <i>δεῖνα</i> |
| G. | <i>δεῖνος</i> |
| D. | <i>δεῖνι</i> |
| A. | <i>δεῖνα</i> |

P. All genders.

| | |
|----|---------------|
| N. | <i>δεῖνες</i> |
| G. | <i>δεῖνων</i> |
| D. | — |
| A. | — |

NOTE 2. Aristophanes (Thesm. 622) has *τοῦ δῆνα*, for *τοῦ δῆνος*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 70. The demonstrative pronouns are *οὗτε*, *οὗτος*, and *ἐκεῖνος*.

"*Οὗτε* is simply the article with the inseparable particle *δέ*. Thus, *οὗτε*, *ηὗτε*, *τόδε*, G. *τοῦτος*, *τῆστε*.

Οὗτος is declined as follows:

| <i>S. M. (this)</i> | <i>F. (this)</i> | <i>N. (this)</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| N. <i>οὗτος</i> | <i>αὕτη</i> | <i>τοῦτο</i> |
| G. <i>τούτου</i> | <i>ταύτης</i> | <i>τούτου</i> |
| D. <i>τούτῳ</i> | <i>ταύτῃ</i> | <i>τούτῳ</i> |
| A. <i>τούτοι</i> | <i>ταύται</i> | <i>τούτοι</i> |
| <i>D. (these two)</i> | <i>(these two)</i> | <i>(these two)</i> |
| N. A. <i>τούτω</i> | <i>ταύται</i> | <i>τούτω</i> |
| G. D. <i>τούτοιν</i> | <i>ταύταιν</i> | <i>τούτοιν</i> |
| <i>P. (these)</i> | <i>(these)</i> | <i>(these)</i> |
| N. <i>οὗτοι</i> | <i>αὕται</i> | <i>ταῦται</i> |
| G. <i>τούτων</i> | <i>ταύτων</i> | <i>τούτων</i> |
| D. <i>τούτοις</i> | <i>ταύταις</i> | <i>τούτοις</i> |
| A. <i>τούτοις</i> | <i>ταύταις</i> | <i>ταῦταις</i> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <i>ποῖος, of what quality?</i> | <i>ποιός, of a certain quality</i> | <i>τοῖος ορ τοιόσδε ορ τοιοῦτος, such quality</i> | <i>οἷος ορ δόποιος, as</i> |
| <i>πότερος, which of the two?</i> | wanting | wanting | <i>δπότερος, whichever of the two</i> |
| <i>πόστος, of what number?</i> | wanting | wanting | <i>δπόστος, of what number soever</i> |
| <i>ποσταῖος, in how many days?</i> | wanting | wanting | <i>δποσταῖος, in what-ever number of days</i> |
| <i>πηλίκος, how old? how large?</i> | <i>πηλίκος, of a certain age, of a certain size</i> | <i>τηλίκος ορ τηλικόσδε ορ τηλικοῦτος, so old, so large</i> | <i>ήλικος ορ δπηλίκος, as old as, as large as</i> |
| <i>ποδαρός, of what country?</i> | wanting | wanting | <i>δποδαρός, of what country soever</i> |
| wanting | wanting | <i>τύννος ορ τυννοῦτος, so little</i> | wanting |

NOTE 1. *Τυσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος,* and *τηλικοῦτος* coincide with *οὗτος* in respect to the diphthongs *ou* and *av.* E. g. *τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη.*

In the neuter they have both *o* and *ov.* E. g. *τοσοῦτο* or *τοσοῦτον.*

NOTE 2. The *demonstrative* forms often take *i* (§ 70. N. 2). E. g. *τοσοῦτοι, as much as you see here.*

Here also the short vowel is dropped before the letter *i.* E. g. *τοσοσδὶ* for *τοσοσδεῖ.*

NOTE 3. The particle *οὐν* is often appended to the *relative* forms (§ 71. N. 3). E. g. *δσοσοῦν, how much soever.*

2. The following adjectives also belong here:

ἄλλοδαπός (*ἄλλος*), *η, ον, foreign.* *ἄμφω, both*, G. D. *ἀμφοῖν, used* *ἄλλος, η, ο, other.* (§ 33. N. 1.) *only in the dual.*
ἀμφότερος (*ἄμφως*), *α, ον or both.* *ἕκαστος, η, ον, each, every.*

*ἕκατερος, α, ον, each of two.
ἕτερος, α, ον, other, another.*

*ἡμεδαπός (ἡμεῖς), η, ον, our
countryman.*

*ἴδιος, α, ον, proper, peculiar,
his own.*

*παντοδαπός (πᾶς), η, ον, of all
kinds.*

*ὑμεδαπός (ὑμεῖς), η, ον, your
countryman.*

VERB.

§ 74. 1. The Greek verb has three **VOICES**; the active voice, the passive voice, and the middle voice.

2. There are five **MODS**; the indicative, the subjunctive, the optative, the imperative, and the infinitive.

3. There are six **TENSES**, the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, the future, and the aorist.

The primary or leading tenses are the present, the perfect, and the future.

The secondary or historical tenses are the imperfect, the pluperfect, and the aorist.

4. The indicative is the only mood in which the imperfect and pluperfect are found. The subjunctive and imperative want also the future.

5. There are three **PERSONS**; the first person, the second person, and the third person.

Synopti-

ACTIVE

| | INDICATIVE. | SUBJUNCTIVE. |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Present. | τύπτω | τύπτω |
| Imperfect. | ἔτυπτον | _____ |
| Perfect 1. | τέτυφα | τετύφω |
| Perfect 2. | τέτυπα | τετύπω |
| Pluperfect 1. | ἔτετύφειν | _____ |
| Pluperfect 2. | ἔτετύπειν | _____ |
| Future 1. | τύψω | _____ |
| Future 2. | τυπέω | _____ |
| Aorist 1. | ἔτυψα | τύψω |
| Aorist 2. | ἔτυπον | τύπω |

PASSIVE

| | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Present. | τύπτομαι | τύπτωμαι |
| Imperfect. | ἔτυπτόμην | _____ |
| Perfect. | τέτυμμαι | τετυμένος ὁ |
| Pluperfect. | ἔτετύμμην | _____ |
| Future 1. | τυφθήσομαι | _____ |
| Future 2. | τυπήσομαι | _____ |
| Future 3. | τετύψομαι | _____ |
| Aorist 1. | ἔτύφθην | τυφθῶ |
| Aorist 2. | ἔτύπην | τυπῶ |

MIDDLE

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Present. | τύπτομαι | τύπτωμαι |
| Imperfect. | ἔτυπτόμην | _____ |
| Perfect. | τέτυμμαι | τετυμένος ὁ |
| Pluperfect. | ἔτετύμμην | _____ |
| Future 1. | τύψομαι | _____ |
| Future 2. | τυπέομαι | _____ |
| Aorist 1. | ἔτυψάμην | τύψωμαι |
| Aorist 2. | ἔτυπόμην | τύπωμαι |

cal Table.

VOICE.

OPTATIVE. IMPERATIVE. INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

| τύπτοιμι | τύπτε | τύπτειν | τύπτων |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| τετύφοιμι | τέτυφε | τετυφέναι | τετυφώς |
| τετύποιμι | τέτυπε | τετυπέναι | τετυπώς |
| | | | |
| τύψοιμι | | τύψειν | τύψων |
| τυπέοιμι | | τυπέειν | τυπέων |
| τύψαιμι | τύψον | τύψαι | τύψας |
| τύποιμι | τύπε | τυπεῖν | τυπών |

VOICE.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| τυπτοίμην | τύπτου | τύπτεσθαι | τυπτόμενος |
| [ην τετυμμένος εξ- | τέτυψο | τετύφθαι | τετυμμένος |
| | | | [νος |
| τυφθησοίμην | | τυφθήσεσθαι | τυφθησόμε- |
| τυπησοίμην | | ευπίγεσθαι | τυπησόμενος |
| τετυψοίμην | | τετύψεσθαι | τετυψόμενος |
| τυφθείην | τύφθητι | τυφθῆναι | τυφθείς |
| τυπείην | τύπηθι | τυπῆναι | τυπείς |

VOICE.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| τυπτοίμην | τύπτου | τύπτεσθαι | τυπτόμενος |
| [ην τετυμμένος εξ- | τέτυψο | τετύφθαι | τετυμμένος |
| | | | |
| τυψοίμην | | τύψεσθαι | τυψόμενος |
| τυπεοίμην | | τυπέεσθαι | τυπεόμενος |
| τυψαίμην | τύψαι | τύψασθαι | τυψάμενος |
| τυποίμην | τυποῦ | τυπέσθαι | τυπόμενος |

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I strike, I am striking.*

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| S. τύπω | D. τύπτομεν | P. τύπτομεν |
| τύπτεις | τύπτετον | τύπτεται |
| τύπτει | τύπτετον | τύπτονται(ν) |

Imperfect. *I struck, I was striking.*

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| S. ἔτυπτον | D. ἔτύπτομεν | P. ἔτύπτομεν |
| ἔτυπτεις | ἔτύπτετον | ἔτύπτεται |
| ἔτυπτε(ν) | ἔτυπτέτην | ἔτυπτον |

Perfect 1. *I have struck.*

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| S. τέτυφα | D. τετύφαμεν | P. τετύφαμεν |
| τέτυφας | τετύφατον | τετύφαται |
| τέτυφε(ν) | τετύφατον | τετύφασι(ν) |

Perfect 2. Synonymous with Perfect 1.
τέτυπα, inflected like Perfect 1.

Pluperfect 1. *I had struck.*

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| S. ἔτετύφειν | D. ἔτετύφειμεν | P. ἔτετύφειμεν |
| ἔτετύφεις | ἔτετύφειτον | ἔτετύφειται |
| ἔτετύφει | ἔτετυφείτην | ἔτετύφειται οΓ -εσαι |

Pluperfect 2. Synonymous with Pluperfect 1.
ἔτετύπειν, inflected like Pluperfect 1.

Future 1. *I shall or will strike.*

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| S. τύψω | D. τύψομεν | P. τύψομεν |
| τύψεις | τύψετον | τύψεται |
| τύψει | τύψετον | τύψονται(ν) |

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1.
τυπίω contracted τυπῶ, inflected like φιλέω (§ 116).

Aorist 1. *I struck.*

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| S. ἔτυψα | D. ἔτύψαμεν | P. ἔτύψαμεν |
| ἔτυψας | ἔτυψατον | ἔτυψαται |
| ἔτυψε(ν) | ἔτυψάτην | ἔτυψαν |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
ἔτυπον, inflected like the Imperfect.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I strike, I may or can strike.*

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| <i>S.</i> | τύπτω | <i>D.</i> | τύπτωμεν | <i>P.</i> | τύπτωμεν |
| | τύπτης | | τύπτητον | | τύπτητε |
| | τύπτη | | τύπτητον | | τύπτωσι(ν) |

Perfect 1. *I have, or may have, struck.*
τετύφω, inflected like the Present.

Perfect 2. Synonymous with Perfect 1.
τετύπω, inflected like the Present.

Aorist 1. *I strike, I may or can strike.*

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>S.</i> | τύψω | <i>D.</i> | τύψωμεν | <i>P.</i> | τύψωμεν |
| | τύψης | | τύψητον | | τύψητε |
| | τύψῃ | | τύψητον | | τύψωσι(ν) |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
τύπω, inflected like Aorist 1.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>S.</i> | τύπτοιμι | <i>D.</i> | τύπτοιμεν | <i>P.</i> | τύπτοιμεν |
| | τύπτοις | | τύπτοιτον | | τύπτοιτε |
| | τύπτοι | | τυπτοίτην | | τύπτοιεν |

Perfect 1. *I might, could, would, or should have struck*
τετύφοιμι, inflected like the Present.

Perfect 2. Synonymous with Perfect 1.
τετύποιμι, inflected like the Present.

Future 1. *I would or should strike.*
τύψοιμι, inflected like the Present.

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1.
τυπέσσιμι contracted τυποῖμι, like φιλέσσιμι (§ 116).

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| <i>S.</i> | τύψαιμι | <i>D.</i> | τύψαιμεν | <i>P.</i> | τύψαιμεν |
| | τύψαις | | τύψαιτον | | τύψαιτε |
| | τύψαι | | τυψαίτην | | τύψαιεν |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
τύποιμι, inflected like the Present.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike thou, be thou striking.*

| S. | D. | P. |
|---------|----------|------------------------|
| τύπει | τύπτειον | τύπτει |
| τυπτέτω | τυπτέτων | τυπτέτωσαι or -πιότειν |

Perfect 1. *Have struck.*

τέτυψε, inflected like the Present.

Perfect 2. Synonymous with Perfect 1.
τέτυπε, inflected like the Present.

Aorist 1. *Strike thou.*

| S. | D. | P. |
|--------|---------|---------------------|
| τύψον | τύψατον | τύψατε |
| τυψάτω | τυψάτων | τυψάτωσαι or -άντων |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
τύπει, inflected like the Present.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτειν, to strike, to be striking.*

Perfect 1. *τετυφέναι, to have struck.*

Perfect 2. *τετυπέναι, synonymous with Perfect 1*

Future 1. *τύψειν, to be about to strike.*

Future 2. *τυπίειν contracted τυπεῖν, synonymous with Future 1.*

Aorist 1. *τύψαι, to strike.*

Aorist 2. *τυπεῖν, synonymous with Aorist 1.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present. *τύπτων, ουσα, or, striking. (§ 53. 7.)*

Perfect 1. *τετυφώς, νῖα, ὁς, having struck. (§ 53. 9.)*

Perfect 2. *τετυπώς, νῖα, ὁς, synonymous with Perfect 1. (ibid.)*

Future 1. *τύψων, ουσα, or, about to strike. (§ 53. 7.)*

Future 2. *τυπίων, έουσα, εἰν, contracted τυπῶν, ούσα, εῦν. (ibid.)*

Aorist 1. *τύψας, ασα, αγ, striking, having struck. (§ 53. 1.)*

Aorist 2. *τυπών, οῦσα, όγ, synonymous with Aorist 1. (§ 53. 7.)*

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck.*

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| S. | τύπτομαι τύπτῃ ορ -πει τύπτεται | D. | τυπτόμεθον τύπτεσθον τύπτεσθον | P. | τυπτόμεθα τύπτεσθε τύπτονται |
|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|---|

Imperfect. *I was struck.*

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|---|
| S. | ἐτυπτόμην ἐτύπτουν ἐτύπτετο | D. | ἐτυπτόμεθον ἐτύπτεσθον ἐτυπτέσθην | P. | ἐτυπτόμεθα ἐτύπτεσθε ἐτύπτοντο |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|---|

Perfect. *I have been struck.*

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| S. | τέτυμμαι τέτυψαι τέτυπται | D. | τετύμμεθον τέτυφθον τέτυφθον | P. | τετύμμεθα τέτυφθε τετυμμένοις εἰσί |
|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|---|

Pluperfect. *I had been struck.*

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|---|
| S. | ἐτετύμμην ἐτέτυψο ἐτέτυπτο | D. | ἐτετύμμεθον ἐτέτυφθον ἐτετύφθην | P. | ἐτετύμμεθα ἐτέτυφθε τετυμμένοις ἤσαν |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|---|

Future 1. *I shall or will be struck.*

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| S. | τυφθήσομαι τυφθήσῃ ορ -σει τυφθήσεται | D. | τυφθησόμεθον τυφθήσεσθον τυφθήσεσθον | P. | τυφθησόμεθα τυφθήσεσθε τυφθήσονται |
|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|---|

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1.

τυπήσομαι, inflected like Future 1.

Future 3. *I shall remain struck.*

τετύψομαι, inflected like Future 1.

Aorist 1. *I was struck.*

| | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|---|
| S | ἐτύφθην ἐτύφθης ἐτύφθη | D. | ἐτύφθημεν ἐτύφθητον ἐτυφθήτην | P. | ἐτύφθημεν ἐτύφθητε ἐτύφθησαν |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|---|

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.

ἐτύπην, inflected like Aorist 1.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck, I may or can be struck.*

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| S. τύπιωμαι | D. τυπτώμεθον | P. τυπτώμεθα |
| τύπη | τύπτησθον | τύπτησθα |
| τύπηται | τύπτησθον | τύπτωνται |

Perfect. *I have been struck, I may have been struck.*

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| S. τετυμμένος (η, ον) | ώ | ἢ | ἢ |
| D. τετυμμένω (α, ω) | ώμεν, | ἢτον, | ἢτον |
| P. τετυμμένοι (αι, α) | ώμεν, | ἢτε, | ὢσι(ν) |

Aorist 1. *I am struck, I may or can be struck.*

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| S. τυφθῶ | D. τυφθῶμεν | P. τυφθῶμεν |
| τυφθῆς | τυφθῆτον | τυφθῆτε |
| τυφθῆ | τυφθῆτον | τυφθῶσι(ν) |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
τυπῶ, inflected like Aorist 1.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should be struck.*

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| S. τυπτοίμην | D. τυπτοίμεθον | P. τυπτοίμεθα |
| τύπτοιο | τύπτοισθον | τύπτοισθε |
| τύπτοιτο | τυπτοίσθην | τύπτοιντο |

Perfect. *I might, &c. have been struck.*

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| S. τετύμμενος (η, ον) | εἴην, | εἴης, | εἴη |
| D. τετυμμένω (α, ω) | εἴημεν, | εἴητον, | εἴητην |
| P. τετυμμένοι (αι, α) | εἴημεν, | εἴητε, | εἴησαν |

Future 1. *I should, or would be struck.*
τυφθησοίμην, inflected like the Present.

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1.
τυπησοίμην, inflected like the Present.

Future 3. *I should or would remain struck.*
τετυψοίμην, inflected like the Present.

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would, or should be struck.*

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| S. τυφθείην | D. τυφθείμεν | P. τυφθείμεν ορ -άμεν |
| τυφθείς | τυφθείτον | τυφθείτε ορ -άτε |
| τυφθείη | τυφθείτην | τυφθείσαν ορ -άσαν |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
τυπείην, inflected like Aorist 1.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Be thou struck.*

| S. | D. | P. |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| τύπιον τυπιέσθω | τύπιεσθον τυπιέσθων | τύπιεσθε τυπιέσθωσαν ορ -σθων |
| | | |

Perfect. *Be thou struck.*

| S. | D. | P. |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| τέτυφο τετύφθω | τέτυφθον τετύφθων | τέτυφθε τετύφθωσαν ορ -φθων |
| | | |

Aorist 1. *Be thou struck.*

| S. | D. | P. |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| τύφθητι τυφθήτω | τύφθητον τυφθήτων | τύφθητε τυφθήτωσαν ορ -φθίτων |
| | | |

Aorist 2. *Synonymous with Aorist 1.**τύπηθι*, inflected like Aorist 1.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπιεσθαι*, *to be struck*.Perfect. *τετύφθαι*, *to have been struck*.Future 1. *τυφθήσεσθαι*, *to be about to be struck*.Future 2. *τυπήσεσθαι*, synonymous with Future 1.Future 3. *τετύψεσθαι*, *to remain struck*.Aorist 1. *τυφθῆναι*, *to be struck*.Aorist 2. *τυπῆναι*, synonymous with Aorist 1.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. *τυπτόμενος*, *η*, *ον*, *being struck*.Perfect. *τετυμμένος*, *η*, *ον*, *struck, having been struck*.Future 1. *τυφθησόμενος*, *η*, *ον*, *about to be struck*.Future 2. *τυπησόμενος*, *η*, *ον*, synonymous with Future 1.Future 3. *τετυψόμενος*, *about to remain struck*.Aorist 1. *τυφθέις*, *εῖσα*, *έτε*, *being struck*. (§ 53. 3.)Aorist 2. *τυπεῖς*, *εῖσα*, *έτε*, synonymous with Aorist 1. (*ibid.*)All participles in *ος* are inflected like *σοφός* (§ 49. 1).

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I strike myself.*
 $\tau\bar{\imath}\pi\tau\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, like the Present Passive.

Imperfect. *I was striking myself.*
 $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\pi\tau\omega\mu\eta\eta$, like the Imperfect Passive.

Perfect. *I have struck myself.*
 $\tau\bar{\imath}\tau\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, like the Perfect Passive.

Pluperfect. *I had struck myself.*
 $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\tau\mu\mu\mu\eta\eta$, like the Pluperfect Passive.

Future 1. *I shall strike myself.*
 $\tau\bar{\imath}\phi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, inflected like the Present.

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1.
 $\tau\bar{\imath}\pi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ contr. $\tau\bar{\imath}\phi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, inflected like $\varphi\bar{\imath}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ (§ 116).

Aorist 1. *I struck myself.*

| S. | $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\mu\mu\eta\eta$ | D. | $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\eta$ | P. | $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\alpha$ |
|----|--|----|--|----|--|
| | $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\mu$ | | $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma$ | | $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma$ |
| | $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\alpha$ | | $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\eta$ | | $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\alpha$ |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
 $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\pi\mu\mu\mu\eta\eta$, inflected like the Imperfect.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I strike, I may or can strike, myself.*
 $\tau\bar{\imath}\pi\tau\omega\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, the same as in the Passive.

Perfect. *I have, or may have, struck myself.*
 $\tau\bar{\imath}\tau\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ (η , or $\dot{\omega}$), as in the Passive.

Aorist 1. *I strike, or may or can strike, myself.*

| S. | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ | D. | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\eta$ | P. | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\alpha$ |
|----|--|----|--|----|--|
| | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ | | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma$ | | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma$ |
| | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\alpha$ | | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\eta$ | | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\alpha$ |
| | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\alpha$ | | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\eta$ | | $\tau\bar{\imath}\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\theta\sigma\alpha$ |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
 $\tau\bar{\imath}\pi\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, inflected like Aorist 1.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, &c. strike myself.*
 $\tau\bar{\imath}\pi\tau\omega\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, the same as in the Passive

Perfect. *I might, &c. have struck myself.*
τετυμμένος (η, ον) εἰην, as in the Passive.

Future 1. *I should or would strike myself.*
τυποίμην, inflected like the Present.

Future 2. Synonymous with Future 1.
τυπεοίμην contr. *τυποίμην* inflected like φιλεοίμην (§ 116).

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Aorist 1. | <i>I might, &c. strike myself.</i> |
| S. τυφαίμην | D. τυφαίμεθον |
| τύφαιο | τύφαισθον |
| τύφαιτο | τυφαίσθη |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
τυποίμην, inflected like the Present.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike thyself*
τύπτον, as in the Passive.

Perfect. *Strike thyself.*
τέτυψο, as in the Passive.

| | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| Aorist 1. | <i>Strike thyself.</i> |
| S. — | D. — |
| τύψαι | τύψασθον |

Aorist 2. Synonymous with Aorist 1.
τυπούν, inflected like the Present.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτεσθαι*, *to strike one's self.*

Perfect. *τετύψθαι*, *to have struck one's self.*

Future 1. *τύψεσθαι*, *to be about to strike one's self.*

Future 2. *τυπέσσθαι* contracted *τυπεῖσθαι*, synonymous with Future 1.

Aorist 1. *τύψασθαι*, *to strike one's self.*

Aorist 2. *τυπεῖσθαι*, synonymous with Aorist 1.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. *τυπτόμενος*, *η, ον*, *striking himself.*

Perfect. *τετυμμένος*, *η, ον*, *having struck himself.*

Future 1. *τυψόμενος*, *η, ον*, *about to strike himself.*

Future 2. *τυπεόμενος* contracted *τυπούμενος*, *η, ον*, synonymous with Future 1.

Aorist 1. *τυψάμενος*, *η, ον*, *striking or having struck himself.*

Aorist 2. *τυπόμενος*, *η, ον*, synonymous with Aorist 1.

AUGMENT.

§ 75. 1. The perfect and third future of all the moods and of the participle, and the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect of the indicative, receive an increase at the beginning, called *augment*.

2. There are two kinds of augment ; the *syllabic augment*, and the *temporal augment*.

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing a syllable or two syllables to the verb.

The temporal augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the verb.

SYLLABIC AUGMENT.

§ 76. 1. When the verb begins with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, the augment of the **PERFECT** is formed by prefixing to the verb that consonant together with an ε. E. g.

τύπτω perf. τέτυφα, τέτιμμαι
γράφω " γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι.

So θύω, τέθυκα· φύω, πέφυκα· χαίρω, κέχηρα· χράω, κέχρημαι. (§ 14. 3.)

This kind of syllabic augment is called *reduplication*.

2. When the verb begins with a double consonant (ζ, ξ, ψ), or with two consonants the second of which is *not* a liquid, the augment of the **PERFECT** is formed by prefixing an ε. E. g.

ζητέω perf. ἐζήτηκα, ἐζήτημαι
σκάπτω " ἐσκαφα, ἐσκαμμαι.

NOTE 1. Some verbs beginning with a liquid take ο instead of the reduplication. See the Anomalous λαγχέω, λαμβάω, λίγω *collect*, ΜΕΙΡΩ, ΠΕΩ *say*.

NOTE 2. Verbs beginning with βλ, γλ, μν, are variable in the augment of the perfect. E. g. γλύφω, ἔγλυφα or γεγλύφα· μημοτεύω, δμημόνευκα· μιμησκω, μέμηματι.

Those beginning with γ always prefix an ε . E. g. *γνωρίζω*, *ἔγνωριχα*.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, verbs beginning with $\pi\tau$ take the reduplication. See the Anomalous *πίπτω*, *πτήσσω*.

The verb *πτάσσω*, *possess*, has perf. pass. *ἴκτημας* and *κίκτημας*.

NOTE 4. The Epic language, in a few instances, prefixes the initial consonant together with an ω . E. g. *δίω*, *διδίω* for *δίδια*.

§ 77. 1. The augment of the PLUPERFECT is formed by prefixing an ε to the reduplication of the perfect. (§ 76. 1.) E. g.

τύπτω, *τέτυφα* pluperf. *ἔτετύφειν*.

2. But when the perfect begins with ϵ , the pluperfect takes no additional augment. (§ 76. 2.) E. g.

σκάπτω, *ἔσκαφα* pluperf. *ἔσκάφειν*.

NOTE 1. The additional augment ε of the pluperfect is often omitted. E. g. *τελευτάω*, *ἔτετελευτήκειν* or *τετελευτήκειν*.

NOTE 2. The verb *Ιστημι* often lengthens the syllabic augment ε into ω in the pluperfect active. See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

§ 78. When the verb begins with a consonant, the augment of the IMPERFECT and AORIST is formed by prefixing an ε . E. g.

τύπτω imperf. *ἔτυπτον* aor. *ἔτιψα*.

NOTE 1. These four verbs, *Εσύλομαι*, *δίναμαι*, *λαώω*, and *μίλλω*, often take the temporal augment in addition to the syllabic. See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

NOTE 2. In the Epic dialect the *second aorist active* and *middle* often takes the *reduplication* through all the moods and participle. E. g. *κάμνω*, *κέκαμον* · *λαμβάνω*, *λελαβόμην*.

In some instances an ε is prefixed to this reduplication, but only in the indicative. E. g. *φέρω*, *φέρον* or *ἐπέφραδον*.

NOTE 3. The syllabic augment of the *imperfect* and of the *aorist* is often omitted by the epic poets. E. g. *φέρω*, *φέρον* for *ἔφερον* · *τρέπω*, *τραπόμην* for *ἔτραπόμην*.

§ 79. When the verb begins with ρ , the augment is formed by prefixing an ε , and doubling the ρ (§ 13). E. g.

ῥάπτω, imperf. *ἔῥάπτον*, perf. *ἔῥαφα*, pluperf. *ἔῥάφειν*, aor. *ἔῥάψα*.

NOTE 1. In a few instances, Homer does not double the *ρ* after the syllabic augment. E. g. *ἱέξω*, *ἱέξα* for *ἱηρέξω*.

NOTE 2. The verb *μυώω*, in Homer, has perf. pass. part. *μεμυωμένα* for *μημυωμένα*.

NOTE 3. The verbs *ΔΕΙΩ*, *ΜΕΙΡΩ*, and *σιύω*, in some of the past tenses, double the initial consonant after *ι*. See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

TEMPORAL AUGMENT.

§ 80. 1. When the verb begins with a *short vowel*, the augment of all the past tenses is formed by lengthening that vowel. *Α* and *ε* become *η*, and *ο* becomes *ω*. E. g.

ἄχολονθέω, imperf. *ἡχολούθεον*, perf. *ἡχολούθηκα*, pluperf. *ἡχολούθήκειν*, aor. *ἡχολούθησα*.

ἔλεέω, *ἡλέον*, *ἡλέηκα*, *ἡλεήκειν*, *ἡλέησα*.

ὁρθόω, *ῳρθοόμην*, *ῳρθωματι*, *ῳρθώμην*, *ῳρθωσα*.

So *γιετεύω*, *γιετευον*, *γιετευσα* · *ὑγιαινω*, *ὑγιαινον*, *ὑγιαινα*.

2. If the vowel is already *long*, no change takes place; except that *ᾶ* (long) is commonly changed into *η*. E. g. *ἡμέρω*, *ἡμέροον* · *ῳδίνω*, *ῳδίνον* · *ἄῖσσω*, *ῃ̄ξα*.

3. When the verb begins with a *diphthong*, the augment is formed by changing the first vowel of that diphthong in the manner above specified (§ 80. 1, 2). E. g. *αιτέω*, *ῃ̄τεον* · *ᾳδω*, *ῃ̄δον* · *αὐλέω*, *ῃ̄λεον* · *εὐχομαι*, *ῃ̄χόμην* · *οἰκέω*, *ῳ̄χεον*.

For the *iota subscript*, see above (§ 3).

NOTE 1. Some verbs lengthen *ι* not into *η* but into *ιι*. Such are *ἴάω*, *ἴιέξω*, *ἴισσω*, *ἴιπνω*, *ἴιπνα*, *ἴιρτύω*, *ἴιργάζομαι*, *ἴιστιάω*. See also the Anomalous *ἘΛΩ*, *ἴτω*, *ἴχω*, *ἘΩ*, *ἴημι*.

NOTE 2. Some verbs beginning with a vowel take the *syllabic augment*. See the Anomalous *ἄγγυμι*, *ἄλισκομαι*, *ἀνδάτω*, *ἴπω*, *ἴλλω*, *ΕΙΠΩ*, *ἴλτω*, *ἴνημι*, *ΕΡΓΩ*, *οὔρια*, *ῳθίω*, *ῳτόματι*.

NOTE 3. A few verbs beginning with a vowel take both the *syllabic* and *temporal augment* at the same time. See the Anomalous *ἀνδάτω*, *ἴδω*, *ἴημι*, *οἴγω*, *ῳρέω*. See also the *pluperfect* of the anomalous *ἴπω*, *ἴλτω*, and *ΕΡΓΩ*.

REMARK 1. The perfect of the Anomalous *ἴδω* lengthens the syllabic augment *ι* into *ιι*. (Compare §§ 77. N. 2 : 78. N. 1.)

REMARK 2. The verb *ἴερτάζω*, (originally *ἴρτάζω*) changes *ἴε* into *ἴι* in the augmented tenses. E. g. imperf. *ἴερταζον*.

NOTE 4. The temporal augment is often omitted in the Attic dialect. E. g. ἀηδίζομαι, ἀηδίζόμην· εὐρίσκω, εὐρισκον· οἰτόω, οἴνον.

Verbs beginning with the diphthong *ou* are never augmented. E. g. οὐτάζω, ουταζον, never αὐταζον.

Those beginning with *eu* are seldom augmented.

NOTE 5. The Epic and the Ionic dialect may omit the temporal augment in all verbs. E. g. ἀγορεύω, ἀγόρευον· ἔξομαι, ἔξόμην· δημιλέω, δημίλεον.

§ 81. 1. Some verbs beginning with *ă*, *e*, *o*, followed by a single consonant, form the augment of the **PERFECT** by prefixing the first two letters to the temporal augment. E. g.

| | | |
|--------|-------|-------------------|
| ἀγείρω | perf. | ἢγερκα, ἀγ-ἢγερκα |
| ἔμεω | " | ἢμεκα, ἔμ-ἢμεκα |
| ἔρνσσω | " | ὢρυχα, ὄρ-ὢρυχα. |

This kind of augment is called *Attic reduplication*.

Verbs which take the Attic reduplication : ἀλείρω, ἀλέω, ἐλέγχω, ἐλίσσω, ἐμέω, ἐρείδω, ὁρέγω, ὁρύσσω. See also the Anomalous ἀγείρω, ἄγω, αἰρέω, *ΑΝΕΘΩΣ*, ἀραρίσκω, ἀχέω, ἐγείρω, ἐλαύνω, *ΕΛΕΤΩΣ*, *ΕΝΕΓΚΩΣ*, *ΕΝΕΘΩΣ*, ἐνείκω, ἐρείπω, ἔχω, ἥμινω, ὅσω, ὅλλυμι, ὅμηνμι, *ΟΠΩΣ*, ὅρηνμι.

2. The **PLUPERFECT** in this case takes no additional augment. E. g. ἀγείρω, ἀγήγερκα, ἀγγήγερκειν.

Except ἀκούω, ἀκήκου, ἡκηκόειν. ἐλαύνω, ἐλήλαμαι, ἡληλάμην. See also the Anomalous *ΕΛΕΤΩΣ*.

NOTE. The epic poets sometimes omit the augment of the second syllable. See the Anomalous ἀπαχρίνως, ἀλάσμαι, ἀραρίσκω, ἀχίνω.

AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

§ 82. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition receive the augment after that preposition. E. g.

προσ-γράφω, imperf. προσ-έγραφον, perf. προσ-γέγραφα, pluperf. προσ-εγεγράφειν, aor. προσ-έγραψα.
προσ-άπτω, προσ-ῆπτον, προσ-ῆψα, προσ-ῆφειν, προσ-ῆψα.

So ἐμ-πίπτω (**§ 12. 1**), ἐν-έπιπτον· ἐγ-κρίνω (**§ 12. 2**), ἐν-έκρινον, ἐγ-κέκρικα· συλ-λύνω (**§ 12. 3**), συν-έλνον, συλ-λέλυκα· συ-ζυμόω (**§ 12. 4**), συν-εζύμοον· ἐκ-λύνω (**§ 15. 3'**), εξ-έλνον.

REMARK. Prepositions ending in a vowel lose that vowel before the syllabic augment *a*. (§ 135. 3.) E. g. ἀποκόπτω, ἀπίκοπτον.

Except πρό and πέρ. E. g. περικόπτω, περίκοπτον; προλίγω, προέληγον. (ibid.)

NOTE 1. Some verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment *before* that preposition. Such are ἀμφιστοῖω, ἀγτιστῶ, ἰμπολάω, ἴνατισομαι. See also the Anomalous ἀμφιίνυμι, ἀμπίχω, ἀναλίσκω, ἀνοίγω, ἀφίμι, καθίζομαι, καθίζω.

NOTE 2. Some take the augment either *before* or *after* the preposition. E. g. προθυμίομαι, ἵπροθυμίομην or προεθυμίομην. See also the Anomalous καθιεῦμαι.

NOTE 3. A few verbs take the augment *before* and *after* the preposition at the same time. Such are ἀποδίω, διαιτάω, διαπονίω, ἴνεχλίω, περονίω. See also the Anomalous ἀναλίσκω, ἀνίχω, κάθημαι.

2. In verbs compounded with other words the augment stands first. (§. 135.) E. g.

ἀσεβίω, ἡσέβεον, ἡσέβηκα, derived from ἀσεβῆς (*ἀ-*, σέβω).

NOTE 4. From *ἰσποτρόφια*, derived from *ἰσποτρόφος* (*ἴσπως*, τρόφω), Lycurgus forms perf. *ἰσποτρόφηκα* for *ἰσποτρόφημα*.

3. Verbs compounded with the particles εὐ and δυσ-, if they begin with α, ε, ο, take the augment after these particles. In all other cases the augment precedes these particles, or, in compounds with εὐ, it may be omitted (§ 80. N. 4). E. g.

εὐαρεστέω, εὐηρέστεον, εὐηρέστηκα
δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστεον, δυσηρέστηκα
εὐδοκιμέω, ηγύδοκιμεον, ηγύδοκιμηκα
δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχεον, δεδυστύχηκα.

VERBAL ROOTS AND TERMINATIONS.

§ 83. 1. The *root of a verb* consists of those letters which are found in every part of that verb. It is obtained by dropping ω of the present active (§§ 94: 96). E. g. the root of λέγω is λεγ.

2. The *root of a tense* consists of those letters which are found in every part of that tense. E. g. τυψ is the root of the first future active of τύπω.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

§ 84. 1. The following table exhibits the terminations of the *primary tenses* of the indicative.

| | <i>Active.</i> | | | <i>Passive and Middle.</i> | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|----------|------|
| <i>Person.</i> | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. |
| <i>Singular.</i> | μῦ | ς | σῖ | ματι | σατι, αι | τατι |
| <i>Dual.</i> | μεν | τον | τον | μεθον | σθον | σθον |
| <i>Plural.</i> | μεν | τε | γοι | μεθᾶ | σθε | γται |

2. The following are the terminations of the *secondary tenses* of the indicative.

| | <i>Active.</i> | | | <i>Passive and Middle.</i> | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----|--------|----------------------------|-------|------|
| <i>Person.</i> | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. |
| <i>Singular.</i> | ν | ς | — | μην | σο, ο | το |
| <i>Dual.</i> | μεν | τον | την | μεθον | σθον | σθην |
| <i>Plural.</i> | μεν | τε | σαν, ν | μεθᾶ | σθε | γτο |

NOTE 1. The terminations *μι* and *σι* are found in the indicative of verbs in *μι* (§ 177). In the greatest number of verbs they are dropped. E. g. τάκται, τάκτηται, τάκτηφαι, τάκτηφηται, for τάκτωμι, τάκτεται, τάκτηφαμι, τάκτηφεται.

NOTE 2. The *first aorist active* has no termination in the first person singular.

NOTE 3. The *third person singular* of the *secondary tenses* of the active has no termination.

NOTE 4. The termination *σαι* is found in the *pluperfect*. Also in the *imperfect* and *second aorist* of verbs in *μι* (§ 117). Also in the *aorist passive* (§ 92). In all other cases it drops *σα*.

The Alexandrian dialect frequently uses this termination in the *imperfect* and *second aorist*. E. g. σχάζω, ισχάζσαι, for ισχαζεται. ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, ηλθοσαι for ηλθεται.

NOTE 5. The terminations *σαι*, *σο*, are found in the *perfect* and *pluperfect passive* (§ 91). Also in verbs in *μι* (§ 117). In all other cases they drop *σ*.

The Alexandrian dialect sometimes uses *σαι* in the *present passive* of verbs in *σι*. E. g. θύρα, 2d pers. sing. θύρασαι contracted θύραται.

NOTE 6. DIALECTS. The following table exhibits the dialectic peculiarities of the indicative mood.

Active. Sing. 2d pers. Old *σθά*, *σι*, for *ς*. The Attic dialect uses *σθα* in some instances.

The old termination *σι* is found only in the old *εσσι* for *εις* from *ειπι*, *ειμι*.

3d pers. Doric *τι* for *σι*, as δίδωμι, δίδωται for δίδωσι.

Plur. 1st pers. Doric *μες* for *μεν*, as *ἔριζω*, *ἔριζομες* for *ἔριζομεν*.

3d pers. Doric *ντι* for *ναι*, as *μοχθίζω*, *μοχθίζοντι* for *μοχθίζονται* (that is *μοχθίζονται*).

Passive. Sing. 1st pers. Doric *μᾶν* for *μην*, as *ἔτυπτόμᾶν* for *ἔτυπτόμην*.

Dual. 1st pers. Doric and poetic *μεσθον* for *μεθον*, as *τυπτόμεσθον* for *τυπτόμεθον*.

Plur. 1st pers. Doric and poetic *μεσθά* for *μεθα*, as *τυπτόμεσθα* for *τυπτόμεθα*.

3d pers. Ionic and Epic *ἄται*, *ἄτο*, for *νται*, *ντο*. These terminations are found in the *perfect* and *pluperfect* passive. Also in the *present* and *imperfect* of verbs in *μι* (§ 117).

The termination *άτο* is found also in the *imperfect* of verbs in *ω* (§ 85. N. 6).

§ 85. 1. The vowel, which stands between the termination and the root (§§ 83 : 84), is called the *connecting vowel*. It is an *o* in the first person of all the numbers, and in the third person plural; in all the rest it is an *e*. Except that,

(1) The connecting vowel of the *perfect active*, and *first aorist active* and *middle*, is an *ă*. But in the third person singular of the perfect and of the first aorist active it is an *e*.

(2) The connecting vowel of the *pluperfect active* is an *eu*. In the third person plural it is an *ei* or *e*.

(3) The *present* and *future active* lengthen *o* into *ω*, in the first person singular, and *e* into *ei*, in the second and third person singular.

2. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

Pres. & Fut. Active.

P. 1st. 2d. 3d.

S.

D.

P.

Imperf. & 2d A. Act.

P. 1st. 2d. 3d.

S.

D.

P.

Pres. & Fut. Pass. & Mid.

1st. 2d. 3d.

o-μαι

o-μεθον

o-μεθα

ε-αι, η, ει

ε-σθον

ε-σθα

ε-αι, η, ει

ε-σθον

ε-σθα

Impf. Pass. & Mid. & 2 A. Mid.

1st. 2d. 3d.

o-μην

o-μεθον

o-μεθα

ε-ο, ου

ε-σθον

ε-σθα

ε-το

ε-σθην

ε-γτο

| <i>First Aorist Active.</i> | | | <i>First Aorist Middle.</i> | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>P.</i> | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 1st. | 2d. |
| <i>S.</i> | α | $\alpha-\varsigma$ | ϵ | $\alpha-\mu\eta\gamma$ | $\alpha-o, \omega$ |
| <i>D.</i> | $\alpha-\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\alpha-\tau\sigma\nu$ | $\alpha-\tau\eta\gamma$ | $\alpha-\mu\epsilon\theta\sigma\nu$ | $\alpha-\sigma\theta\sigma\nu$ |
| <i>P.</i> | $\alpha-\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\alpha-\tau\varepsilon$ | $\alpha-\nu$ | $\alpha-\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ | $\alpha-\sigma\theta\varepsilon$ |

Perfect Active.

| <i>P.</i> | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <i>S.</i> | α | $\alpha-\varsigma$ | ϵ |
| <i>D.</i> | $\alpha-\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\alpha-\tau\sigma\nu$ | $\alpha-\tau\eta\gamma$ |
| <i>P.</i> | $\alpha-\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\alpha-\tau\varepsilon$ | $\bar{\alpha}\sigma\varepsilon$ (§ 12. 5) |

Pluperfect Active.

| <i>P.</i> | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>S.</i> | $\varepsilon i-\nu$ | $\varepsilon i-\varsigma$ | εi |
| <i>D.</i> | $\varepsilon i-\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\varepsilon i-\tau\sigma\nu$ | $\varepsilon i-\tau\eta\gamma$ |
| <i>P.</i> | $\varepsilon i-\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\varepsilon i-\tau\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon i-\sigma\alpha\nu, \varepsilon-\sigma\alpha\nu$ |

REMARK 1. For the terminations of the *first* and *third person singular* of the active, see above (§ 84. N. 1, 2, 3).

REMARK 2. The endings $\alpha\sigma\varepsilon$, $\alpha\varepsilon$, $\alpha\sigma$, of the second person singular of the passive and middle, are contracted into η or ι , $\sigma\sigma$, $\sigma\omega$, respectively. In Attic authors, ω is more common than η .

NOTE 1. In some instances the *third person plural* of the *perfect active* takes $\ddot{\alpha}$, for $\alpha\sigma\varepsilon$. E. g. *γιγνάσκω, γίγνωσκαν*.

NOTE 2. In the Alexandrian dialect the *second aorist active* and *middle* often takes the connecting vowel α of the first aorist. E. g. *EΙΔΩ, εἶδα* for *εἶδος* · *φιύω, ίφυας* for *εἴφυος* · *ὑδέσκω, υδέμπω* for *εὐδέμπων*.

On the other hand, the *first aorist active* and *middle*, in some instances, takes the connecting vowels (α, ϵ) of the second aorist. See the Anomalous *βαιών, δύω, ινίομαι*.

NOTE 3. The Doric dialect uses the short connecting vowel ϵ in the *second person singular* of the *present active*. E. g. *ἀμέλγω, ἀμέλγετ* for *ἀμέλγεις*.

NOTE 4. The Epic and the Ionic dialect have, in the singular of the *pluperfect active*, $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, $\epsilon\epsilon$, for $\varepsilon i\nu$, $\varepsilon i\varsigma$, εi . E. g. *χαλών, ἔχεχήνεα, ἔχεχήνεας, ἔχεχήνεες*.

The Attics contract these endings into η , $\eta\varsigma$, η .

In some instances the ending $\epsilon\epsilon$ of the *third person singular* takes σ , movable before a vowel. See the Anomalous *EΙΔΩ*.

NOTE 5. In the *imperfect* and *aorist active*, the Epic and the Doric dialect often use the endings *σχον*, *σχες*, *σχε*, plur.

σκομεγ, σκετε, σκον. In the *imperfect passive* and *aorist middle* they often use the endings *σκομην*, *σκεο*, *σκετο*, plur. *σκομεθα*, *σκεσθε*, *σκοντο*.

In the *imperfect* and *second aorist* of *mute* and *liquid verbs*, an *ε* stands between these endings and the root. E. g.

τύπτεσκον, τυπτεσκόμην for ἔτυπτον, ἔτυπόμην
τύπεσκον, τυπεσκόμην “ ἔτυπον, ἔτυπόμην.

In the *imperfect* of *pure verbs* these endings are very seldom preceded by *ε*.

In the *first aorist active* and *middle* an *α* stands between these endings and the root. E. g.

τύψασκον, τυψασκόμην for ἔτυψα, ἔτυψάμην.

In some instances the *imperfect* also prefixes an *α* to these endings. E. g. *χρύπιω*, *χρύπτασκον* for *ἔχρυψπτον*.

NOTE 6. The Ionic dialect uses the termination *ατο* in the *imperfect passive*; in which case the connecting vowel becomes *ε*. E. g. *γράφω*, *ἔγραφέατο* for *ἔγραφοντο*. In *pure verbs* the connecting vowel is omitted before *ατο*. E. g. *μηχανίομαι*, *ἔμηχανέατο*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

§ 86. 1. The subjunctive mood uses the terminations of the *primary tenses* of the indicative (§ 84. 1).

2. Its connecting vowels are *ω* and *η*. But the second and third person singular active have *η*.

3. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

| | <i>Active.</i> | | | <i>Passive and Middle.</i> | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>P.</i> | <i>1st.</i> | <i>2d.</i> | <i>3d.</i> | <i>1st.</i> | <i>2d.</i> | <i>3d.</i> |
| <i>S.</i> | <i>ω</i> | <i>η-ς</i> | <i>η</i> | <i>ω-μαι</i> | <i>η-αι, η</i> | <i>η-ται</i> |
| <i>D.</i> | <i>ω-μεν</i> | <i>η-τον</i> | <i>η-τον</i> | <i>ω-μεθον</i> | <i>η-σθον</i> | <i>η-σθον</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | <i>ω-μεν</i> | <i>η-τε</i> | <i>ωσι</i> (§ 12. 5) | <i>ω-μεθα</i> | <i>η-σθε</i> | <i>ω-γται</i> |

REMARK. The ending *ησι* in the second person singular of the passive and middle is contracted into *η*.

NOTE 1. The *perfect* of the *subjunctive active* is sometimes formed by means of the *perfect active participle* and *αιμι*. E. g. *εισερψας* (*ωψ, άς*) *δ,* *ἡς,* *ἥ,* for *εισέρψω, γε, γ.*

NOTE 2. The Epic language often uses *ωμι*, *ησθα*, *ησι*, for *ω*, *ης*, *η*. (§ 84. N. 6.) E. g. *τύχωμι*, *τίχησθα*, *τίχησι*, for *τύχω*, *ησ*, *η*.

NOTE 3. Sometimes the Epic language uses the connecting vowels (*ο*, *ε*) of the indicative. E. g. *ἔργω*, *φθίω*, subj. *ἔργ-ξομεν*, *φθίεται*, for *ἔργυσμεν*, *φθίηται*.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

§ 87. 1. The optative mood uses the terminations of the *secondary tenses* of the indicative (§ 84. 2).

But the first person singular of the optative active takes *μι* (§ 84. 1); and the third person plural ends in *εν*.

2. For its connecting vowel it has *οι*. But in the *first aorist active* and *middle* it has *αι*.

3. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

| <i>Active.</i> | | | <i>Passive and Middle.</i> | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>P.</i> | <i>1st.</i> | <i>2d.</i> | <i>3d.</i> | <i>1st.</i> | <i>2d.</i> | <i>3d.</i> |
| <i>S.</i> | <i>οι-μι</i> | <i>οι-ς</i> | <i>οι</i> | <i>οι-μην</i> | <i>οι-ο</i> | <i>οι-το</i> |
| <i>D.</i> | <i>οι-μεν</i> | <i>οι-τον</i> | <i>οι-την</i> | <i>οι-μεθον</i> | <i>οι-σθον</i> | <i>οι-σθην</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | <i>οι-μεν</i> | <i>οι-τε</i> | <i>οι-εν</i> | <i>οι-μεθα</i> | <i>οι-σθε</i> | <i>οι-ντο</i> |

| <i>First Aorist Active.</i> | | | <i>First Aorist Middle.</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>P.</i> | <i>1st.</i> | <i>2d.</i> | <i>3d.</i> | <i>1st.</i> | <i>2d.</i> | <i>3d.</i> |
| <i>S.</i> | <i>αι-μι</i> | <i>αι-ς</i> | <i>αι</i> | <i>αι-μην</i> | <i>αι-ο</i> | <i>αι-το</i> |
| <i>D.</i> | <i>αι-μεν</i> | <i>αι-τον</i> | <i>αι-την</i> | <i>αι-μεθον</i> | <i>αι-σθον</i> | <i>αι-σθην</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | <i>αι-μεν</i> | <i>αι-τε</i> | <i>αι-εν</i> | <i>αι-μεθα</i> | <i>αι-σθε</i> | <i>αι-ντο</i> |

NOTE 1. The *perfect* of the *optative active* is sometimes formed by means of the perfect active participle and *αιμί*. E. g. *τιτιφάεις* (*αιμα*, *δε*) *εἴπη*, *εἴπει*, *εἴπη*, for *πιτίφαμι*, *εἴπει*, *εἴπη*.

NOTE 2. In many instances, particularly in *contract verbs*, the *optative active* takes the endings *οιην*, *οιης*, *οιη*, dual *οιητον*, *οιήτην*, plural *οιημεν*, *οιητε*, *οιησαν*. E. g. *φεύγω*, *πεφευγοιην* for *πεφεύγοιμι*.

NOTE 3. The *first aorist active* in the *optative* has also the endings *εια*, *ειας*, *ειε*, dual *ειατον*, *ειάτην*, plural *ειαμεν*, *ειατε*, *ειαν*. E. g. *τύπτω*, *τύψεια* for *τύψαιμι*. The *second* and *third person*

singular, and the *third person plural*, of this form, are more common than the corresponding persons of the regular form.

These endings are said to belong to the Æolic dialect.

NOTE 4. In the Epic language the *third person plural* of the *optative passive* and *middle* often takes the termination *στο* (§ 84. N. 6). E. g. ἀράμαι, ἀρηστατο for ἀρήσαιτο.

NOTE 5. In some instances the *second person singular* of the *optative active* takes the termination *σθα* (§ 84. N. 6). E. g. κλαίω, κλαῖοισθα for κλαῖοις.

NOTE 6. The Alexandrian dialect uses, in the *third person plural*, οισαν, αιναν, for οιεν, αιτεν, (§ 84. N. 4.) E. g. τύπτω, τύψοισαν, τύψαισαν, for τύπτειν, τύψαιεν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

§ 88. 1. The following are the terminations of the imperative mood.

| <i>Active.</i> | | <i>Passive and Middle.</i> | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| P. 2d. | 3d. | 2d. | 3d. |
| S. σι | τω | σο, ο | σθω |
| D. τον | των | σθον | σθων |
| P. τε | τωσαν, ντων | σθε | σθωσαν, σθων |

NOTE 1. The terminations *σι*, *τω*, are used when the connecting vowel is dropped (§§ 91. N. 6, 7: 117). But when the connecting vowel is used, *σι* is dropped, and *τω* becomes *τε*.

2. The connecting vowel of the imperative is an *ε*.

But in the *first aorist active* and *middle* it is an *α*. In the *second person singular*, however, the *first aorist active* ends in *ον*, and the *first aorist middle* in *αν*.

The termination *ντων* is preceded by *ο*. But in the *first aorist active* it is preceded by *α*.

3. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

| <i>Active.</i> | | <i>Passive.</i> | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| P. 2d. | 3d. | 2d. | 3d. |
| S. ε | ε-τω | ε-ο, ον | ε-σθω |
| D. ε-τον | ε-των | ε-σθον | ε-σθων |
| P. ε-τε | ε-τωσαν, ο-ντων | ε-σθε | ε-σθωσαν, ε-σθων |

| <i>First Aorist Active.</i> | | <i>First Aorist Middle.</i> | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| P. 2d. | 3d. | 2d. | 3d. |
| S. ον | α-τω | αι | α-σθω |
| D. α-τον | α-των | α-σθον | α-σθον |
| P. α-τε | α-τωσαν, α-ντων | α-σθε | α-σθωσαν, α-σθων |

NOTE 2. The ending *ς* of the second person singular of the passive and middle is contracted into *σν*.

NOTE 3. In some instances, the *first aorist* takes the connecting vowel : of the second aorist. See the Anomalous *ἄγω*, *ΛΕΧΩ*, *ΟΙΩ* bring.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

§ 89. 1. The terminations of the infinitive mood are the following.

| <i>Active.</i> | <i>Passive and Middle.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Present, Future, 2 Aor. Perfect . | v vai |

All tenses, except Aorist Passive (§ 92), σθαι

2. For the connecting vowel, the *present*, *future*, and *second aorist, active*, have an *ει*. In the *first aorist middle* the connecting vowel is an *α*. In all the other tenses it is an *ε*.

But the *first aorist active infinitive* ends in *αι*.

3. The following table exhibits the terminations and the connecting vowels united.

| <i>Active.</i> | <i>Passive and Middle.</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pres., Fut., 2 Aor. Perf. | ει-ν ε-ναι |

Pres., Fut., 2 A. Mid. ε-σθαι
1 Aor. Mid. α-σθαι

For the *perfect* and *aorist passive, infinitive*, see below (§§ 91: 92).

NOTE 1. The termination of the infinitive *active* in the Epic language is *μεναι* or *μεν*, which is always preceded by the connecting vowel *ε*. E. g. *πινω*, *πινέμεναι* or *πινέμεν* for *πινειν*.

NOTE 2. In the infinitive *active*, the Doric has *εν* or *ην* for *ειν*. E. g. *βόσκω*, *βόσκεν* for *βόσκειν*; *χαίρω*, *χαίρην* for *χαίρειν*.

NOTE 3. The Ionians change *ειν* of the *second aorist active* into *δειν*. E. g. *βάλλω*, *βαλέειν* for *βαλεῖν*.

PARTICIPLE.

§ 90. 1. The root of the *present*, *future*, and *second aorist, active*, participle, is formed by annexing *οντ* to the root of the tense (§ 83. 2). E. g.

Present. *τύπτων*, *τύπτ-οντ-ος*, (§ 36. 3, R. 1)

Future 1. *τύψων*, *τύψ-οντ-ος*, (*ibid.*)

Future 2. *τυπέων*, *τυπέ-οντ-ος*, (*ibid.*)

Aorist 2. *τυπών*, *τυπ-όντ-ος*, (*ibid.*)

The *first aorist active* annexes *αντ* to the root of the tense. E. g. *τύψας*, *τύψ-αντ-ος*, (§ 36. 2.)

The *perfect active* annexes *οτ*. E. g. *τετυφώς*, *τετυφ-ότ-ος*, (§ 36. 2.)

NOTE. The Æolic dialect uses *αις*, *αισα*, in the *first aorist active participle*, for *ᾶς*, *ᾶσα*. E. g. *δισκέω*, *δισκήσαις* for *δισκήσας*.

2. The participle in the *passive* and *middle* ends in *όμενος*. But in the *first aorist middle* it ends in *άμενος*. E. g. *τύπτω*, *τυπτόμενος*, *τυψάμενος*, (§ 49. 1.)

For the *perfect* and *aorist passive participle*, see below (§§ 91: 92).

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

§ 91. 1. The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle have *no* connecting vowel (§ 85. 1). E. g. *παύω*,

Perfect.

INDIC. *S.* *πέπαυ-μαι*, *πέπαυ-σαι*, *πέπαυ-ται*, *D.* *πεπαύ-μεθον*,
πέπαυ-σθον, *πέπαυ-σθον*, *P.* *πεπαύ-μεθα*, *πέπαυ-σθε*, *πέπαυ-γται*.

SUBJ. and **OPT.**, see below (§ 91. 3, 4, 5).

IMPERAT. *S.* *πέπαυ-σο*, *πεπαύ-σθω*, *D.* *πέπαυ-σθον*, *πεπαύ-σθων*, *P.* *πέπαυ-σθε*, *πεπαύ-σθωσαν*.

INFIN. *πεπαῦ-σθαι*.

PART. *πεπαυ-μένος*, *η*, *ον*.

Pluperfect.

S. *ἐπεπαύ-μην*, *ἐπέπαυ-σο*, *ἐπέπαυ-το*, *D.* *ἐπεπαύ-μεθον*,
ἐπέπαυ-σθον, *ἐπεπαύ-σθην*, *P.* *ἐπεπαύ-μεθα*, *ἐπέπαυ-σθε*, *ἐπέπαυ-γτο*.

2. In *mute* and *liquid verbs*, the *third person plural* of the *perfect* and *pluperfect* passive is formed by means of the *perfect* passive participle and *εἰσι*, *ἡσαρ*, from *εἰμι*. E. g. *τύπτω*,

Perf. 3d plur. *τετυμμένοι* (*αι, α*) *εἰσι*, for *τέτυπτ-νται*.

Plup. 3d plur. *τετυμμένοι* (*αι, α*) *ἡσαν*, for *ἔτέτυπ-ντο*.

NOTE 1. The Epic language in a few instances drops *ε* of the termination *σαι*. E. g. *βάλλω*, perf. pas. *βίβλημαι*, *βίβλησαι* for *βίβλησαι*.

NOTE 2. The Epic and Ionic dialects form the *third person plural* of the perfect and pluperfect passive by annexing *αται*, *ατο*, to the root of the verb. (§ 84. N. 6.) E. g. *φθείρω*,

Perf. 3d plur. *ἔφθαρται* for *ἔφθαρμένοι* *εἰσι*

Plup. 3d plur. *ἔφθαρτο* for *ἔφθαρμένοι* *ἡσαν*

(1) *H* is commonly changed into *s* before *αται*, *ατο*. E. g. *οἰκέω*, *οἰκέαται*, *οἰκέατο*, for *ῳκηνται*, *ῳκηντο*.

(2) The consonants *π*, *β*, *κ*, *γ*, are generally changed into their corresponding rough ones (*φ*, *χ*), before *αται*, *ατο*. E. g. *λέγω*, *λελέχαται*, *λελέχατο*.

(3) *Z* becomes *δ* before *αται*, *ατο*. E. g. *ἀγωνίζω*, *ἀγωνίδαται*, *ἡγωνίδατο*.

3. The perfect passive **SUBJUNCTIVE** and **OPTATIVE** is formed by means of the perfect passive participle and *εἰμι*. E. g.

Perf. Subj. *τετυμμένος* (*η, ον*) *ῳ*, *ῃ*, *ῃ*, *ητον*, *ῳμεν*, *ῃτε*, *ῳσι*.

Perf. Opt. *τετυμμένος* (*η, ον*) *εἴην*, *εἴης*, *εἴη*, *εἴητον*, *εἴητην*, *εἴημεν*, *εἴητε*, *εἴησαν*.

4. The perfect passive **SUBJUNCTIVE** of verbs in *ω*, *εω*, and *οω*, is, in a few instances, formed by prefixing the augment of the perfect to the contracted present subjunctive (§ 116). In this instance *ας* are contracted into *η*. E. g. *κτάομαι*,

Perf. Subj. *κεκτῶμαι*, *ῇ*, *ηται*, *ώμεθον*, *ῆσθον*, *ώμεθα*, *ῆσθε*, *ῶνται*.

5. The perfect passive **OPTATIVE** of verbs in *ω*, *εω*, and *οω*, is, in a few instances, formed by dropping *μαι* of the perfect passive indicative, and successively annexing the regular terminations of the optative passive (§ 87.1) preceded by *ι*. E. g. *κτάομαι*, *κεκτημαι*,

Perf. Opt. *κεκτήμην*, *ῇο*, *ῃτο*, *ήμεθον*, *ῆσθον*, *ήσθην*, *ήμεθα*, *ῆσθε*, *ῆντο*.

NOTE 3. These two verbs, *πτέμψαι* and *μιμησκειν*, form the perfect middle optative also by prefixing the reduplication to the contracted present middle optative. Thus, *πιπτόμην*, *πο*, *φτο*, &c., *μιμησμην*, *πο*, *φτο*, &c.

Μιμησκειν often changes *φ* into *ω*, in the perfect middle optative. Thus, *μιμησίμην*, *πο*, *ωτο*, &c.

In the Ionic and the Epic dialect these verbs change *φ* into *εψ*, in the perfect middle optative. E. g. *πιπτάψμην*, *μιμησάψμην*, for *πιπτόμην*, *μιμησμην*.

NOTE 4. *Λύω* is perhaps the only verb in *ωω*, which forms the perfect passive optative after the analogy of verbs in *αω*, *εω*, *ωω*, (§ 91. 5.) Thus, *λύω*, *λι-*
λυκειν, *λιλύμην*, *ῦο*, *ῦτο*, &c., or, more analogically, *λιλυμην*, *ῦο*, *ῦτο*, &c.

NOTE 5. In the perfect passive subjunctive and optative of verbs in *αω*, *εω*,
ωω, some grammarians place the ACCENT on the antepenult, if the last syllable permits it (§ 20.). E. g. they write *πιπτάψμην*,
πιπτήγη.

NOTE 6. In some instances the SECOND PERFECT ACTIVE drops the connecting vowel in the *dual* and *plural* of the *indicative*, and throughout the *imperative*. In this case, the SECOND PLUPERFECT follows the analogy of the second perfect. See *ἀιώνων*, *ΔΕΙΩΝ*, *ἰγίεων*, *ΕΙΔΩΝ*, *εἴκων*, *ΕΛΕΥΘΩΝ*, *χράξων*,
πάσχων, *πιθῶν*, in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

NOTE 7. The SECOND PERFECT ACTIVE of a few *pure verbs* in *αω*, *εω*, is syncopated (§ 91. N. 6) in the *dual* and *plural* of the *indicative*, throughout the *imperative*, and in the *infinitive*. In the *subjunctive* and *optative* it follows the analogy of verbs in *μι* (§ 117). In the *participle* it is contracted. E. g. from *ΒΑΩΝ*,

Perfect 2.

INDIC. *S.* βέβαια, βέβαιας, βέβαιε, *D.* βέβαιμεν, βέβαιτον, βέβαιον,
P. βέβαιμεν, βέβαιτε, βέβαισι(ν).

SUBJ. *S.* βεβῶ, βεβῆς, βεβῆ, *D.* βεβῶμεν, βεβῆτον, βεβῆτον,
P. βεβῶμεν, βεβῆτε, βεβῶσι(ν).

OPT. *S.* βεβαιήνω, βεβαιήης, βεβαιήη, *D.* βεβαιήμεν, βεβαιήτον, βεβαιήτον,
βεβαιήτην, *P.* βεβαιήμεν, βεβαιήτε, βεβαιήσαν.

IMPER. *S.* βέβαιθι (§ 88. N. 1), βεβάτω, *D.* βέβαιτον, βεβάτων,
P. βέβαιτε, βεβάτωσαν.

INFIN. βεβάναι.

PART. βεβαιώς, βεβαιῶσα (sometimes βεβαινῖα), βεβαιός, G. βε-
βαιότος, contracted βεβώς, βεβῶσα, βεβώς, G. βεβῶτος.

Pluperfect 2.

S. ἐβεβάειν, ἐβεβάεις, ἐβεβάει, *D.* ἐβέβαιμεν, ἐβέβαιτον, ἐβε-
βάτην, *P.* ἐβέβαιμεν, ἐβέβαιτε, ἐβέβαισαν.

NOTE 8. The singular of the second perfect and second pluperfect of verbs in *αω*, *εω*, is not used in the *indicative*

NOTE 9. The *feminine participle* of verbs in *ων* generally ends in *σα*, in the second perfect. Its uncontracted form is not used.

NOTE 10. The *ACCENT* of the *third person plural* of the indicative (§ 91. N. 7) is placed on the penult, contrary to the general rule (§ 93. 1).

AORIST PASSIVE.

§ 92. 1. The root of the *first aorist passive* is formed by annexing *θε* or *θη* to the root of the verb. (§ 83. 2.)
The root of the *second aorist passive* is formed by annexing *ε* or *η*. (*ibid.*)

2. The aorist passive uses the terminations of the active voice, and, in its inflection, follows the analogy of the second aorist active (*ἴθην*) of *τίθημι* (§ 117); except that all the regular terminations of the *indicative*, *imperative*, and *infinitive* are preceded by *η*. E. g. *τύπτω*,

Aorist 1.

INDIC. *S.* ἐτύφθην, *ης*, *η*, **D.** ημεν, *ητον*, *ητην*, **P.** ἐτύφθημεν,
ητε, *ησαν*.

SUBJ. *S.* τυφθέω, *έης*, *έη*, **D.** ἐωμεν, *έητον*, *έητην*, **P.** ἐωμεν,
έητε, *έωσι*, contracted τυφθῶ, *ής*, *ή*, *ῶμεν*, *ήτον*, *ῆμεν*,
ήτε, *ῶσι*.

OPT. *S.* τυφθείην, *είης*, *είη*, **D.** είημεν, *ειήτον*, *ειήτην*, **P.** ειημεν,
είητε, *είησαν*.

The syncopated endings *εῖμεν*, *εῖτε*, *εῖεν*, (see the paradigm,) are more common than the regular ones.

IMPERAT. *S.* τύφθητι (§ 14. N. 4), *ήτω*, **D.** ητον, *ήτων*, **P.**
ητε, *ήτωσαν* OR *έντων*.

INFIN. τυφθῆναι.

PART. τυφθείς, *εῖσα*, *έν*, **G.** *έντος*.

Aorist 2.

ἐτύπην, throughout like Aorist 1.

NOTE 1. The Epic language often changes *ησαν* of the third person plural of the *indicative* into *ην*. E. g. *κοσμίω*, *κόσμηθιν* for *κοσμηθησαν*. (§ 117. N. 17.)

NOTE 2. The Epic language often changes *ε* in the uncontracted *subjunctive* into *η*. E. g. *τυφθίειν* for *τυφθίω*. (§ 117. N. 17.)

NOTE 3. The Epic language often takes *μηται*, or *μη*, for *ησαι*, in the *infinitive*. E. g. *τυφθήμεναι* or *τυφθῆμιν* for *τυφθησαι*. (§ 89. N. 1.)

NOTE 4. The Epic language, in some instances, drops the connecting vowels in the **SECOND AORIST MIDDLE**. See the Anomalous *ἄλλομαι*, *ἀρρίσκω*, *γίγνομαι*, *δίχομαι*, *ἘΔΩ*, *λίγω*, *ΛΕΧΩ*, *μίγνυμι*, *δρυμι*, *πίρθω*.

ACCENT OF VERBS.

§ 93. 1. In *polysyllabic* forms the accent is placed on the *antepenult*, if the last syllable permits it (§ 20); if not, it is placed on the *penult*. E. g.

τύπτομεν, *τέτυφα* · *ἐτετύμμην*, *ἐτύφθην*.

Compound verbs are not excepted. E. g. *ἀνάγω*, *ἄναγε*.

2. In *dissyllabic* forms the accent is placed on the *penult*. E. g.

τύπτω, *τύπτεις*.

3. The *perfect active infinitive*, the *first aorist active infinitive*, the *perfect passive infinitive* and *participle*, and the *second aorist middle infinitive*, take the accent on the *penult*. E. g.

τετυφέναι, *φιλῆσαι*, *τετύφθαι*, *τετυμένος*, *τυπέσθαι*.

Also the *Epic infinitive* in *μεν*. E. g. *πίνω*, *πινέμεν*.

NOTE 1. In the *Epic language*, the *perfect passive infinitive* and *participle*, in some instances, take the accent on the *antepenult*. See the *Anomalous ἀλλάζω*, *ἀλλαγίω*, *ἄχιμ*, 'ΕΩ seat.

4. The *second aorist active infinitive* and *participle*, and the *perfect active participle*, take the accent on the *last syllable*. E. g.

τυπεῖν, *τυπῶν*, *τεινφώς*.

NOTE 2. The verbs ΕΙΔΩ, ΕΙΠΩ, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, *ἰδέσθω*, *λαβέσθω*, in the second person singular of the *second aorist active imperative*, take the acute on the last syllable. In composition, however, they follow the general rule (§ 93. 1). See in the catalogue of *Anomalous Verbs*.

5. The second person singular of the *second aorist middle imperative* usually takes the *circumflex* on the last syllable. E. g. *τύπτω*, *τυποῦ*.

6. In *compound verbs* the accent cannot go farther back than the *augment*. E. g. *προσέχω*, *προσεῖχον* not *πρόσειχον*.

NOTE 3. In verbs compounded with a preposition, the accent is placed on that preposition when the *augment* is omitted. (§ 78. N. 3.) E. g. *ἐμφαίνω*, *ἔμφαινον* for *ἐνέφαινον*.

NOTE 4. When the *augment*, upon which the accent would have been placed (§ 93. 1), is omitted (§ 78. N. 3), the accent is placed on the *penult*. E. g. *πίπτω*, *πίπτε* for *ἐπίπτε*.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

PRESENT ACTIVE.

§ 94. 1. The present active indicative is the source from which all the other tenses are derived.

2. Verbs are divided into *pure verbs*, *mute verbs*, and *liquid verbs*, according as the letter before ω is a *vowel*, a *mute* (π , β , φ , χ , γ , τ , δ , θ , also ζ), or a *liquid* (λ , μ , ν , ρ). E. g. *τιμάω*, *φιλέω*, are pure verbs; *λείπω*, *πλέκω*, are mute verbs; *μέλω*, *νέμω*, are liquid verbs.

NOTE 1. These statements apply also to *deponent verbs* (§ 208), as such verbs are supposed to have been derived from a corresponding active voice. E. g. *ἀποικιατης*, a pure verb; *δίζοκαι*, a mute verb; *οἰνόσυκται*, a liquid verb.

NOTE 2. The title, "FORMATION OF THE TENSES," relates only to the *first person singular* of the tenses of the *indicative*. For the inflection of the tenses in the other moods, see above (§§ 83-92).

§ 95. The *penult of a pure verb* (§ 94. 2), if short, is lengthened in the perfect, pluperfect, future, and aorist. *A*, in the penult, when it is *not* preceded by *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*, is changed into *η*.

For examples, see below.

REMARK. This rule does not apply to the *second perfect*, *second pluperfect*, *second future*, and *second aorist*.

NOTE 1. Some *pure verbs* retain the short vowel through all the tenses. Such are *αἰδέομαι*, *ἀκέομαι*, *ἀλέω*, *ἀνύω*, *ἀρκέω*, *ἀφόω*, *ἀρύνω*, *γελάω*, *ἔμέω*, *Θλάω*, *χοτέω*, *μεθύνω*, *νεικίω*, *ξέω*, *πτύνω*, *σπάω*, *τανύω*, *τελέω*, *τρέω*, *χαλάω*. See also the Anomalous *ἄγαμαι*, *ἀλέομαι*, *ἀμφίεννυμι*, *ἀρφάσκω*, *ἀρέσκω*, *δαιώ divide*, *δαμάω*, *δατέομαι*, *δόσαται*, *ἔλαύνω*, *ἔννυμι*, *ἔφασω*, *ἐσθίω*, *ἴημι*, *ἱλάσκομαι*, *καλέω*, *κλάω break*, *μαίομαι*, *μεθύνω*, *ῥαίω*, *ῦμνυμι*, *ΟΝΣΛΜΙ*, *πατέομαι*, *πετάννυμι*, *σκεδάννυμι*.

NOTE 2. The quantity of the penult of some *pure verbs* is variable. See the Anomalous *aἰνέω*, *αἴρεω*, *ἀκαχίζω*, *βαινω*, *γαμέω*, *δέω bind*, *δίδωμι*, *δύναμαι*, *δύω*, *δρύω*, *εὑρίσκω*, *θύω*, *ἵστημι*, *ἱσχω*, *καρέννυμι*, *κρεμάννυμι*, *λύω*, *μάχομαι*, *νέμω*, *δῖω*, *πληνημι*, *πληροῦμι*, *πίνω*, *πίπτω*, *ποθέω*, *ΡΕΣ*, *σθέννυμι*, *στερέω*, *στροφέννυμι*, *τίθημι*, *φημι*, *φάγω*.

NOTE 3. Χρέω changes α into η , contrary to the rule. E. g. χρέω, χρήσαις. — Ἀχρεόμενος does not change α into η , as ἀκρεόμενος.

NOTE 4. Τιθημι lengthens ε into ο in the perfect active and passive. See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

§ 96. The present in actual use is not always the foundation upon which the other parts of the verb rest. Many verbs have, or are supposed to have, more than one present. In order therefore to be able to ascertain the *original* or *simple* present, the learner must become acquainted with the methods by which new presents may be derived from a given present. These methods are exhibited in the following paragraphs.

1. Some verbs beginning with a consonant, followed by a vowel or a liquid, prefix that consonant together with ε. E. g.

διδόω from ΔΟΩ
τιτθέω " ΤΡΑΩ.

A few verbs beginning with στ, σχ, πτ, prefix i. E. g. ιστάω from ΣΤΑΩ. Also the verb ἘΩ, thus, έω.

NOTE 1. A few take the Attic reduplication, but without the augment of the second syllable. (§ 80. 1.) E. g. ΑΙΓΑΙΓΩ from αγω.

NOTE 2. The Attic reduplication of δίθημι from ΟΝΑΩ, and the prefix of μαράω from μάω, are anomalous.

2. Many verbs, of which the root ends in a labial (π, β, φ), drop ω and annex τω. E. g.

τύπτω from ΤΤΠΩ
κρύπτω " ΚΡΤΒΩ, (§ 7)
φίπτω " ΡΙΦΩ, (ibid.)

So ἀπτω (φ), βάπτω (φ), βλάπτω (β), δρύπτω (φ), θάπτω (φ), θρύπτω (φ), καλύπτω (β), κλέπτω (π), κόπτω (π), νίπτω (β), φαπτω (φ), σκάπτω (φ).

Hence it appears, that the root of the simple present of verbs in πτω ends in a labial; generally in π.

3. Many verbs, of which the root ends in a palatal (ξ, γ, χ), or lingual (τ, δ, θ), drop ω with the preceding consonant, and annex σσω. E. g.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| φρίσσω from ΦΡΙΚΩ | τάσσω from ΤΑΓΩ |
| πράσσω " ΠΡΑΓΩ | βλίσσω " ΒΛΙΓΩ |
| βήσσω " ΒΗΧΩ | κορύσσω " ΚΟΡΤΘΩ. |

So ἀλλάσσω (γ), βράσσω (τ), ἐρέσσω (τ), ίμάσσω (τ), κηρύσσω (ξ), λεσσομαι (τ), μαλάσσω (ξ), πάσσω (τ), πλάσσω (θ), ταράσσω (χ), φυλάσσω (χ).

Hence it appears, that the root of the simple present of verbs in $\sigma\omega$ ends either in a palatal or in a lingual; generally in γ or δ .

NOTE 3. *Tίκτω* is formed from *ΤΕΚΩ* by changing *ε* into *ι*, and annexing *τ* to the root. (§ 96. 16.)

NOTE 4. The last syllable of the simple present of *ἀφύσσω* and *νάσσω* is either $\gamma\omega$ or $\delta\omega$.

4. Some verbs, of which the root ends in a palatal (κ , γ , χ), or lingual (τ , δ , θ), drop ω with the preceding consonant, and annex $\zeta\omega$. E. g.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| <i>χράζω</i> | from <i>ΚΡΑΙΓΩ</i> | <i>στάζω</i> | from <i>ΣΤΑΙΓΩ</i> |
| <i>στεράζω</i> | " <i>στεγάζω</i> | <i>δέζω</i> | " <i>ΟΔΩ</i> . |

So *ἔζομαι* (δ), *μαστίζω* (γ), *οἰμώζω* (γ), *στηρίζω* (γ), *στίζω* (γ), *σφύζω* (γ), *τρίζω* (γ).

NOTE 5. In most cases presents in $\zeta\omega$, especially in *poly-syllabic* verbs, are considered simple. E. g. *ἔλπιζω*, *χωρίζω*.

NOTE 6. The last syllable of the simple present of *ἀξάχω*, *βαστάζω*, *νυστάζω*, *παιζω*, *εὐλατίζω*, is either $\gamma\omega$ or $\delta\omega$.

NOTE 7. Some verbs have $\sigma\omega$ or $\zeta\omega$ in the present. Such are *εφάσσω* or *εφάζω* from *ΣΦΑΓΩ*, *ἀρμήζω* or *ἀρμίσσω* from *ἌΡΜΟΔΩ*.

5. Some verbs annex ν to the last letter of the root. E. g. *τέμνω* from *τέμω*, *πίνω* from *ΠΙΩ*.

6. Many verbs insert ν before the last letter of the root. E. g.

| | | |
|----------------|------|--------------------------|
| <i>ΧΑΝΔΩ</i> | from | <i>ΧΑΔΩ</i> |
| <i>ΛΑΜΒΩ</i> | " | <i>ΛΑΒΩ</i> , (§ 12. 1) |
| <i>ΕΝΕΙΓΚΩ</i> | " | <i>ΕΝΕΚΩ</i> , (§ 12. 2) |
| <i>ψάλλω</i> | " | <i>ΒΑΛΩ</i> , (§ 12. 3.) |

Here belong all verbs in $\lambda\lambda\omega$ and $\varphi\varphi\omega$, and some in $\gamma\gamma\omega$, as *ψάλλω*, *ἔρχω*.

7. Some verbs annex *ανω* or *αινω* to the root. E. g. *αὐξάνω* from *αὔξω*, *δίαισθαινω* or *δίαισθάνω* from *ΟΛΙΣΘΩ*.

Some annex *αγω* to, and insert ν before the last consonant of the root. E. g.

| | | |
|----------------|------|--------------------------|
| <i>μανθάνω</i> | from | <i>ΜΑΘΩ</i> |
| <i>λαμβάνω</i> | " | <i>ΛΑΒΩ</i> , (12. 1) |
| <i>τυγχάνω</i> | " | <i>ΤΤΧΩ</i> , (§ 12. 2.) |

8. Some annex *σκω* or *ισκω* to the root. E. g. *γηράσκω* from *γηράω*, *κνίσκω* from *κύω*.

Sometimes the vowel before $\alpha\omega$ is lengthened. E. g. $\theta\eta\mu\omega$ from $\Theta\Lambda\Omega$.

9. Some annex $\nu\omega$ to the root. In pure verbs this ending very often doubles the ν . E. g.

$\delta\varepsilon\kappa\nu\omega$ from $\Delta E I K \Omega$
 $\sigma\beta\epsilon\nu\omega$ " $\Sigma B E \Omega$.

Sometimes the vowel preceding this ending is lengthened. E. g. $\chi\omega\nu\omega$ from $\chi\omega\omega$.

10. New presents are very often formed by annexing $\alpha\omega$, $\alpha\omega$, or $\nu\omega$, to the root of a verb. E. g.

$\phi\iota\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ from $\phi\iota\pi\tau\omega$
 $O M O \Omega$ " $O M \Omega$

11. New presents are formed by changing α of the perfect into ω . E. g.

$\phi\iota\omega\omega$, perfect $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\bar{u}\kappa\alpha$, new present $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\bar{u}\kappa\omega$.

12. Sometimes the sound of the present is strengthened by the endings $\alpha\theta\omega$, $\epsilon\theta\omega$, $\nu\theta\omega$. E. g. $\delta\iota\omega\chi\alpha\theta\omega$ from $\delta.\omega\chi\omega$, $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\theta\omega$ from $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\phi\theta\iota\nu\theta\omega$ from $\phi\theta\iota\omega$.

Note 8. $\epsilon\theta\omega$ comes from $\theta\omega$ by annexing $\theta\omega$ to the root; thus $\theta\cdot\theta\omega$, $\theta\cdot\theta\omega$, (<§ 10. 3.) $\epsilon\theta\theta\omega$ is immediately derived from $\theta\theta\omega$.

13. Many presents are formed from dissyllabic presents, which have ϵ in the penult, by changing the ϵ into ω and annexing $\alpha\omega$. E. g. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ from $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

Or by changing ϵ into ω and annexing $\alpha\omega$. E. g. $\sigma\tau\omega\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ from $\sigma\tau\omega\phi\omega$.

Note 9. $\Pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\omega$ gives $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\omega$, and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\omega$.

14. A few verbs insert σ before the last consonant of the root. E. g. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\gamma\omega$ from $M I I \Omega$.

Note 10. $\Delta\delta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$ comes from $\Delta I \Delta A X \Omega$ by changing χ into ω after the σ .

$\Pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\omega$ is formed from $\Pi A \Theta \Omega$ by inserting σ before θ , and changing θ into χ .

15. A few verbs annex $\alpha\omega$ to the root. E. g. $\alpha\dot{\nu}\xi\omega$ from $\Delta T \Gamma \Omega$, $\Pi E \Sigma \Omega$ from $\Pi E T \Omega$. (§§ 9. 2 : 10. 2.)

16. A few change ϵ into ι . E. g. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$ from $\Pi E T \Omega$, $\alpha\dot{\nu}\delta\eta\mu\omega$ from $\Sigma K E \Delta A \Omega$. (§ 96. 5.)

NOTE 11. All the tenses of verbs in *πιω*, *σσω*, *ζω* (§ 96. 4), *νω* (§ 96. 5), *λω*, *ρέω*, *ανω* or *αινω* (§ 96. 7), *σκω*, *ισχω*, *ννω*, *αθω*, *εθω*, *υθω*, *ξω* (§ 96. 15), except the imperfect, generally come either from the simple present, or from a new present in *εω* (§ 96. 10), or from both.

17. In dissyllabic verbs the radical vowel is sometimes placed after the last consonant of the root. (§ 26. 2.) E. g.

ΘΝΑΩ from *ΘΑΝΩ*

ΤΜΕΩ " *τέμω*

ΘΡΟΩ " *ΘΟΡΩ*.

18. In many instances, the *penult* of the original present is *lengthened*:

ᾰ becomes η or αι · as *ΛΑΒΩ*, *ΛΗΒΩ* · *ΦΑΝΩ*, *φαῖνω*.

ῢ — ει, and, before a liquid, ῥ · as *ΕΡΙΠΩ*, *ἐρείπω* · *ΚΡΙΝΩ*, *κρῖνω*.

ε — ει (rarely η); as *ΣΠΕΡΩ*, *σπείρω*.

ο — ον · as *ΑΚΟΩ*, *ἀκούω*.

ῡ — ευ, and, before a liquid, υ · as *ΦΤΓΩ*, *φεύγω* · *ΑΙΣΧΥΝΩ*, *αἰσχῦνω*.

On the other hand, αι is shortened into ᾶ, ει into ῢ or ε, ευ into υ, η into ᾶ (rarely into ε), ῥ into ε, ον into ο, υ into υ.

NOTE 12. Sometimes εν in the penult is shortened into ε. See the Anomalous *ἀλέομαι*, θέω *run*, πλέω, πνέω, φέω *flow*, χέω.

NOTE 13. 'Ελεύθερος comes from *ιλεύθερος* by lengthening ε into εν, and annexing σ to the root. (§ 96. 5.)

19. The radical vowel is often either ε, α, or ο (rarely ω). This takes place chiefly in dissyllabic verbs. (§ 2. N. 3.) E. g. *ΣΠΕΡΩ*, *ΣΠΑΡΩ*, *ΣΠΟΡΩ*.

NOTE 14. In some instances the diphthongs ει and ευ are changed into οι and ον respectively. See the Anomalous *ΔΕΙΩ*, *ΕΙΔΩ*, *εἴκω*, *ΕΛΕΤΘΩ*, *πειθώ*.

IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

§ 97. To form the imperfect active, drop ω of the present, annex ον, and prefix its augment. E. g.

τύπτω imperf. *ἔτυπτον*

FIRST AND SECOND PERFECT ACTIVE.

§ 98. 1. To form the perfect active, drop ω of the present, annex α , and prefix its augment. E. g.

| | | |
|---------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| <i>παίνω</i> | perf. | <i>πέπαυκα</i> |
| <i>φιλέω</i> | " | <i>πεφίληκα</i> (§ 95) |
| <i>δηλόω</i> | " | <i>δεδήλωκα</i> (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| <i>ἄδω</i> | " | <i>ῆκα</i> (§ 10. 4) |
| <i>πειθω</i> | " | <i>πέπεικα</i> (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| <i>ἐλπίζω</i> | " | <i>ῆλπικα</i> (<i>ibid.</i>) |

So *τιμάω*, *τετίμηκα* (§ 95); *δράω*, *δέδρᾶκα* (*ibid.*); *τίεω*, *τετίκα* (*ibid.*); *δακρύω*, *δεδάκρυκα* (*ibid.*).

(1) The first perfect active of *liquid verbs* is always derived from the *simple present*. E. g. *ἀγγέλω*, *ῆγγελκα*; *ψάλω*, *ῆψαλκα*; *φαίνω*, *πέφαγκα*; *καθαίρω*, *κεκάθαρκα*. (§ 96. 6, 18.)

(2) When the radical vowel is either ϵ , α , or \circ , the first perfect of *dissyllabic liquid verbs* takes α . E. g. *στίλλω*, *ῆσταλκα*; *φθείρω*, *ῆφθαρκα*. (§ 96. 6, 18, 19.)

NOTE 1. The verbs *χλίνω*, *χρίνω*, *πλένω*, drop ν in the first perfect active. Thus, *χελικα*, *χίκρικα*, *πίσλικα*.

2. To form the perfect active of mute verbs whose root ends in a labial (π , β , ϕ) or a palatal (χ , γ , χ), drop ω of the present, annex α , change the preceding smooth or middle mute into its corresponding rough mute (φ , χ), and prefix its augment. E. g.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|
| <i>τρίβω</i> | perf. | <i>τέτριφα</i> |
| <i>γράφω</i> | " | <i>γέγραφα</i> |
| <i>πλέκω</i> | " | <i>πέπλεχα</i> |

So *τύπτω*, *τέτυφα*; *πράσσω*, *πέπραχα*. (§ 96. 2, 3.)

The perfect formed according to these rules (§ 96. 1, 2) is called the FIRST PERFECT ACTIVE.

NOTE 2. The first perfect of the following verbs changes the radical vowel ϵ into \circ (§ 96. 19): *κλίστω*, *κίκλοφα*; *τίμω*, *τίκτουφα*; *τρίτω*, *τίτροφα* (sometimes *τίτρηφα*). See also the Anomalous *ἄγω*, *ἴδω*, ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, *λίγω* *collect*, and *τρίφω*.

NOTE 3. The anomalous ΔΕΙΩ, in the first perfect, changes ω into α (§ 96. N. 14). See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

§ 99. Some verbs form their perfect active also by dropping *ω* of the present, annexing *α*, and prefixing the augment. E. g.

σήπω perf. *σέσηπα*.

The perfect thus formed is called the SECOND PERFECT ACTIVE.

The following list contains nearly all the verbs which have a second perfect active. For the changes of the root, see above (§ 96).

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>ἄγνυμι (ΑΓΩ)</i> , | <i>ἔτηγα.</i> | <i>κεύθω, κέκενθα.</i> |
| <i>ἀκούω (ΑΚΟΩ)</i> , | <i>ακήκοα.</i> | <i>κήδω, κέκηδα.</i> |
| <i>ἀνδάνω (ΑΔΩ)</i> , | <i>ἔτηδα.</i> | <i>κλαίω (ΚΛΑΙΓΩ), κέκληγα, κε-</i> |
| <i>ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἀνήνοθα.</i> | | <i>κλαγγα.</i> |
| <i>ἄνωγω, ἄνωγα.</i> | | <i>κόπτω (ΚΟΠΩ), κέκοπα.</i> |
| <i>ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡΩ)</i> , | <i>ἔραρχα.</i> | <i>κράζω (ΚΡΑΓΩ), κέκραγα.</i> |
| <i>βαίνω (ΒΑΩ)</i> , | <i>βέβαια.</i> | <i>κτείνω (ΚΤΕΝΩ), ἔκτονα.</i> |
| <i>βιβράσκω (ΒΡΟΩ)</i> , | <i>βεβρώς.</i> | <i>λάμπω, λέλαμπα.</i> |
| <i>βούλομαι (ΒΟΤΛΩ)</i> , | <i>βέβουλα.</i> | <i>λανθάνω (ΛΑΘΩ), λέληθα.</i> |
| <i>βριθώ, βέβριθα.</i> | | <i>λάσκω (ΛΑΚΩ), λέλακα.</i> |
| <i>γηθέω (ΓΗΘΩ)</i> , | <i>γέγηθα.</i> | <i>λείπω, λέλοιπα.</i> |
| <i>γίγνομαι (ΓΕΝΩ, ΓΑΩ)</i> , | <i>γέγο-</i> | <i>μαίνω (ΜΑΝΩ), μέμηνα.</i> |
| <i>γα</i> . | <i>γέγα.</i> | <i>μάφπιω (ΜΑΡΠΩ), μέμαφπα.</i> |
| <i>ΓΩΝΩ, γέγωνα.</i> | | <i>μάώ, μέμαι.</i> |
| <i>δαιω (ΔΑΩ)</i> , | <i>δέδηα.</i> | <i>ΜΕΙΡΩ (ΜΕΡΩ), ἔμμορα.</i> |
| <i>ΔΑΩ, δέδαα.</i> | | <i>μέλω, μέμηλα.</i> |
| <i>δέρκομαι, δέδορκα.</i> | | <i>ΜΕΝΩ, μέμονα.</i> |
| <i>δίω, δέδια.</i> | | <i>μηκάομαι (ΜΑΚΩ), μέμηκα.</i> |
| <i>δουπίεω (ΔΟΤΠΩ)</i> , | <i>δέδουπα.</i> | <i>δέω (ΟΔΩ), ὁδωδα.</i> |
| <i>ΔΡΕΜΩ, δέδρομα.</i> | | <i>οἶγω, ἔωγα.</i> |
| <i>ἐγείρω (ΕΓΕΡΩ)</i> , | <i>ἔγρηγορα.</i> | <i>ὅλλυμι (ΟΛΩ), ὅλωλα.</i> |
| <i>ἔδω, ἔδηδα.</i> | | <i>ΟΙΩ, ὅπωπα.</i> |
| <i>ἔθω, εἴλωθα.</i> | | <i>ὄρνυμι (ΟΡΩ), ὄρωρα.</i> |
| <i>ΕΙΔΩ, οἴδα.</i> | | <i>πάσχω (ΠΑΘΩ), πέπονθα, πέ-</i> |
| <i>εἴκω, ἔοικα, οίκα, είκα.</i> | | <i>πήθα.</i> |
| <i>ΕΛΕΤΘΩ (ΕΛΤΘΩ)</i> , | <i>ἄηλνθα.</i> | <i>πειθω, πέποιθα.</i> |
| <i>Ἐλπω, ἔολπα.</i> | | <i>πέρδω, πέπορδα.</i> |
| <i>ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἔνήνοθα.</i> | | <i>πηγγυμι (ΠΑΓΩ), πέπηγα.</i> |
| <i>ἐρείπω (ΕΡΙΠΩ)</i> , | <i>ἔρηριπα.</i> | <i>πίπτω (ΠΕΤΩ), part. πεπτώς</i> |
| <i>ἔχω, ὄχωκα.</i> | | <i>πλήθω, πέπληθα.</i> |
| <i>θάλλω (ΘΑΛΩ)</i> , | <i>τέθηλα.</i> | <i>πλήσσω (ΠΛΑΓΩ), πέπληγα.</i> |
| <i>ΘΑΦΩ, τέθηπα.</i> | | <i>πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ), πέπρᾶγα.</i> |
| <i>θηγήσκω (ΘΝΑΩ)</i> , | <i>τέθναα.</i> | <i>φῆγγυμι (ΠΑΓΩ), ἔφωργα.</i> |
| <i>ἵστημι (ΣΤΑΩ)</i> , | <i>ἴσταα.</i> | <i>φιγέω (ΡΙΓΩ), ἔφιγα.</i> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>σαιρω</i> (<i>ΣΑΡΩ</i>), <i>σέσηρα</i> . | <i>φεύγω</i> , <i>πέφενυα</i> . |
| <i>σήπω</i> , <i>σέσηπα</i> . | <i>φθίνω</i> (<i>ΦΘΕΡΩ</i>), <i>ἔφθορα</i> . |
| <i>σπείρω</i> (<i>ΣΠΕΡΩ</i>), <i>ἔσπορα</i> . | <i>φρίνω</i> (<i>ΦΡΙΚΩ</i>), <i>πέφρικα</i> . |
| <i>στέλλω</i> (<i>ΣΤΕΛΩ</i>), <i>ἔστολα</i> . | <i>ΦΤΖΩ</i> , part. <i>πεφυζώς</i> . |
| <i>στέργω</i> , <i>ἔστοργα</i> . | <i>φύνω</i> , <i>πέφνα</i> . |
| <i>τήκω</i> , <i>τέτηκα</i> . | <i>χαίνω</i> (<i>ΧΑΝΩ</i>), <i>κέχηνα</i> . |
| <i>τίκτω</i> (<i>ΤΕΚΩ</i>), <i>τέτοκα</i> . | <i>χανδύνω</i> (<i>ΧΑΔΩ</i>), <i>κέχανδα</i> . |
| <i>ΤΛΑΩ</i> , <i>τέτλασα</i> . | <i>χέζω</i> (<i>ΧΕΔΩ</i>), <i>κέχοδα</i> . |
| <i>τριβω</i> (<i>ΤΡΙΓΩ</i>), <i>τέτριγα</i> | <i>χλάδω</i> (<i>ΧΛΑΔΩ</i>), <i>κέχλαδα</i> . |
| <i>φαινω</i> (<i>ΦΑΝΩ</i>), <i>πέφηνα</i> . | |

NOTE. In Homer, a few pure verbs in *αω*, *ιω*, form their second perfect *participle* by changing *α* or *ι* into *ε* and annexing *στ*. E. g. *βαρίω*, *βιβαρίστ*.

FIRST AND SECOND PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

§ 100. To form the first pluperfect active, drop *α* of the first perfect, annex *ειν*, and prefix its augment. E. g.

τύπτω, *τέτυφα* 1 pluperf. *ἔτετύφειν*.

§ 101. To form the second pluperfect active, drop *α* of the second perfect, annex *ειν*, and prefix the augment. E. g.

ἀκούω, *ἀκήκοα* 2 pluperf. *ἢκηκόειν*.

FIRST AND SECOND FUTURE ACTIVE.

§ 102. To form the future active, drop *ω* of the present, and annex *σω*. E. g.

| | | |
|--------------|------|--------------------------------|
| <i>παίω</i> | fut. | <i>παύσω</i> |
| <i>φιλέω</i> | " | <i>φιλήσω</i> (§ 95) |
| <i>δηλώω</i> | " | <i>δηλώσω</i> (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| <i>λείπω</i> | " | <i>λείψω</i> (§ 5. 2) |
| <i>πλέκω</i> | " | <i>πλέξω</i> (<i>ibid.</i>) |

So *τιμάω*, *τιμήσω* (§ 95); *δράω*, *δρᾶσω* (*ibid.*); *τίω*, *τῖσω* (*ibid.*); *δακρύω*, *δακρῦσω* (*ibid.*); *τρίβω*, *τρίψω* (§ 8. 2); *γράφω*, *γράψω* (*ibid.*); *λέγω*, *λέξω* (§ 9. 2); *τεύχω*, *τεύξω* (*ibid.*); *ἄδω*, *ἄδσω* (§ 10. 2); *πειθω*, *πείσω* (*ibid.*); *ἐλπίζω*, *ἐλπίσω* (*ibid.*); *σπένδω*, *σπείσω* (§ 12. 5).

The future thus formed, is called the **FIRST FUTURE ACTIVE**.

NOTE 1. Futures in $\sigma\omega$, from verbs in $\zeta\omega$, often drop the σ , and are inflected like *contract verbs* in $\epsilon\omega$ (§ 116). E. g.

$\kappaομίζω$, fut. $\kappaομίσω$, $\kappaομίζ$, $\iota\varepsilon\varsigma$, $\iota\varepsilon\bar{\imath}$, dual $\iota\varepsilon\bar{\imath}τον$, plur. $\iota\sigma\mu\sigma\nu$, $\iota\varepsilon\bar{\imath}\tau\varsigma$, $\iota\sigma\mu\sigma\varsigma$.

NOTE 2. Some futures in $\sigma\omega$ and $\epsilon\omega$ often drop the σ , and are contracted like verbs in $\alpha\omega$ and $\epsilon\omega$. (ibid.) E. g.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| $\ellά\alpha\omega$ | fut. $\ellά\sigma\omega$, $\ellά\alpha\omega \ell\bar{\alpha}\omega$ |
| $\deltaιασκεδά\zeta\omega$ | " $\deltaιασκεδά\sigma\omega$, $\deltaιασκεδά\omega \deltaιασκεδ\bar{\omega}$ |
| $\tauελέ\omega$ | " $\tauελέ\sigma\omega$, $\tauελέ\omega \tauελ\bar{\omega}$. |

NOTE 3. The Doric dialect, in the inflection of the first future active, follows the analogy of contract verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ (ibid.). E. g. $\nuομεύ\omega$, fut. $\nuομεύ\sigma\omega$, Doric $\nuομευ\sigma\omega$.

NOTE 4. The Doric often forms futures in $\xi\omega$ from *pure verbs* or from verbs in $\zeta\omega$, which among the Attics have $\sigma\omega$ in the future. E. g. $\gammaελά\omega$, $\gammaελά\xi\omega$ · $\kappaομίζω$, $\kappaομίξω$.

NOTE 5. The poets often use $\sigma\omega$ for $\sigma\omega$, in order to make the preceding syllable long by position. E. g. $\dot{\alpha}νύ\omega$, $\dot{\alpha}νύ\sigma\omega$ · $\gammaελά\omega$, $\gammaελά\sigma\omega$.

§ 103. To form the future active of a *liquid verb*, drop ω of the simple present, and annex $\epsilon\omega$ contracted $\tilde{\omega}$. E. g.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| $\muεν\omega$ | fut. $\muεν\epsilon\omega$ | contr. $\muε\tau\bar{\omega}$ |
| $\kappaρί\eta\omega$ | " $\kappaρί\eta\epsilon\omega$ | $\kappaρι\tau\bar{\omega}$, (§ 96. 18) |
| $\dot{\alpha}μύ\eta\omega$ | " $\dot{\alpha}μύ\eta\epsilon\omega$ | $\dot{\alpha}μυ\tau\bar{\omega}$, (ibid.) |
| $\kappaαθαρ\omega$ | " $\kappaαθαρ\epsilon\omega$ | $\kappaαθαρ\bar{\omega}$, (ibid.) |
| $\kappaτει\eta\omega$ | " $\kappaτει\eta\epsilon\omega$ | $\kappaτει\eta\bar{\omega}$, (ibid.) |
| $\sigmaτέ\ll\omega$ | " $\sigmaτελέ\omega$ | $\sigmaτελ\bar{\omega}$, (§ 96. 6.) |

The future thus formed has been called the **SECOND FUTURE ACTIVE**.

NOTE 1. A few *liquid verbs* have their future in $\sigma\omega$. Such are $\piόρω$, $\piόρ\sigma\omega$ · $\varphiύρω$, $\varphiύρ\sigma\omega$ · $\piίλλω$ (ΚΕΛΩ), $\piίλ\sigma\omega$. See also the Anomalous $\dot{\alpha}λεπίσω$, $\dot{\alpha}λεπ\sigma\omega$.

NOTE 2. The *pure* and *mute verbs* have no second future active. In the paradigm $\tauώ\sigma\omega$, the second future $\tauώ\sigma\epsilon\omega$ $\tauώ\sigma\bar{\omega}$ is introduced merely for example's sake.

FIRST AND SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

§ 104. 1. To form the aorist active, drop ω of the present, annex $\sigma\alpha$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| $\pi\alpha\nu\omega$ | aor. | $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\nu\sigma\alpha$ |
| $\varphi\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega$ | " | $\tilde{\epsilon}\varphi\iota\lambda\eta\sigma\alpha$ (§ 95) |
| $\delta\eta\lambda\omega$ | " | $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\eta\lambda\omega\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.) |
| $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$ | " | $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\sigma\alpha$ (§ 5. 2) |
| $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omega$ | " | $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\xi\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.). |

So $\tau\iota\mu\mu\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\eta\sigma\alpha$ (§ 95); $\delta\rho\alpha\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.); $\dot{\alpha}n\iota\alpha\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\eta\iota\lambda\alpha\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.); $\tau\iota\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\iota\iota\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.); $\delta\alpha\chi\eta\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\chi\eta\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.); $\tau\iota\beta\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\sigma\alpha$ (§ 8. 2); $\gamma\delta\alpha\phi\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\alpha\mu\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.); $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\xi\sigma\alpha$ (§ 9. 2); $\tau\iota\epsilon\chi\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\iota\epsilon\mu\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.); $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\alpha$ (§ 10. 2); $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\mu\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.); $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota\xi\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota\mu\sigma\alpha$ (ibid.).

NOTE 1. A few pure and mute verbs annex α instead of $\sigma\alpha$. See the Anomalous $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\mu\omega$, $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\mu\omega$, ΕΙΠΩ , ΕΝΕΓΚΩ , $\iota\pi\iota\omega$, $\chi\pi\iota\omega$, $\tau\iota\omega$.

NOTE 2. Three verbs take $\alpha\alpha$ instead of $\sigma\alpha$. See the Anomalous $\dot{\alpha}\beta\alpha\mu\mu\omega$, $\eta\mu\mu\omega$, and $\tau\iota\beta\eta\mu\mu\omega$.

NOTE 3. The Dorians often form aorists in $\xi\alpha$ from *pure verbs*, or from verbs in $\zeta\omega$. E. g. $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\lambda\xi\alpha$; $\chi\omega\mu\iota\xi\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\omega\mu\iota\xi\alpha$.

NOTE 4. The poets often double the σ after a short vowel. E. g. $\dot{\alpha}n\iota\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\eta\mu\mu\sigma\sigma\alpha$; $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\lambda\mu\mu\sigma\sigma\alpha$.

2. To form the aorist active of a *liquid verb*, drop ω of the simple present, annex α , lengthen the penult, and prefix its augment. A , in the penult, is lengthened into η , and ϵ into εi . E. g.

| | | | |
|--|------|---|---------------|
| $\chi\phi\iota\eta\omega$ | aor. | $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\phi\iota\eta\mu\alpha$ | (§ 96. 18) |
| $\dot{\alpha}m\mu\eta\omega$ | " | $\tilde{\epsilon}\eta\mu\eta\mu\alpha$ | (ibid.) |
| $\tau\iota\mu\omega$ | " | $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\mu\alpha$ | (ibid.) |
| $\tau\iota\lambda\lambda\omega$ | " | $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\iota\lambda\lambda\mu\alpha$ | (§ 96. 6, 18) |
| $\sigma\phi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ | " | $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\alpha\lambda\lambda\mu\alpha$ | (ibid.) |

Those liquid verbs, which have αi in the penult of the present, take η or \bar{a} in that of the aorist. E. g. $\varphi\alpha\iota\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\varphi\eta\mu\alpha$; $\chi\alpha\theta\alpha\eta\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\theta\eta\mu\alpha$ or $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\theta\bar{a}\mu\alpha$. (§ 96. 18.)

The aorist formed according to these rules (§ 104. 1, 2) is called the FIRST AORIST ACTIVE.

NOTE 5. $\dot{\alpha}\beta\omega$ and $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\mu\omega$ change α into α only in the indicative (in consequence of the augment). Thus, $\tilde{\epsilon}\beta\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\beta\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\mu\mu\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\beta\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\beta\omega$; $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\mu\omega$,

ἀλάμην, ἀλωμαί, ἀλασθαι, ἀλάμινος. See in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

NOTE 6. A few *liquid verbs* take *σα* in the first aorist active. Such are *πίειω* (ΚΕΡΩ), *ἴπιεσσα* · *κίλλω* (ΚΕΛΩ), *ἴπιλσα* · *κύρω*, *ἴπιρσα* · *τίρω* (ΤΕΡΩ), *ἴπιρσα*. See also the Anomalous *ἀφεισκω*, *εῖλλω*, *δρυμι*.

§ 105. Some verbs form their aorist active by dropping *ω* of the present, annexing *ον*, and prefixing the augment. E. g.

τέμω aor. ἔτεμον.

The aorist thus formed is called the **SECOND AORIST ACTIVE**.

The following list contains nearly all those verbs which have a second aorist active. For the changes of the root, see above (§ 96).

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ἄγω, ἤγαγον. | ἔρεικω (ΕΡΙΚΩ), ἤρικον. |
| ἀκαχίζω (ΑΧΩ), ἤκαχον. | ἔρειπω (ΕΡΙΠΩ), ἤριπον. |
| ἀλέξω (ΑΛΕΚΩ), ἤλαλκον. | ἔρυγγάνω (ΕΡΤΓΩ), ἤρυγγον. |
| ἀλιταίνω (ΑΛΙΤΩ), ἤλιτον. | ἔρυκάω, ἔρύκακον. |
| ἀλφαίνω (ΑΛΦΩ), ἤλφον. | εὐθίσκω (ΕΤΡΩ), εὐθόρον. |
| ἀμαρτάνω (ΑΜΑΡΤΩ), ἤμαρτον. | ἔχω, ἔσχον. |
| ἀμπλακίσκω (ΑΜΙΛΑΚΩ), ἤμ- | ΘΑΦΩ, ἔταφον. |
| πλακον ορ ἤπλακον. | Ὄγγάρω (ΘΙΓΩ), ἔθιγον. |
| ἀνδάνω (ΑΔΩ), ἔαδον ορ ἔδον. | Ὄηησκω (ΘΑΝΩ), ἔθανον. |
| ἀπαφίσκω (ΑΦΩ), ἤπαφον. | Ὄρθοσκω (ΘΟΡΩ), ἔθοφον. |
| ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡΩ), ἤραφον. | ΚΑΔΩ, κέκαδον. |
| ΑΤΡΩ, αἰφον. | καίρω (ΚΑΝΩ), ἔκανον. |
| βάλλω (ΒΑΛΩ), ἔβαλον. | κάμνω (ΚΑΛΩ), ἔκαμον. |
| βλαστάρω (ΒΛΑΣΤΩ), ἔβλαστον. | κενθώ (ΚΤΘΩ), ἔκυθον. |
| βλάσκω (ΜΟΛΩ), ἔμολον. | κιχάνω (ΚΙΧΩ), ἔκιχον. |
| ΒΡΑΧΩ, ἔβραχον. | κλάζω (ΚΛΑΙΓΩ), ἔκλαγον. |
| δάκτω (ΔΑΚΩ), ἔδακον. | κράζω (ΚΡΑΙΓΩ), ἔκραγον. |
| ΔΑΩ, ἔδαον. | κτείνω (ΚΤΕΝΩ), ἔκτανον. |
| δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΘΩ), ἔδαρθον. | κτυπέω (ΚΤΡΗΙΩ), ἔκτυπον. |
| δέρχομαι, ἔδραχον. | λαγχάνω (ΛΑΧΩ), ἔλαχον. |
| ΔΙΚΩ, ἔδικον. | λαμβάνω (ΛΑΒΩ), ἔλαβον. |
| ΔΡΑΜΩ, ἔδραμον. | λανθάνω (ΛΑΘΩ), ἔλαθον. |
| ΕΙΔΩ (ΙΔΩ), εἶδον. | λάσκω (ΛΑΚΩ), ἔλακον. |
| ΕΙΠΩ, εἶπον. | λείπω (ΛΙΠΩ), ἔλιπον. |
| ΕΛΕΤΘΩ (ΕΛΤΘΩ), ἤλυθον. | μανθάνω (ΜΑΘΩ), ἔμαθον. |
| ἘΛΩ, εἶλον. | μάρπιτω (ΜΑΡΠΩ), μέμαρπον. |
| ΕΝΕΙΓΚΩ, ἤνεγκον. | ΜΕΙΡΩ (ΜΕΡΩ), ἔμμοφον. |
| ἐνίπτω (ΕΝΙΠΩ), ἐνέίπον. | μηκάσσομαι (ΜΑΚΩ), ἔμακον. |
| ἐνίσπω, ἐνισπον. | μηκάσσομαι (ΜΤΚΩ), ἔμυκον. |
| ἐπω, ἐσπον. | οἰισθαίνω (ΟΛΙΣΘΩ), ὄλισθον. |

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| δέρειλω (<i>ΟΦΕΛΩ</i>), ἔφελον. | τίκτω (<i>ΤΕΚΩ</i>), ἔτεκον. |
| δόφλισκάνω (<i>ΟΦΛΩ</i>), ὀφλον. | τιτύσκομαι (<i>ΤΤΚΩ</i>), ἔτυχον. |
| πάλλω (<i>ΠΑΛΩ</i>), ἔπαλον. | τιμήγω (<i>ΤΜΑΓΩ</i>), ἔτμαγον. |
| πάσχω (<i>ΠΑΘΩ</i>), ἔπαθον. | τοφέω (<i>ΤΟΡΩ</i>), ἔτοφον. |
| πειθώ (<i>ΠΙΘΩ</i>), ἔπιθον. | τρέπω, ἔτραπον. |
| πέρδω, ἔπαρδον. | τρέψω, ἔτραψον. |
| πέρθω, ἔπραθον. | τράγω (<i>ΤΡΑΓΩ</i>), ἔτραγον. |
| πίπτω (<i>ΠΕΤΩ</i>), ἔπεσον, ἔπετον. | τυγχάρω (<i>ΤΤΧΩ</i>), ἔτυχον. |
| πίνω (<i>ΠΙΩ</i>), ἔπιον. | ΦΑΙΩ, ἔφαγον. |
| πλήσσω (<i>ΠΛΑΓΩ</i>), ἔπληγον. | ΦΕΝΩ, πέφνον, ἔπεφνον. |
| ΠΟΡΩ, ἔπορον. | Φεύγω (<i>ΦΤΙΩ</i>), ἔφυγον. |
| πτάίρω (<i>ΠΤΑΡΩ</i>), ἔπταρον. | φράζω (<i>ΦΡΑΔΩ</i>), ἔφραδον. |
| στείχω (<i>ΣΤΙΧΩ</i>), ἔστιχον. | χαίζω (<i>ΧΑΔΩ</i>), κέκαδον. |
| στυγέω (<i>ΣΤΤΓΩ</i>), ἔστυγον. | χαίτω (<i>ΧΑΝΩ</i>), ἔχανον. |
| ΤΑΓΩ, ἔταγον. | χαρδάνω (<i>ΧΑΔΩ</i>), ἔχαδον. |
| τέμνω (<i>τέμω</i>), ἔτεμον, ἔταμον. | ΧΡΑΙΣΜΩ, ἔχραισμον. |
| ΤΕΤΜΩ, ἔτετμον. | |

NOTE. Some of these verbs have also a first aorist active. See δέρεισσω, ΕΙΠΩ, ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, κλάζω, πτίνω, μάρττω, πάσχω, πίθω, πίπτω, in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT PASSIVE.

§ 106. 1. To form the present passive, drop *ω* of the present active, and annex *ομαι*. E. g.

τύπτω pres. pass. τύπτομαι.

2. To form the imperfect passive, drop *ομαι* of the present, annex *ομην*, and prefix its augment. E. g.

τύπτω, τύπτομαι imperf. pass. ἔτυπτόμην.

PERFECT PASSIVE.

§ 107. To form the perfect passive, drop *ω* of the present active, annex *μαι*, and prefix its augment. E. g.

| παύω | perf. pass. | πέπαυμαι |
|-------|-------------|---------------------|
| φιλέω | " | πεφίλημαι (§ 95) |
| δηλώω | " | δεδήλωμαι (ibid.) |
| λείπω | " | λέλειμμαι (§ 8. 1) |
| πλέκω | " | πέπλεγμαι (§ 9. 1). |

So τιμάω, τετίμημαι (§ 95); ἀνιάω, ἡττήμαι (ibid.); τίω, τέτι-
μαι (ibid.); δακρύω, δεδάκρυμαι (ibid.); τρέβω, τετρέμημαι
(§ 8. 1); γράφω, γέγραψμαι (ibid.); λέγω, λέλεγμαι· τενχω, τέ-
τενγμαι (§ 9. 1); ἄδω, ἥσμαι (§ 10. 1); πειθω, πέπεισμαι (ibid.);
χωρίζω, κεχώρισμαι (ibid.).

For the inflection of the perfect passive, see above (§ 91).

(1) The perfect passive of *liquid verbs* is always formed from the *simple present*. E. g. ἀγγέλλω, ἡγγελμαι· φαίνω,
πέφαμμαι. (§ 96. 6, 18: 12. 3.)

(2) When the vowel of the root is either ε, α, or ο, the perfect passive of *dissyllabic liquid verbs* takes α. E. g. στέλ-
λω, ἔσταλμαι· φθείρω, ἔφθασμαι. (§ 96. 6, 18, 19.)

NOTE 1. Some pure verbs, especially such as retain the short vowel in the penult (§ 95. N. 1, 2), insert σ before the terminations μαι, ται, μεθον, μεθα. E. g.

τελέω, τετέλεσμαι τετέλεσται, τετελέσμεθον, τετελέσμεθα.

NOTE 2. The *liquid verbs* mentioned above (§ 98. N. 1), and a few others, drop the , in the perfect passive. E. g. κλίνω, κίκλιμαι.

NOTE 3. Some *liquid verbs* in νω change ν before μ into σ. E. g. φαίνω, πέφασμαι for πέφαμμαι.

NOTE 4. If the terminations μαι, μεθον, μεθα, be preceded by two consonants (except λχ, λγ, ρχ, υγ, ρχ), the consonant immediately preceding them is dropped. E. g. τίξω, τέτεμαι,
τετέρμεθον, τετέρμεθα.

NOTE 5. In a few instances, the epic poets retain the lingual (δ, θ) unchanged before μ. E. g. ΚΑΔΩ, κίκαδμαι· καρύσσω (ΚΟΡΥΘΩ), κικά-
ρυθμαι.

NOTE 6. The following mute verbs change ε into η in the perfect passive: σχέιφω, ἴστημμαι· τρίψω, τέτραμμαι· τρίφω (ΘΡΕΦΩ), τίθημμαι.
(§ 96. 19.)

PLUPERFECT PASSIVE.

§ 108. To form the pluperfect passive, drop μαι of the perfect passive, annex μην, and prefix its augment. E. g.

τίππω, τέτυμμαι plup. passa. ἐτενύμην.

FIRST AND SECOND AORIST PASSIVE.

§ 109. To form the aorist passive, drop ω of the present active, annex $\theta\eta\nu$, and prefix its augment. E. g.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|--|
| $\pi\alpha\nu\omega$ | aor. pass. | $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\nu\theta\eta\nu$ |
| φιλέω | " | $\dot{\epsilon}\varphi\iota\lambda\dot{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$ (§ 95) |
| δηλώω | " | $\dot{\epsilon}\delta\eta\lambda\dot{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$ (ibid.) |
| λειπω | " | $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\iota\varphi\theta\eta\nu$ (§ 7) |
| πλέκω | " | $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$ (ibid.). |

So $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\dot{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$ (§ 95); $\dot{\alpha}\nu\iota\alpha\omega$, $\dot{\eta}\nu\iota\alpha\theta\eta\nu$ (ibid.); $\varphi\alpha\rho\alpha\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\rho\dot{\alpha}\theta\eta\nu$ (ibid.); $\tau\varphi\iota\beta\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\varphi\iota\varphi\theta\eta\nu$ (§ 7); $\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\theta\eta\nu$; $\lambda\dot{\gamma}\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$ (ibid.); $\tau\iota\sigma\chi\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\iota\sigma\chi\theta\eta\nu$; $\ddot{\alpha}\omega$, $\dot{\eta}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ (§ 10. 3); $\pi\iota\theta\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\iota\theta\theta\eta\nu$ (ibid.); $\chi\omega\varrho\iota\zeta\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\chi\omega\varrho\iota\zeta\theta\eta\nu$ (ibid.).

The aorist passive thus formed is called the FIRST AORIST PASSIVE.

(1) The first aorist passive of *liquid verbs* is always derived from the *simple present*. E. g. $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\dot{\gamma}\iota\lambda\omega$, $\dot{\eta}\gamma\dot{\gamma}\iota\lambda\theta\eta\nu$; $\varphi\alpha\rho\alpha\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\rho\dot{\alpha}\theta\eta\nu$. (§ 96. 6, 18.)

(2) When the vowel of the root is either ϵ , α , or ω , the first aorist passive of *dissyllabic liquid verbs* takes α . E. g. $\sigma\tau\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\dot{\alpha}\lambda\theta\eta\nu$; $\varphi\theta\iota\epsilon\varphi\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\varphi\theta\iota\alpha\theta\eta\nu$. (§ 96. 6, 18, 19.)

NOTE 1. Some *pure verbs*, particularly such as retain the short vowel in the penult (§ 95. N. 1, 2), insert σ before $\theta\eta\nu$. E. g.

$\tau\iota\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\iota\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.

NOTE 2. The *liquid verbs* mentioned above (§ 98. N. 1) often drop the ω in the first aorist passive. E. g. $\chi\lambda\dot{\iota}\omega$, $\dot{\iota}\chi\lambda\dot{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$, commonly $\dot{\iota}\chi\lambda\dot{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$.

§ 110. Some verbs form their aorist passive also by dropping ω of the present active, annexing $\gamma\eta$, and prefixing the augment. E. g.

$\lambda\dot{\gamma}\omega$ aor. pass. $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\dot{\gamma}\eta\eta\nu$.

The aorist passive thus formed is called the SECOND AORIST PASSIVE.

The following list contains nearly all those verbs which have a second aorist passive. For the changes of the root, see above (§ 96).

$\ddot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\mu\mu$ ($\Lambda\Gamma\Omega$), $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\alpha}\gamma\eta\eta$ or $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\alpha}\gamma\eta\eta$. $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ ($\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda\Gamma\Omega$), $\dot{\eta}\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}\gamma\eta\eta$.

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| ἀρπάζω (<i>ΑΡΠΑΙΩ</i>), ἵρπαγην. | πινίγω, ἐπινίγην. |
| βάπτω (<i>ΒΑΦΩ</i>), ἐβάψην. | φέω (<i>ΡΤΩ</i>), ἐφέψην. |
| βλάπτω (<i>ΒΛΑΒΩ</i>), ἐβλάβην. | φέγγυμι (<i>ΡΑΓΩ</i>), ἐφέγγην. |
| βλέπω, ἐβλέπην. | σήπτω (<i>ΣΑΠΩ</i>), ἐσάπην. |
| βρέχω, ἐβράχην. | σκάπτω (<i>ΣΚΑΦΩ</i>), ἐσκάφην. |
| γράφω, ἐγράφην. | σπείρω (<i>ΣΠΕΡΩ</i>), ἐσπάρην. |
| δΑΩ, ἐδάην. | στίβω, ἐστίβην. |
| δαμάσω (<i>ΔΑΜΩ</i>), ἐδάμην. | στέλλω (<i>ΣΤΕΛΩ</i>), ἐστάλην. |
| δέρκομαι, ἐδράκην. | στερέω (<i>ΣΤΕΡΩ</i>), ἐστέρην. |
| δέρω, ἐδάρην. | στρέφω, ἐστράφην. |
| εῖλω (<i>ΕΛΩ</i>), ἐάλην. | σύρω, ἐσύρην. |
| ζεύγρυμι (<i>ΖΤΓΩ</i>), ἐζύγην. | σφάλλω (<i>ΣΦΑΛΩ</i>), ἐσφάλην. |
| θάπτω (<i>ΘΑΦΩ</i>), ἐτάφην. | σφάσσω (<i>ΣΦΑΓΩ</i>), ἐσφάγην. |
| θέρομαι, ἐθέρην. | τάσσω (<i>ΤΑΓΩ</i>), ἐτάγην. |
| θλίβω, ἐθλίβην. | τέμνω (τέμω), ἐτάμην. |
| θρύπτω (<i>ΘΡΤΦΩ</i>), ἐτρύφην. | τέρπω, ἐτάρην. |
| κείρω (<i>ΚΕΡΩ</i>), ἐκάρην. | τέρσομαι, ἐτέρσην. |
| κλέπτω (<i>ΚΛΕΠΩ</i>), ἐκλάπην. | τήκω (<i>ΤΑΚΩ</i>), ἐτάκην. |
| κλίνω, ἐκλίνην. | τιμήγω (<i>ΤΜΑΓΩ</i>), ἐτιμάγην. |
| κόπτω (<i>ΚΟΠΩ</i>), ἐκόπην. | τρέπω, ἐτράπην. |
| καίω ορ καώ, ἐκάιην. | τρέφω απὸ τράφω, ἐτράφην. |
| κρύπτω (<i>ΚΡΤΒΩ</i>), ἐκρύβην. | τρίβω, ἐτρίβην. |
| λέγω, ἐλέγην. | τύπτω (<i>ΤΤΠΩ</i>), ἐτύπην. |
| λέπω, ἐλέπην. | τύφω (<i>ΘΤΦΩ</i>), ἐτύφην. |
| μαίνω (<i>ΜΑΝΩ</i>), ἐμάνην. | φαίνω (<i>ΦΑΝΩ</i>), ἐφάνην. |
| μίγνυμι (<i>ΜΙΓΩ</i>), ἐμίγην. | φθείρω (<i>ΦΘΕΡΩ</i>), ἐφθάρην. |
| οἶγω, οἴγην. | φλέγω, ἐφλέγην. |
| օφύσσω (<i>ΟΡΤΓΩ</i>), ὠφύγην. | φράσσω (<i>ΦΡΑΓΩ</i>), ἐφράγην. |
| πάλλω (<i>ΠΑΛΩ</i>), ἐπάλην. | φρύγω, ἐφρύγην. |
| πείρω (<i>ΠΕΡΩ</i>), ἐπάρην. | φύω, ἐφύην. |
| πήγνυμι (<i>ΠΑΓΩ</i>), ἐπάγην. | χαίρω (<i>ΧΑΡΩ</i>), ἐχάρην. |
| πλέκω, ἐπλάκην. | ψύχω (<i>ΨΤΓΩ</i>), ἐψύγην |
| πλήσσω (<i>ΠΛΑΓΩ</i>), ἐπλήγην, ἐπλάγην. | |

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD FUTURE PASSIVE.

§ 111. 1. To form the first future passive, drop *θην* of the first aorist passive, annex *θησομαι*, and reject the augment. E. g.

τύπτω, ἐτύφθην 1 fut. pass. τυφθήσομαι.

2. To form the second future passive, drop *ην* of the second aorist passive, annex *ησομαι*, and reject the augment. E. g.

τύπτω, ἐτύπην 2 fut. pass. τυπήσομαι.

§ 112. To form the third future passive, drop *ω* of the second person singular of the perfect passive, and annex *ομαί*. E. g.

τύπτω, τέτυμμαί, τίτιψαι 3 fut. *τετύψομαι*.

NOTE. *Liquid verbs*, and *verbs beginning with a vowel*, very seldom have a third future passive.

PRESENT, IMPERFECT, PERFECT, AND PLU- PERFECT, MIDDLE.

§ 113. The present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect, middle, are the same as in the passive.

FIRST AND SECOND FUTURE MIDDLE.

§ 114. 1. To form the first future middle, drop *ω* of the first future active, and annex *ομαί*. E. g.

τύπτω, τύψω 1 fut. mid. *τύψομαι*.

NOTE 1. When the first future active ends in *ω* (§ 102. N. 1, 2, 3), the first future middle ends in *οῦμαί*. E. g.

κομίζω, κομιῶ, 1 fut. mid. *κομιοῦμαι*, inflected like *φιλοῦμαι*.
καλέω, καλῶ, 1 fut. mid. *καλοῦμαι*.

So in the Doric dialect, *τύπτω, τυψῶ*, 1 fut. mid. *τυψοῦμαι*. The Attics sometimes use the Doric first future middle.

2. To form the second future middle, drop *ω* of the second future active, and annex *ομαί*. E. g.

στελλω, στελέω στελῶ 2 fut. mid. *στελέομαι*, contracted
στελοῦμαι.

NOTE 2. In a few instances the second future middle is found in *mute* and *pure verbs*. See the Anomalous *ἴσημαί*, *μανθάναί*, *μέχομαί*, *πίνα*, *πίντα*, *πίστα*.

FIRST AND SECOND AORIST MIDDLE

§ 115. 1. To form the first aorist middle, drop *α* of the first aorist active, and annex *αμην*. E. g.
τύπτω, *ἔτυψα* 1 aor. mid. *ἔτυψάμην*.

2. Some verbs form their aorist middle by dropping *ω* of the present active, annexing *ομην*, and prefixing the augment. E. g.

ἘΛΩ aor. mid. *ἔλόμην*.

The aorist middle thus formed is called the **SECOND AORIST MIDDLE**.

The following list contains nearly all those verbs which have a second aorist middle. For the changes of the root, see above (96).

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>ἀγείρω</i> (<i>ΑΓΕΡΩ</i>), <i>ἡγερόμην</i> . | <i>κέλομαι</i> , <i>ἐκεκλόμην</i> . |
| <i>ἄγω</i> , <i>ἡγαγόμην</i> . | <i>λαμβάνω</i> (<i>ΛΑΒΩ</i>), <i>ἔλαβόμην</i> . |
| <i>αἴρω</i> (<i>ΑΡΩ</i>), <i>ἡρόμην</i> . | <i>λανθάνω</i> (<i>ΛΑΘΩ</i>), <i>ἔλαθόμην</i> . |
| <i>αἰσθάνομαι</i> (<i>ΑΙΣΘΩ</i>), <i>ἡσθό-</i> | <i>λάσκω</i> (<i>ΛΑΚΩ</i>), <i>λελακόμην</i> . |
| <i>μην</i> . | <i>λείπω</i> (<i>ΛΙΠΩ</i>), <i>ἔλιπόμην</i> . |
| <i>ἀλιταίνω</i> (<i>ΑΛΙΤΩ</i>), <i>ἡλιτόμην</i> . | <i>ὅλλιμι</i> (<i>ΟΔΩ</i>), <i>ώλόμην</i> . |
| <i>ἀκαχίζω</i> (<i>ΑΧΩ</i>), <i>ἡκαχόμην</i> . | <i>ὅρνυμι</i> (<i>ΟΡΩ</i>), <i>ώρόμην</i> . |
| <i>ἄλλομαι</i> (<i>ΑΛΩ</i>), <i>ἡλόμην</i> . | <i>δοσφαινομαι</i> (<i>ΟΣΦΡΩ</i>), <i>ῶσφρο-</i> |
| <i>βάλλω</i> (<i>ΒΑΛΩ</i>), <i>ἔβαλόμην</i> . | <i>μην</i> . |
| <i>γίγνομαι</i> (<i>ΓΕΝΩ</i>), <i>ἔγενόμην</i> . | <i>πείθω</i> (<i>ΠΙΘΩ</i>), <i>ἔπιθόμην</i> . |
| <i>δαίω</i> (<i>ΔΑΩ</i>), <i>ἔδπομην</i> . | <i>πέτομαι</i> , <i>ἔπτόμην</i> . |
| <i>ἐγείρω</i> (<i>ΕΓΕΡΩ</i>), <i>ἡγερόμην</i> . | <i>πλήσσω</i> (<i>ΠΛΑΙΩ</i>), <i>πεπληγό-</i> |
| <i>ΕΙΔΩ</i> , <i>εἰδόμην</i> . | <i>μην</i> . |
| <i>ἘΛΩ</i> , <i>εὶλόμην</i> . | <i>πυνθάνομαι</i> (<i>ΠΤΘΩ</i>), <i>ἔπυνθό-</i> |
| <i>ἔπω</i> , <i>ἔσπόμην</i> . | <i>μην</i> . |
| <i>ἔφομαι</i> , <i>ἡφόμην</i> . | <i>τέμνω</i> (<i>τέμω</i>), <i>ἔταμόμην</i> . |
| <i>εὑρίσκω</i> (<i>ΕΤΡΩ</i>), <i>εὑρόμην</i> . | <i>τέρπω</i> , <i>ἔταρπόμην</i> . |
| <i>ἔχω</i> , <i>ἔσχόμην</i> . | <i>τίκτω</i> (<i>ΤΕΚΩ</i>), <i>ἔτεκόμην</i> . |
| <i>ἔκνέομαι</i> (<i>ἔκω</i>), <i>ἔκόμην</i> . | <i>τρέπω</i> , <i>ἔτρεπόμην</i> . |

NOTE. Some of these verbs have also a first aorist middle. Such are *εἴρω*, *ἄλλομαι*, *τρίπω*.

CONTRACT VERBS.

§ 116. Pure verbs in *αω*, *εω*, and *οω*, are contracted by the Attics in the *present* and *imperfect*.

NOTE 1. *Dissyllabic verbs* in *εω* are contracted only when *ε* and *ω* come together. E. g. πλέω, πλέεις πλεῖς, πλέει πλεῖ, πλέομεν, πλέετε πλεῖτε, πλέουσι.

REMARK. Δίω, *bind*, deviates from this analogy (§ 116. N. 1). E. g. δίουσι διῦσι, δίομεν διῦμεν.

NOTE 2. For the contraction of διψάω, ζάω, ράω, πινάω, σμάω, χράω, φάω, see above (§ 23. N. 1).

NOTE 3. The movable *ν* (§ 15. 1) is very seldom appended to the contracted third person singular of the imperfect active.

NOTE 4. The Epic dialect sometimes changes the radical vowel *ε* into *ει*. E. g. ὄχνειω for ὄχντω.

NOTE 5. The Epic contracts ειει into ειαι, and ειο into ειο. E. g. αἰδίειαι αἰδίειαι, αἰδέο ειδέο, from αἰδέομαι. Sometimes it drops the second *ε*. E. g. μυθέαι for μυθέεαι from μυθέομαι.

NOTE 6. The Epic protracts α or α (contracted) into αα or αη, and ω (contracted) into οω or ωω or ωο, and ϕ into οφ. E. g.

ἀγοράομαι, ἀγοράεσθε ἀγορᾶσθε, Epic ἀγοράασθε
πεδάω, πεδῶ, Epic πεδόω πεδάεις πεδᾶς, Epic πεδάάς
ἡβάω, ἡβάουσσα ἡβώσσα, Epic ἡβώωσσα ἡβώστες ἡβώντες,
Epic ἡβώωντες
αἰτιάομαι, αἰτιάοιτο αἰτιῶτο, Epic αἰτιόωτο.

In the Epic dialect, verbs in οω sometimes follow the analogy of verbs in αω. E. g. δηϊώω, δηϊόοντο δηϊούντο, Epic δηϊόωντο δηϊόοιεν δηϊοῖεν, Epic δηϊόωντεν, as if from δηϊάω.

NOTE 7. In some instances the Epic changes the radical vowel α into ω. E. g. ζάω, ζώω. (§ 96. 19.)

NOTE 8. The Ionic very often changes the radical vowel α into ε. E. g. φοιτέω for φοιτάω.

NOTE 9. The Ionic often changes αο into εω. E. g. μηχανάονται for μηχανάομαι.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

| <i>I honor</i> | <i>I love</i> | <i>I manifest</i> |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| S. τιμάω | S. φιλέω | S. δηλώω |
| τιμῶ | φιλῶ | δηλῶ |
| τιμάεις | φιλέεις | δηλόεις |
| τιμᾶς | φιλεῖς | δηλοῖς |
| τιμάει | φιλέει | δηλόει |
| τιμᾶ | φιλεῖ | δηλοῖ |
| D. τιμάομεν | D. φιλέομεν | D. δηλόομεν |
| τιμῶμεν | φιλοῦμεν | δηλοῦμεν |
| τιμάετον | φιλέετον | δηλόετον |
| τιμᾶτον | φιλεῖτον | δηλοῦτον |
| τιμάετον | φιλέετον | δηλόετον |
| τιμᾶτον | φιλεῖτον | δηλοῦτον |
| P. τιμάομεν | P. φιλέομεν | P. δηλόομεν |
| τιμῶμεν | φιλοῦμεν | δηλοῦμεν |
| τιμάετε | φιλέετε | δηλόετε |
| τιμᾶτε | φιλεῖτε | δηλοῦτε |
| τιμάουσι(γ) | φιλέουσι(γ) | δηλόουσι(γ) |
| τιμῶσι(γ) | φιλοῦσι(γ) | δηλοῦσι(γ) |

Imperfect.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| S. ἐτίμαον | S. ἐφίλεον | S. ἐδήλοον |
| ἐτίμων | ἐφίλον | ἐδήλον |
| ἐτίμαες | ἐφίλεες | ἐδήλοες |
| ἐτίμας | ἐφίλεις | ἐδήλοις |
| ἐτίμαε | ἐφίλεε | ἐδήλοε |
| ἐτίμα | ἐφίλει | ἐδήλον |
| D. ἐτιμάομεν | D. ἐφιλέομεν | D. ἐδηλόομεν |
| ἐτιμῶμεν | ἐφιλοῦμεν | ἐδηλοῦμεν |
| ἐτιμάετον | ἐφιλέετον | ἐδηλόετον |
| ἐτιμᾶτον | ἐφιλεῖτον | ἐδηλοῦτον |
| ἐτιμαέτην | ἐφιλεέτην | ἐδηλοέτην |
| ἐτιμάτην | ἐφιλείτην | ἐδηλούτην |
| P. ἐτιμάομεν | P. ἐφιλέομεν | P. ἐδηλόομεν |
| ἐτιμῶμεν | ἐφιλοῦμεν | ἐδηλοῦμεν |
| ἐτιμάετε | ἐφιλέετε | ἐδηλόετε |
| ἐτιμᾶτε | ἐφιλεῖτε | ἐδηλοῦτε |
| ἐτίμαον | ἐφίλον | ἐδήλοον |
| ἐτίμων | ἐφίλον | ἐδήλον |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <i>S.</i> | τιμάω | <i>S.</i> | φιλέω | <i>S.</i> | δηλόω |
| | τιμῶ | | φιλῶ | | δηλῶ |
| | τιμάης | | φιλάης | | δηλάης |
| | τιμᾶς | | φιλῆς | | δηλᾶς |
| | τιμᾶη | | φιλέη | | δηλόη |
| | τιμᾶ | | φιλῆ | | δηλοῖ |
| <i>D.</i> | τιμάωμεν | <i>D.</i> | φιλέωμεν | <i>D.</i> | δηλόωμεν |
| | τιμῶμεν | | φιλῶμεν | | δηλῶμεν |
| | τιμάητον | | φιλάητον | | δηλάητον |
| | τιμᾶτον | | φιλᾶτον | | δηλᾶτον |
| | τιμάητον | | φιλάητον | | δηλάητον |
| | τιμᾶτον | | φιλᾶτον | | δηλᾶτον |
| <i>P.</i> | τιμάωμεν | <i>P.</i> | φιλέωμεν | <i>P.</i> | δηλόωμεν |
| | τιμῶμεν | | φιλῶμεν | | δηλῶμεν |
| | τιμάητε | | φιλάητε | | δηλάητε |
| | τιμᾶτε | | φιλᾶτε | | δηλᾶτε |
| | τιμάωσι(γ) | | φιλέωσι(γ) | | δηλόωσι(γ) |
| | τιμῶσι(γ) | | φιλῶσι(γ) | | δηλῶσι(γ) |

OPTATIVE MOOD.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>S.</i> | τιμάοιμι | <i>S.</i> | φιλέοιμι | <i>S.</i> | δηλόοιμι |
| | τιμῶμι | | φιλῶμι | | δηλῶμι |
| | τιμάοις | | φιλέοις | | δηλόοις |
| | τιμᾶς | | φιλῶς | | δηλῶς |
| | τιμάοι | | φιλέοι | | δηλόοι |
| | τιμῶ | | φιλῶ | | δηλῶ |
| <i>D.</i> | τιμάοιμεν | <i>D.</i> | φιλέοιμεν | <i>D.</i> | δηλόοιμεν |
| | τιμῶμεν | | φιλῶμεν | | δηλῶμεν |
| | τιμάοιτον | | φιλέοιτον | | δηλόοιτον |
| | τιμῶτον | | φιλῶτον | | δηλῶτον |
| | τιμαοίτην | | φιλεοίτην | | δηλοοίτην |
| | τιμῶτην | | φιλοίτην | | δηλοῖτην |
| <i>P.</i> | τιμάοιμεν | <i>P.</i> | φιλέοιμεν | <i>P.</i> | δηλόοιμεν |
| | τιμῶμεν | | φιλῶμεν | | δηλῶμεν |
| | τιμάοιτε | | φιλέοιτε | | δηλόοιτε |
| | τιμῶτε | | φιλῶτε | | δηλῶτε |
| | τιμάοιεν | | φιλέοιεν | | δηλόοιεν |
| | τιμῶτεν | | φιλοίεν | | δηλοῖεν |

Or thus (§ 87. N. 2).

τιμῷην, φής, ώῃ φῆμεν, φῆτον, φῆτην φῆμεν, φῆτε, φῆσαν φιλοίην, οἴης, οἱη φιλημεν, φιλητον, φιλητην φιλημεν, φιλητε, φιλησαν δηλοίην, οἱης, οἱη οἱημεν, οἱητον, οἱητην οἱημεν, οἱητον, οἱητην οἱημεν, οἱητε, οἱησαν οἱημεν, οἱητε, οἱησαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| <i>S.</i> | τίμαε τίμα τιμαέτω τιμάτω | <i>S.</i> | φίλεις φίλει φιλεέτω φιλεέτω | <i>S.</i> | δήλος δήλου δηλοέτω δηλούτω |
| <i>D.</i> | τιμάετον τιμάτον τιμαέτων τιμάτων | <i>D.</i> | φιλεέτον φιλεέτον φιλεέτων φιλεέτων | <i>D.</i> | δηλόετον δηλούτον δηλοέτων δηλούτων |
| <i>P.</i> | τιμάετε τιμάτε τιμαέτωσαν ορ τιμαόντων τιμάτωσαν ορ τιμώντων | <i>P.</i> | φιλεέτε φιλεέτε φιλεέτωσαν ορ φιλεόντων φιλεέτωσαν ορ φιλούντων | <i>P.</i> | δηλόετε δηλούτε δηλοέτωσαν ορ δηλοόντων δηλούτωσαν ορ δηλούντων |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| τιμάειν | φιλέειν | δηλόειν |
| τιμᾶν | φιλεῖν | δηλοῦν |

PARTICIPLE.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| τιμάων, ἀουσα, ἀον | φιλέων, ἐουσα, ἐον | δηλόων, ὁουσα, όον |
| τιμῶν, ὡσα, ὧν | φιλῶν, οῦσα, οῦν | δηλῶν, οῦσα, οῦν |
| G. ἀογτος, ὧητος | G. ἐογτος, οῦντος | G. όογτος, οῦντος |

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.—Present.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| <i>S.</i> | τιμάομαι τιμῶμαι τιμάῃ τιμᾶ τιμάεται τιμᾶται | <i>S.</i> | φιλέομαι φιλούμαι φιλέῃ ορ -έει φιλῆ ορ -εῖ φιλέεται φιλεῖται | <i>S.</i> | δηλόομαι δηλοῦμαι δηλόῃ δηλοῖ δηλόεται δηλοῦται |
| <i>D.</i> | τιμαόμεθον τιμῶμεθον τιμάεσθον τιμᾶσθον τιμάεσθον τιμᾶσθον | <i>D.</i> | φιλεόμεθον φιλούμεθον φιλέεσθον φιλεῖσθον φιλέεσθον φιλεῖσθον | <i>D.</i> | δηλοόμεθον δηλούμεθον δηλόεσθον δηλούσθον δηλόεσθον δηλούσθον |
| <i>P.</i> | τιμαόμεθα τιμῶμεθα τιμάεσθε τιμᾶσθε τιμάονται τιμῶνται | <i>P.</i> | φιλεόμεθα φιλούμεθα φιλέεσθε φιλεῖσθε φιλέονται φιλούνται | <i>D.</i> | δηλοόμεθα δηλούμεθα δηλόεσθε δηλούσθε δηλόονται δηλοῦνται |

Imperfect.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| S. | έτιμαόμην έτιμωμην έτιμάσου έτιμῶ έτιμάστο έτιμάστο | S. | έφιλεόμην έφιλούμην έφιλέσου έφιλοῦ έφιλέστο έφιλεῖτο | S. | έδηλούμην έδηλούμην έδηλόσου έδηλοῦ έδηλόστο έδηλοῦτο |
| D. | έτιμαόμεθον έτιμώμεθον έτιμάσεσθον έτιμᾶσθον έτιμαέσθην έτιμάσθην | D. | έφιλεόμεθον έφιλούμεθον έφιλέσεσθον έφιλεῖσθον έφιλεσθην έφιλείσθην | D. | έδηλούμεθον έδηλούμεθον έδηλόεσθον έδηλούσθον έδηλοέσθην έδηλούσθην |
| P. | έτιμαόμεθα έτιμώμεθα έτιμάσεσθε έτιμᾶσθε έτιμάσοντο έτιμῶντο | P. | έφιλεόμεθα έφιλούμεθα έφιλέσεσθε έφιλεῖσθε έφιλέσοντο έφιλοῦντο | P. | έδηλούμεθα έδηλούμεθα έδηλόεσθε έδηλούσθε έδηλοέσθοντο έδηλοῦντο |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| S. | τιμάωμαι τιμῶμαι τιμάῃ τιμᾷ τιμάηται τιμᾶται | S. | φιλέωμαι φιλῶμαι φιλέῃ φιλῇ φιλέηται φιλῆται | S. | δηλόωμαι δηλῶμαι δηλόῃ δηλοῖ δηλόηται δηλῶται |
| D. | τιμαώμεθον τιμῶμεθον τιμάησθον τιμᾶσθον τιμάησθον τιμᾶσθον | D. | φιλεώμεθον φιλῶμεθον φιλέησθον φιλῆσθον φιλέησθον φιλῆσθον | D. | δηλοώμεθον δηλῶμεθον δηλόησθον δηλῶσθον δηλόησθον δηλῶσθον |
| P. | τιμαώμεθα τιμῶμεθα τιμάησθε τιμᾶσθε τιμάησται τιμᾶσται | D. | φιλεώμεθα φιλῶμεθα φιλέησθε φιλῆσθε φιλέωνται φιλῶνται | P. | δηλοώμεθα δηλῶμεθα δηλόησθε δηλῶσθε δηλόησται δηλῶνται |

OPTATIVE MOOD.

S. τιμαοίμην
τιμώμην
τιμάοιο
τιμῶ
τιμάοιτο
τιμῶτε

D. τιμαοίμεθον
τιμώμεθον
τιμάοισθον
τιμῶσθον
τιμαοίσθην
τιμῶσθην

P. τιμαοίμεθα
τιμώμεθα
τιμάοισθε
τιμῶσθε
τιμάοιντο
τιμῶντο

S. φιλεοίμην
φιλοίμην
φιλέοιο
φιλῶ
φιλέοιτο
φιλοῖτο

D. φιλεοίμεθον
φιλοίμεθον
φιλέοισθον
φιλοῖσθον
φιλεοίσθην
φιλοῖσθην

P. φιλεοίμεθα
φιλοίμεθα
φιλέοισθε
φιλοῖσθε
φιλέοιντο
φιλοῖντο

S. δηλοοίμην
δηλοίμην
δηλόοιο
δηλῶ
δηλόοιτο
δηλοῖτο

D. δηλοοίμεθον
δηλοίμεθον
δηλόοισθον
δηλοῖσθον
δηλοοίσθην
δηλοῖσθην

P. δηλοοίμεθα
δηλοίμεθα
δηλόοισθε
δηλοῖσθε
δηλοοίντο
δηλοῖντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. τιμάον
τιμῶ
τιμαέσθω
τιμάσθω

D. τιμάεσθον
τιμᾶσθον
τιμαέσθων
τιμᾶσθων

P. τιμάεσθε
τιμᾶσθε
τιμαέσθωσαν οτ
τιμαέσθων
τιμᾶσθωσαν οτ
τιμᾶσθων

S. φιλέον
φιλοῦ
φιλεέσθω
φιλείσθω

D. φιλέεσθον
φιλεῖσθεν
φιλεέσθων
φιλείσθων

P. φιλέεσθε
φιλεῖσθε
φιλεέσθωσαν οτ
φιλεέσθων
φιλείσθωσαν οτ
φιλείσθων

S. δηλόον
δηλοῦ
δηλοέσθω
δηλούσθω

D. δηλόεσθον
δηλοῦσθον
δηλοέσθων
δηλούσθων

P. δηλόεσθε
δηλοῦσθε
δηλοέσθωσαν οτ
δηλοέσθων
δηλούσθωσαν οτ
δηλούσθων

INFINITIVE MOOD.

τιμάεσθαι
τιμᾶσθαι

φιλέεσθαι
φιλείσθαι

δηλόεσθαι
δηλοῦσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

τιμαούμενος, η, ον
τιμώμενος, η, ον

φιλεόμενος, η, ον
φιλούμενός, η, ον

δηλούμενος, η, ον
δηλούμενός, η, ον

VERBS IN *MI.*

§ 117. I. Some verbs in *ω*, *εω*, *οω*, *υω*, form their *present* and *imperfect*, and their *second aorist active* and *middle*, by dropping *ω*, and annexing the terminations *without* the connecting vowels. (§§ 84: 85.)

The *augment* of the past tenses of verbs in *μι* follows the general rules (§§ 78–80).

NOTE 1. All verbs in *μι* may be inflected like verbs in *ω*. E. g. *τιθίω*, *ἴω*, *τιθέω*, *ἴω*; *ποιέω*, *ἴω*, *ποιητίσθω*, *ἴω*, *ποιητίσθη*, *ἴω*.

2. The radical vowel (*α*, *ε*, *ο*, *υ*) is *lengthened* in the *singular* of the *present* and *imperfect INDICATIVE ACTIVE*. *Α* and *ε* become *η*, and *ο* becomes *ω*.

The first and third persons singular of the present indicative active end in *μι*, *σι*, respectively. (§ 84. N. 1.) E. g.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|---|
| <i>ἴσταω</i> | gives | <i>ἴστημι</i> , <i>ης</i> , <i>ησι</i> · <i>ἴστην</i> , <i>ης</i> , <i>η</i> · |
| <i>τιθέω</i> | " | <i>τιθῆμι</i> , <i>ης</i> , <i>ησι</i> · <i>ἔτιθην</i> , <i>ης</i> , <i>η</i> · |
| <i>διδόω</i> | " | <i>δίδωμι</i> , <i>ως</i> , <i>ωσι</i> · <i>ἔδιδων</i> , <i>ως</i> , <i>ω</i> · |
| <i>δεικνύω</i> | " | <i>δείκνυμι</i> , <i>υς</i> , <i>υσι</i> · <i>ἔδεικνυν</i> , <i>υς</i> , <i>υ</i> . |

NOTE 2. The termination *νοι* of the *third person plural* of the indicative active is often changed into *σοι*. E. g. *τιθημι*, *τιθέσσοι* for *τιθέσσαι*, that is, for *τιθέσσαι*, (§ 12. 5.)

3. The *INDICATIVE PASSIVE* and *MIDDLE* generally retains the *short vowel* of the root. E. g.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--|
| <i>ἴσταω</i> , <i>ἴστημι</i> , | pass. | <i>ἴσταμαι</i> , <i>ασαι</i> , <i>αται</i> · <i>ἴστάμην</i> , <i>ασο</i> , <i>ατο</i> · |
| <i>τιθέω</i> , <i>τιθημι</i> , | " | <i>τιθεμαι</i> , <i>εσαι</i> , <i>εται</i> · <i>ἔτιθέμην</i> , <i>εσο</i> , <i>ετο</i> · |
| <i>διδόω</i> , <i>διδωμι</i> , | " | <i>διδομαι</i> , <i>οσαι</i> , <i>οται</i> · <i>ἔδιδομην</i> , <i>οσο</i> , <i>οτο</i> · |
| <i>δεικνύω</i> , <i>δείκνυμι</i> , | " | <i>δείκνυμαι</i> , <i>υσαι</i> , <i>υται</i> · <i>ἔδεικνυμην</i> , <i>υσο</i> , <i>υτο</i> . |

NOTE 3. The terminations *σαι*, *σο*, of the *second person singular*, often drop the *σ*, and are contracted with the radical vowel. E. g. *τιθημι*, *τιθεμαι*, *τιθεσαι*, *τιθεσοι* contracted *τιθη*.

The old writers (as Homer, Hesiod, Herodotus) generally use the uncontracted second person singular.

4. The *SUBJUNCTIVE* of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* takes the connecting vowels and is contracted. In this case *αη* and *αη* are contracted into *η* and *η* respectively. The subjunctive of verbs in *νμι* follows the analogy of *τίπτω*. E. g.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---|
| <i>ἴσταω</i> , <i>ἴστημι</i> | subj. | <i>ἴσταω</i> , <i>άης</i> , <i>άη</i> contracted <i>ἴστω</i> , <i>ής</i> , <i>ή</i> |
| <i>τιθέω</i> , <i>τιθημι</i> | " | <i>τιθέω</i> , <i>έης</i> , <i>έη</i> " <i>τιθῶ</i> , <i>ής</i> , <i>ή</i> |
| <i>διδόω</i> , <i>διδωμι</i> | " | <i>διδόω</i> , <i>όης</i> , <i>όη</i> " <i>διδῶ</i> , <i>ώς</i> , <i>ώ</i> |
| <i>δεικνύω</i> , <i>δείκνυμι</i> | " | <i>δεικνύω</i> , <i>ύης</i> , <i>ύη</i> . |

NOTE 4. In some instances the subjunctive of verbs in $\omega\mu\imath$ rejects the connecting vowel. E. g. διασπειδάντωμα, διασπειδάντος for διασπειδάντων. Such forms may be easily mistaken for the corresponding ones of the indicative. (§ 86. N. 2.)

5. The OPTATIVE ACTIVE of verbs in $\eta\mu\imath$ and $\omega\mu\imath$ annexes to the root of the verb the endings $\eta\nu$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , dual $\eta\tau\sigma\tau$, $\eta\tau\eta\tau$, plural $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\eta\tau\tau$, $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, preceded by ι . E. g.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------|
| ἴστάώ, ἴστημι | opt. act. | ἴσταλην, αἰης, αἰη |
| τιθέω, τίθημι | " | τιθελην, ειης, ειη |
| διδόω, δίδωμι | " | διδολην, οιης, οιη. |

The optative active of verbs in $\nu\mu\imath$ follows the analogy of τύπτω. E. g. δεικνύω, δεικνυμι, δεικνύοιμι, νόις, νόι.

NOTE 5. The dual and plural of the optative active often drop η in which case $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ becomes $\sigma\tau\tau$. See the paradigms.

NOTE 6. In a few instances, the diphthong $\alpha\imath$ in the optative active of verbs in $\omega\mu\imath$ is changed into $\alpha\imath$. E. g. δέδωμι, 2 aor. opt. δέηη, δέηη, for δέιη, δέιη.

6. The OPTATIVE PASSIVE and MIDDLE of verbs in $\eta\mu\imath$ and $\omega\mu\imath$ annexes the terminations (§ 87), likewise preceded by an ι . E. g.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------|
| ἴστάώ, ἴστημι | opt. pas. | ἴσταιμην, αῖο, αῖτο |
| τιθέω, τίθημι | " | τιθείμην, εῖο, εῖτο |
| διδόω, δίδωμι | " | διδοίμην, οῖο, οῖτο |

The optative passive and middle of verbs in $\nu\mu\imath$ follows the analogy of τύπτω. E. g. δεικνύω, δεικνυμι, δεικνύοιμην, νόιο, νόετο.

NOTE 7. In some instances, the optative of verbs in $\nu\mu\imath$ is formed after the analogy of verbs in $\eta\mu\imath$ or $\omega\mu\imath$. E. g. δαινήω, δαινυμι, pres. mid. opt. 3d pers. sing. δαινύτο (more analogically δαινύτω).

7. The IMPERATIVE annexes the terminations to the root. (§ 88. I.) E. g.

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|---|
| ἴστάώ, ἴστημι | imperat. | ἴσταθι, ὑτοι· ὑτασο, ὑσθω· |
| τιθέω, τίθημι | " | τιθετι (§ 14. N. 4), ἔτω· τιθεσο, ἔσθω· |
| διδόω, δίδωμι | " | διδοθι, ὄτω· διδουσο, ὄσθω· |
| δεικνύω, δεικνυμι | " | δεικνυθι, ὑτω· δεικνυσο, ὑσθω. |

NOTE 8. The second person singular of the imperative active sometimes drops $\vartheta\imath$, and lengthens the radical vowel. E. g. ἴστη for ἴσταθι· δεικνυμι, δεικνῦ for δεικνυθι.

NOTE 9. The termination $\sigma\tau\tau$ of the second person singular of the imperative passive and middle often drops the σ , and is contracted with the radical vowel. E. g. ἴστημι, ἴστασο, ὑτασο contracted ἴστω.

8. The INFINITIVE ACTIVE annexes $\nu\tau\tau$ to the root of the verb. E. g.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| ἴστάω, ἴστημι | infin. act. | ἴστάναι |
| τιθέω, τίθημι | " | τιθέναι |
| διδόω, δίδωμι | " | διδόναι |
| δεικνύω, δείκνυμι | " | δεικνύναι. |

9. The INFINITIVE PASSIVE and MIDDLE annexes *σθαι* to the root. E. g.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ἴστάω, ἴστημι | inf. pas. & mid. | ἴστασθαι, στάσθαι |
| τιθέω, τίθημι | " | τιθεσθαι, θέσθαι |
| διδόω, δίδωμι | " | διδοσθαι, δόσθαι |
| δεικνύω, δείκνυμι | " | δεικνυσθαι. |

10. The root of the PARTICIPLE ACTIVE is formed by annexing *ντ* to the root of the verb. E. g.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| ἴστάω, ἴστημι | part. act. | ἴστας, ἀντος, (§ 36. 2) |
| τιθέω, τίθημι | " | τιθεις, ἐντος, (ibid.) |
| διδόω, δίδωμι | " | διδούς, ὄντος, (ibid.) |
| δεικνύω, δείκνυμι | " | δεικνύς, ὑπτος, (ibid.) |

11. The PARTICIPLE PASSIVE and MIDDLE annexes *μερος* to the root of the verb. E. g.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| ἴστάω, ἴστημι | part. pas. & mid. | ἴσταμενος, στάμενος |
| τιθέω, τίθημι | " | τιθέμενος, θέμενος |
| διδόω, δίδωμι | " | διδούμενος, δόμενος |
| δεικνύω, δείκνυμι | " | δεικνύμενος. |

12. The SECOND AORIST ACTIVE lengthens the radical vowel throughout the *indicative* and *imperative*, and in the *infinitive*. *A*, when it is not preceded by *ρ*, becomes *ῃ*. E. g. βιβάω, βιβημι, 1, when it is not preceded by *ρ*, becomes *ῃ*. E. g. βιβάω, βιβημι, 2 aor. ἔβην, ης, η, ητον, ητην, ημει, ητε, ησαν · imperat. βῆθι, ητω, ητον, ητων, ητε, ητωσαν · infin. βῆναι.

NOTE 10. KTHMI and OTTHMI retain the short vowel in the second aorist active. See the Anomalous κτίνω and οὐτάω. See also κλύω.

Διδωμι and τίθημι lengthen the vowel only in the singular of the second aorist indicative, and in the second aorist infinitive. See the paradigms.

NOTE 11. The second person singular of the second aorist imperative, in a few instances, takes *ε* instead of *ῃ*. See the Anom. διδωμι, ἔχω, ἵημι, τίθημι, φέιω.

NOTE 12. The imperatives βῆθι and οὐθῆθι, from βιβημι and ιστημι, in composition, often drop *ῃ*, and change *η* into *ε*. E. g. κατάβε for κατάθηθι.

NOTE 13. The verbs τίθημι, ἴημι, and διδωμι, lengthen *ε* and *ο* into *αι* and *ω* in the second aorist active infinitive: thus, Στῖναι, εῖναι, δηῦναι.

NOTE 14. ΚΤΙΜΙ, ΠΙΙΜΙ, ΦΘΙΜΙ, and ΠΙΛΩΜΙ, in some of the parts of the second aorist follow the analogy of verbs in *ημι* or *ωμι*. See the Anomalous ΚΤΙΩ, πίνω, φθίω, and πλώω.

NOTE 15. In a few instances, the SECOND AORIST MIDDLE lengthens the radical vowel in the *indicative*, *imperative*, *infinitive*, and *participle*. See the Anomalous βάλλω, κιχάνω, ὀνίημι, πίρτλωμι.

NOTE 16. Those verbs in *υμι*, of which the present is used.

have no second aorist. On the other hand, when the second aorist is used, the present is obsolete. E. g. *δείχνυμι* has no second aorist; and *ἔρνη* comes from the obsolete *ΦΤΜΙ*.

In order, therefore, to complete the paradigm of verbs in *νμι*, the second aorist of *ΑΤΜΙ* is subjoined to *δείχνυμι*.

NOTE 17. DIALECTS. (1) In the INDICATIVE the Doric has *τι*, *ντι*, for *σι*, *ναι*. E. g. *τιθητι*, *τιθέντι*. (§ 84. N. 6.)

(2) In the imperfect and second aorist indicative, the Epic and Ionic dialects often use *σκον*, *σκόμην*, in which case the radical vowel always remains short. E. g. *τιθημι*, *τιθέσκον* for *ἔτιθην*; *ἴστημι*, *στάσκον* for *ἔστην*. (§ 85. N. 5.)

(3) The Epic often drops *σα* in the third person plural of the imperfect and second aorist active indicative, in which case the preceding long vowel is shortened. E. g. *ἴστημι*, *ἴστην* for *ἔστησαν*; *τιθημι*, *τιθεν* for *ἔτιθεσαν*; *ΑΤΜΙ*, *ἔδν* for *ἔδησαν*.

(4) The Ionic often uses *σται*, *στο*, in the indicative passive and middle. E. g. *τιθημι*, *τιθέσται*, *ἔτιθέστο*. (§ 84. N. 6.)

(5) The Epic and Ionic often use the uncontracted SUBJUNCTIVE. E. g. *τιθημι*, *θέω* for *θῶ*.

(6) Sometimes the Epic, in the subjunctive, lengthens the radical vowel *α* into *ει* or *η*. E. g. *τιθημι*, *θελω*, *θήγεις*, for *θέω*, *θήγεις*. (§ 116. N. 4.)

(7) It sometimes shortens the connecting vowels of the subjunctive. E. g. *τιθημι*, *θείομεν* for *θείωμεν*. (§ 86. N. 3.)

(8) In the third person singular of the subjunctive active, it sometimes uses *σι*. E. g. *δίδωμι*, *δῷσι* for *δῷ*. (§ 86. N. 2.)

(9) Verbs in *ωμι* sometimes change the radical *ο* into *ω* in the subjunctive. E. g. *δίδωμι*, *δώω*, *δώγεις*, for *δῶ*, *δῷς*.

(10) The epic poets sometimes lengthen the radical vowel in the INFINITIVE ACTIVE, and PARTICIPLE PASSIVE and MIDDLE. E. g. *τιθημι*, *τιθήμεναι*, *τιθήμερος*; *δίδωμι*, *δίδονται*.

NOTE 18. ACCENT. The rules stated above (§ 93) apply also to verbs in *μι*. We only observe here that,

(1) The accent of the regular third person plural of the indicative active deviates from the rule § 93. 1'.

(2) The dissyllabic forms of the present active indicative of *ιμι* and *φημι*, deviate from the rule (§ 93. 2). In composition, however, they follow the rule.

(3) The infinitive active takes the accent on the penult. E. g. *ἰστάναι*. Except the Epic infinitive in *μίναι*, as *τιθήμεναι*.

(4) The participle active takes the accent on the last syllable. E.g. *ἰστάς*, *τιθήσις*.

(5) When the syllabic augment is omitted (§ 78. N. 3), long monosyllabic forms take the circumflex. E. g. *γνῶ* for *ἴγνω* from *γνησόσθαι*.

(6) For the accent of the subjunctive and optative passive of *ἴστημι* and *δίδωμι* see the paradigms.

Δίδωμι sometimes throws the accent back on the antepenult in the subjunctive and optative passive, when the last syllable permits it (§ 20). *ἴστημι* sometimes does the same in the optative passive.

Synopti-

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE. OPTATIVE.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|------------|
| Present. | ἴστημι | ἴστω | ἴσταίην |
| Imperfect. | ἴστην | | |
| Aorist 2. | ἔστην | στῶ | σταίην |
| Present. | τίθημι | τιθῶ | τιθείην |
| Imperfect. | ἐτίθην | | |
| Aorist 2. | ἔθην | θῶ | θείην |
| Present. | δίδωμι | διδῶ | διδοίην |
| Imperfect. | ἐδίδων | | |
| Aorist 2. | ἔδων | δῶ | δοίην |
| Present. | δείκνυμι | δεικνύω | δεικνύοιμι |
| Imperfect. | ἐδείκνυν | | |
| Aorist 2. | ἔδυν | δύω | δῦην |

PASSIVE AND

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Present. | ἴσταμαι | ἴστωμαι | ἴσταίμην |
| Imperfect. | ἴστάμην | | |
| 2 Aor. Mid. | ἔστάμην | στῶμαι | σταίμην |
| Present. | τίθεμαι | τιθῶμαι | τιθείμην |
| Imperfect. | ἐτίθέμην | | |
| 2 Aor. Mid. | ἔθέμην | θῶμαι | θείμην |
| Present. | δίδομαι | διδῶμαι | διδοίμην |
| Imperfect. | ἐδίδόμην | | |
| 2 Aor. Mid. | ἔδόμην | δῶμαι | δοίμην |
| Present. | δείκνυμαι | δεικνύωμαι | δεικνυόίμην |
| Imperfect. | ἐδείκνυμην | | |
| 2 Aor. Mid. | ἔδυμην | δύωμαι | δύμην |

cal Table.

VOICE.

| IMPERATIVE. | INFINITIVE. | PARTICIPLE. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ἴσταθι | ἴστάναι | ἴστας |
| στῆθι | στῆναι | στάς |
| τίθετι | τιθέναι | τιθείς |
| θέτι | θεῖναι | θείς |
| δίδοθι | διδόναι | διδούς |
| δόθι | δοῦναι | δούς |
| δείκνυθι | δεικνύναι | δεικνύς |
| δῦθι | δῦναι | δύς |

MIDDLE.

| | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| ἴστασθαι | ίστασθαι | ίσταμενος |
| στάσθαι | στάσθαι | στάμενος |
| τίθεσθαι | τιθέσθαι | τιθέμενος |
| θέσθαι | θέσθαι | θέμενος |
| δίδοσθαι | δίδοσθαι | διδόμενος |
| δόσθαι | δόσθαι | δόμενος |
| δείκνυσθαι | δείκνυσθαι | δεικνύμενος |
| δύσθαι | δύσθαι | δύμενος |

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

| | <i>I place</i> | <i>I put</i> | <i>I give</i> | <i>I show</i> |
|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> | ἴστημι | τίθημι | δίδωμι | δείκνυμι |
| | ἴστης | τίθης | δίδως | δείκνυς |
| | ἴστησι(ν) | τίθησι(ν) | δίδωσι(ν) | δείκνυσι(ν) |
| <i>D.</i> | ἴσταμεν | τίθεμεν | δίδομεν | δείκνυμεν |
| | ἴστατον | τίθετον | δίδοτον | δείκνυτον |
| | ἴστατον | τίθετον | δίδοτον | δείκνυτον |
| <i>P.</i> | ἴσταμεν | τίθεμεν | δίδομεν | δείκνυμεν |
| | ἴστατε | τίθετε | δίδοτε | δείκνυτε |
| | ἴστασι(ν) | τίθεσι(ν) or τιθέσαι(ν) | δίδοσι(ν) or διδόσαι(ν) | δείκνυσι(ν) or δείκνύσαι(ν) |

Imperfect.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|----------|------------|
| <i>S.</i> | ἴστην | ἔτιθην | ἔδιδων | ἔδείκνυν |
| | ἴστης | ἔτιθης | ἔδιδως | ἔδείκνυς |
| | ἴστη | ἔτιθη | ἔδιδω | ἔδείκνυ |
| <i>D.</i> | ἴσταμεν | ἔτιθεμεν | ἔδιδομεν | ἔδείκνυμεν |
| | ἴστατον | ἔτιθετον | ἔδιδοτον | ἔδείκνυτον |
| | ἴστάτην | ἔτιθέτην | ἔδιδότην | ἔδείκνυτην |
| <i>P.</i> | ἴσταμεν | ἔτιθεμεν | ἔδιδομεν | ἔδείκνυμεν |
| | ἴστατε | ἔτιθετε | ἔδιδοτε | ἔδείκνυτε |
| | ἴστασαν | ἔτιθεσαν | ἔδιδοσαν | ἔδείκνυσαν |

Second Aorist.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>S.</i> | ἴστην | ἔθην | ἔδων | ἔδυ |
| | ἴστης | ἔθης | ἔδως | ἔδυς |
| | ἴστη | ἔθη | ἔδω | ἔδυ |
| <i>D.</i> | ἴστημεν | ἔθεμεν | ἔδομεν | ἔδῦμεν |
| | ἴστητον | ἔθετον | ἔδοτον | ἔδῦτον |
| | ἴστάτην | ἔθέτην | ἔδότην | ἔδῦτην |
| <i>P.</i> | ἴστημεν | ἔθεμεν | ἔδομεν | ἔδῦμεν |
| | ἴστητε | ἔθετε | ἔδοτε | ἔδῦτε |
| | ἴστασαν | ἔθεσαν | ἔδοσαν | ἔδῦσαν |

(§ 117. N. 16.)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| S. | ίστω | τιθῶ | διδῶ | δεικνύω |
| | ίστης | τιθῆς | διδῆς | δεικνύης |
| | ίστη | τιθῆ | διδῷ | δεικνύῃ |
| D. | ίστωμεν | τιθῶμεν | διδῶμεν | δεικνύόμεν |
| | ίστητον | τιθῆτον | διδῶτον | δεικνύητον |
| | ίστητον | τιθῆτον | διδῶτον | δεικνύητον |
| P. | ίστωμεν | τιθῶμεν | διδῶμεν | δεικνύόμεν |
| | ίστητε | τιθῆτε | διδῶτε | δεικνύητε |
| | ίστωσι(ν) | τιθῶσι(ν) | διδῶσι(ν) | δεικνύόσι(ν) |

Second Aorist.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| στῶ in- | θῶ inflected | δῶ inflected | δύω (§ 117. 4.) |
| flect. like | like the | like the | |
| the Pres. | Pres. | Pres. | |

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| S. | ίσταιην | τιθείην | διδοίην | δεικνύοιμι |
| | ίσταιης | τιθείης | διδοίης | δεικνύοις |
| | ίσταιη | τιθείη | διδοίη | δεικνύοι |
| D. | ίσταιημεν | τιθείημεν | διδοίημεν | δεικνύοιμεν |
| | ίσταιητον | τιθείητον | διδοίητον | δεικνύοιτον |
| | ίσταιητην | τιθείητην | διδοίητην | δεικνυοίτην |
| P. | ίσταιημεν | τιθείημεν | διδοίημεν | δεικνύοιμεν |
| | ίσταιητε | τιθείητε | διδοίητε | δεικνύοιτε |
| | ίσταιησαν | τιθείησαν | διδοίησαν | δεικνύοιεν |

Or thus (§ 117. N. 5)

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| D. | ίσταιτον | τιθεῖτον | διδοῖτον |
| | ίσταιτην | τιθεῖτην | διδοῖτην |
| P. | ίσταιμεν | τιθεῖμεν | διδοῖμεν |
| | ίσταιτε | τιθεῖτε | διδοῖτε |

Second Aorist.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| σταιην in- | θειην inflect. | δοιην inflect. | δυην |
| flect. like | like the | like the | |
| the Pres. | Pres. | Pres. | (§ 117. N. 7.) |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>S.</i> | ἴσταθι ορ ἴστῃ | τιθετίς | δίδοθι | δείκνυθι ορ δείκνη |
| | ἴστατω | τιθέτω | δίδότω | δείκνυτε |
| <i>D.</i> | ἴστατον | τιθετον | δίδοτον | δείκνυτον |
| | ἴστατων | τιθέτων | δίδότων | δείκνυτων |
| <i>P.</i> | ἴστατε ἴστατωσαν ορ ἴσταγτων | τιθετες τιθέτωσαν ορ τιθέτων | δίδοτε δίδότωσαν ορ δίδότων | δείκνυτε δείκνυτωσαν ορ δείκνυτων |

Second Aorist.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> | στῆθι στήτω | Θέτι or Θές | δόθι or δός | δῦθι |
| | Θέτω | | δότω | δύτω |
| <i>D.</i> | στῆτον | Θέτον | δότον | δύτον |
| | στήτων | Θέτων | δότων | δύτων |
| <i>P.</i> | στῆτε στήτωσαν ορ στάγτων | Θέτες Θέτωσαν ορ Θέτων | δότε δότωσαν ορ δόγτων | δύτε δύτωσαν ορ δύγτων |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Pres. ἴστάναι | τιθέγαι | διδόναι | δείκνύναι |
| 2 Aor. στῆναι | Θεῖναι | δοῦναι | δύναι |

PARTICIPLE.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Pres. ἴστας | τιθεὶς | διδόνυς | δείκνυτος |
| 2 Aor. στάς | Θεὶς | δούς | δύς |

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> | ἴσταμαι ἴστασαι | τιθεμαι τιθεσπι ορ τιθη | δίδομαι δίδοσαι | δείκνυμαι δείκνυσαι |
| | ἴσταται | τιθεται | δίδοται | δείκνυται |
| <i>D.</i> | ἴστάμεθον | τιθέμεθον | δίδόμεθον | δείκνυμεθον |
| | ἴστασθον | τιθεσθον | δίδοσθον | δείκνυσθον |
| | ἴστασθον | τιθεσθον | δίδοσθον | δείκνυσθον |
| <i>P.</i> | ἴστάμεθα ἴστασθε ἴστανται | τιθέμεθα τιθεσθε τιθενται | δίδόμεθα δίδοσθε δίδονται | δείκνυμεθα δείκνυσθε δείκνυνται |

Imperfect.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|---|---|--|
| <i>S.</i> | ἰστάμην ἴστασο οἱ ἴστω ἴσταιο | ἐτιθέμην ἐτίθεσο οἱ ἐτίθου ἐτιθέτο | ἔδιδόμην ἔδιδοσο οἱ ἔδιδου ἔδιδοτο | ἔδεικνύμην ἔδεικνυσο οἱ ἔδεικνυτο |
| <i>D.</i> | ἰστάμεθον ἴστασθον ἴστάσθην | ἐτιθέμεθον ἐτίθεσθον ἐτιθέσθην | ἔδιδόμεθον ἔδιδοσθον ἔδιδόσθην | ἔδεικνύμεθον ἔδεικνυσθον ἔδεικνύσθην |
| <i>P.</i> | ἰστάμεθα ἴστασθε ἴσταντο | ἐτιθέμεθα ἐτίθεσθε ἐτιθέντο | ἔδιδόμεθα ἔδιδοσθε ἔδιδογτο | ἔδεικνύμεθα ἔδεικνυσθε ἔδεικνυντο |

Second Aorist Middle.

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| ἴσταμην inflected like the Imperf. | ἐθέμην inflected like the Imperf. | ἔδόμην inflected like the Imperf. | ἔδύμην inflected like ἔδεικνύμην |
|---|--|--|---|

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>S.</i> | ἰστῶμαι ἴστῃ ἴστηται | τιθῶμαι τιθῇ τιθῆται | διδῶμαι διδῷ διδῶται | δεικνύωμαι δεικνύῃ δεικνύηται |
| <i>D.</i> | ἰστώμεθον ἴστησθον ἴστησθον | τιθώμεθον τιθῆσθον τιθῆσθον | διδώμεθον διδῶσθον διδῶσθον | δεικνύμεθον δεικνύσθον δεικνύησθον |
| <i>P.</i> | ἰστώμεθα ἴστησθε ἴστῶνται | τιθώμεθα τιθῆσθε τιθῶνται | διδώμεθα διδῶσθε διδῶνται | δεικνύμεθα δεικνύσθε δεικνύωνται |

Second Aorist Middle.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| στῶμαι like the Present. | θῶμαι • like the Present. | δῶμαι like the Present. | δύωμαι like δεικνύωμαι |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| S. ἴσταιμην | τιθείμην | διδοίμην | δεικνυοίμην |
| ἴσταιο | τιθεῖο | διδοῖο | δεικνύοιο |
| ἴσταιτο | τιθεῖτο | διδοῖτο | δεικνύοιτο |
| D. ἴσταιμεθον | τιθείμεθον | διδοίμεθον | δεικνυοίμεθον |
| ἴσταισθον | τιθεῖσθον | διδοῖσθον | δεικνύοισθον |
| ἴσταισθην | τιθεῖσθην | διδοῖσθην | δεικνυοίσθην |
| P. ἴσταιμεθα | τιθείμεθα | διδοίμεθα | δεικνυοίμεθα |
| ἴσταισθε | τιθεῖσθε | διδοῖσθε | δεικνύοισθε |
| ἴσταιντο | τιθεῖντο | διδοῦντο | δεικνύοιντο |

Second Aorist Middle.

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| σταίμην like the Present. | θέμην | δοίμην | δύμην |
| | like the Present. | like the Present. | (§ 117. N. 7.) |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| S. ἴστασο | τίθεσο | δίδοσο | δείκνυσο |
| ορ ἴστω | ορ τίθουν | ορ δίδουν | |
| ἴστάσθω | τιθέσθω | διδόσθω | δεικνύσθω |
| D. ἴστασθον | τίθεσθον | διδόσθον | δεικνυσθον |
| ἴστάσθων | τιθέσθων | διδόσθων | δεικνύσθων |
| P. ἴστασθε | τίθεσθε | διδόσθε | δεικνυσθε |
| ἴστάσθωσαν | τιθέσθωσαν | διδόσθωσαν | δεικνύσθωσαν |
| ορ ἴστάσθων | ορ τιθέσθων | ορ διδόσθων | ορ δεικνύσθων |

Second Aorist Middle.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|
| στάσο like the Present. | θέσο or θοῦ | δόσο or δοῦ | δύσο |
| | like the Present. | like the Present. | like |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Pres. ἴστασθαι | τίθεσθαι | διδοσθαι | δείκνυσθαι |
| 2 A.M. στάσθαι | θέσθαι | δόσθαι | δύσθαι |

PARTICIPLE.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Pres. ἴστάμενος | τιθέμενος | διδόμενος | • δεικνύμενος |
| 2 A.M. στάμενος | θέμενος | δόμενος | δύμενος |

REMARK. It is supposed that the aorist of verbs in *μι* originally ended in *-μι*, *μην*, (§ § 105 : 115. 2.) Hence its name second aorist.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

§ 118. 1. Anomalous verbs are those which have, or are supposed to have, *more than one present* (§ 96).

2. All verbal forms, which *omit the connecting vowel* (§ 85. 1), are anomalous; except the perfect and aorist passive (§§ 91 : 92).

3. The following catalogue contains nearly all those verbs which are apt to perplex the learner.

REMARK. In this Grammar, obsolete or imaginary Presents (§ 96) and Nominatives (§ 46), are always printed in *capital letters*. They are so printed "in order that the eye may not become accustomed, by means of the common letters, to a multitude of unused and merely imaginary forms, and thus rendered less capable of detecting barbarisms at first sight."

A.

ΑΙΩΝ, *injure*, A. ἀσσα contract-ed ἀσσα, A. Pass. ἀσσθην, A. Mid. ἀσσάμην. Pres. Mid. 3d pers. sing. ἀσσιτι. (§ 109. N. 1.)

ἀγαμαι (*ΑΓΑΩ*, *ΑΓΗΜΙ*), *admire*, A. Pass. ἡγάσθην, F. Mid. ἀγάσσομαι, A. Mid. (not Attic) ἡγασάμην. (§§ 117 : 95. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

The Present ἀγάομαι or ἀγαίομαι, *am angry at, envy*, is used by the epic poets. (§ 96. 18.)

ἀγείρω (*ΑΙΓΕΡΩ*), *collect*, ἀγε-ρώ, ἡγείρα, ἀγηγερχα, ἀγήγερ-μαι, ἡγέρθην, 2 A. Mid. ἡγε-ρόμην (Epic), *Infinit.* ἀγερέ-σθαι, *Part.* ἀγορόμενος for ἀγερόμενος. (§§ 96. 18 : 81. 1 : 26. 1.)

ἄγγυμι (*ΑΙΓΩ*), *break*, F. ἄξω, A. ξαξα (rarely ἥξα), 2 Perf. ξαγα, 2 A. Pass. ξαγην or ξαγην. (§§ 96. 9 : 80. N. 2.)

Note. The simple ΑΙΓΩ was

originally ΦΑΓΩ, whence πανδέξαι (see πατάγνωμι), which originally was επΦάξαι. (§§ L. N. 1, 3 : 10. N. 2.) ἄγω, *lead*, ὕξω, ἕξα, Perf. ἥχα and ὕγίοχα, ἥγματι, ἥχθην, 2 A. ἡγαγον, 2 A. Mid. ἡγα-γόμην. (§§ 96. 19, N. 1 : 81. 1.) The Perfect ὕγήοχα is not Attic.

Note 1. 'Αγήοχα is formed as follows: ἄγω, ΑΓΑΓΩ, ΑΓΟΓΩ, ἡγοχα, ἀγήγοχα, ἀγήοχα. The omission of the second γ is accidental.

Note 2. In Homer we find Aor. Imperat. 2d pers. plur. ἔξετε for ἔξατι. (§ 88. N. 3.)

**ΑΙΩΝ*, see ἀνδέίτω.

ἀείρω (*ΑΕΡΩ*), *regular*, = αἴρω. The epic poets have Pluperf. Mid. 3d pers. sing. ἀωρτο for ἡερτο. (§ 96. 19.) ἀξιω, Epic, = αῦξω.

ἄημι (*ΑΕΩ*), *blow*; *Infinit.* ἀῆναι, *Part.* ἀεις, Imperf. ἄην (in Homer). Pres. Pass. ἄηματι. (§ 117. N. 17.)

αἰνέω, *praise*, εἴω and ἡσω, εσω

and ησα, ἱκα, ημαι, ἐθην.
(§ 95. N. 2.)

αἰρέω, *take, choose*, ἥσω, ηκα,
ημαι, ἐθην. (§ 95. N. 2.)

From ἘΛΩ, 2 A. εἴλον, 2 A.
Mid. εἴλομην, 2 F. εἴλω (rare).

In the Perfect, the Ionics prefix to this verb a sort of Attic reduplication with the smooth breathing, ἀερίσαντα, ἀερίσματι. (§ 81.)
αἴρω (*ΑΡΩ*), *raise*, ἄρω, ηρα,
ηρκα, ηρμαι, ηρθην. (§§ 96.
18 : 104. N. 5.)

αἰσθάνομαι (*ΙΣΘΩ*), *perceive*,
feel, Perf. Mid. ἔσθημαι, F.
Mid. αἰσθήσομαι, 2. A. Mid.
ησθόμην. (§ 96. 7, 10.)

ἀκαχίζω (*ΑΧΩ*), *trouble, afflict*,
F. ἀκαχήσω, A. ηκάχησα, 2 A.
ηκαχον, 2 A. Mid. τηκοχόμην.
Mid. ἀκαχίζομαι, *grieve, feel
grief, am afflicted*. (§ 96.
10, N. 1.)

ἀκαχμένος, η, ον, *sharpened,
pointed*, a defective Perf.
Pass. Part. from *ΑΧΩ*.
(§ 81. N.)

ἀκούω (*ΑΚΟΩ*), *hear*, ηκουσα,
ηκουκα (not Attic), ουσμαι,
ούσθην, ούπομαι, 2 Perf. ἀκή-
κου, 2 Pluperf. ηκηκόειν.
(§§ 96. 18 : 81 : 107. N. 1 :
109. N. 1.)

ἀλάομαι, *wander, rove*, Perf.
Mid. ἀλάκημαι synonymous
with the Present, *Infin.* ἀλά-
λησθαι, Part. ἀλαλήμενος.
(§§ 81. N. : 93. N. 1.)

ἀλδαινω (*ΑΛΔΩ*), *increase*, Im-
perf. (as if from ἀλδάνω)
ηλδανον. (§ 96. 7.)

ἀλδήσκω (*ΑΛΔΩ*), *grow, thrive,
cause to grow*, F. ἀλδήσω.
(§ 96. 10, 8.)

ἀλεξω (*ΑΛΕΚΩ*), *ward off*, F.

ἀλεξίσω, A. Mid. ἡλεξάμην,
2. A. ηλαλκοτ. (§§ 96. 15,
10, N. 1 : 26. 1.)

Note. The Aor. *ἡλαλκοτ* is ob-
tained in the following manner:
ΑΛΕΚΩ, ΑΔΑΛΕΚΩ, ἡλάλιστο,
ἡλαλκοτ.
ἀλεομαι or ἀλεύομαι, *avoid, es-
cape*, A. Mid. ἡλεύμην or
ἡλεύναμην. (§§ 96. N. 12 :
104. N. 1.)

ἀλεις, see εἴλλω.

ἀλείφω (*ΑΛΙΦΩ*), *anoint, eter-
nify*, Perf. ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλιμ-
μαι. (§§ 96. 18 : 81.)

ΑΛΙΣΚΩ (*ΑΛΩ*), *capture*,
Perf. έύλωκα and ηλωκα *have
been captured*, F. ἀλώσομαι
shall be *captured*. From
ΑΛΩΜΙ, 2 A. έύλων and
ηλων was *captured*, ἔλω, ἔλοι-
ην and ἀλώην, ἀλῶναι, ἀλοίς.
Pass. ἀλίσκομαι, *am cap-
tured*. (§§ 96. 8, 10 : 80.
N. 2 : 117. 12, N. 6.)

ἀλιταινω (*ΑΛΙΤΩ*), *sin against,
offend*, F. ἀλιτήσω, 2 A. ηλι-
τορ, 2 A. Mid. ηλιτόμην.
(§ 96. 7, 10.)

The Perf. Mid. Part.
ἀλιτήμενος has the force of
an adjective, *that has sinned
against, that has offended*.
(§ 93. N. 1)

ἄλλομαι (*ΑΑΩ*), *leap, spring*,
A. Mid. ἡλάμην, 2 F. Mid.
ἄλοῦμαι, 2 A. Mid. ἡλόμην.
(§§ 96. 6 : 104. N. 5.)

Note. Forms without the con-
necting vowel, 2 A. Mid. 2d pers.
sing. ἄλσο, 3d pers. sing. ἄλτα,
Part. ἄλμενος, all with the smooth
breathing, for ἄλιστα, ἄλιτα, ἄλέμι-
νος. (§ 92. N. 4.)

ἄλώω (*ΑΑΩ*), used only in the
compound ἄναλώ, which

see. See also ἈΛΙΣΚΩ.
(§ 96. 10.)

ἀλύσκω (*ΑΛΤΚΩ*), *shun, avoid*,
F. ἀλύξω, A. ἡλυξα. (§ 96.
14.)

ἀλφαιτω or ἀλφάρω (*ΑΛΦΩ*),
procure, bring, find, 2 A.
ἡλφον. (§ 96. 7.)

ΑΔΩ, see ἀλίσκομαι, ἀλώ, ἀλ-
λομαι.

ἀμαρτάνω (*ΑΜΑΡΤΩ*), *err, sin,*
miss, Perf. ἡμάρτηκα, Perf.
Pass. ἡμάρτημαι, A. Pass.
ἡμάρτηθην, F. Mid. ἀμαρ-
τήσομαι, 2 A. ἡμάρτον. (§ 96.
7, 10.)

For ἡμάρτον Homer has al-
so ἡμιθροτον, with the smooth
breathing.

NOTE. The Homeric ἡμιθροτον
is formed as follows : ἈΜΑΡΤΩ,
ἈΜΟΡΤΩ, ἡμαρτητον, ἡμεροτον, ἡμ-
βροτον. (§§ 96. 19 : 26. 2, N.)
ἀμβλίσκω and ἀμβλόω, *miscar-
ry, amble*, ἡμβλωσω, ἡμβλωσα, ἡμ-
βλωκα, ἡμβλωμαι, ἡμβλοίθην.
(§ 96. 8.) The Present ἀμ-
βλόω occurs only in com-
pounds.

ἀμπέχω (ἀμφι, ἔχω), *wrap a-
round, clothe*, Imperf. ἀμπεῖ-
χον, F. ἀμφέξω, F. Mid. ἀμ-
φέξομαι, 2 A. ἡμπισχον, 2 A.
Mid. ἡμπισχόμην. Mid. ἀμπέ-
χομαι, *wear, put on*. (§§ 14.
3 : 82. N. 1.)

ἀμπισχνέομαι (ἀμφι, ἵσχειμαι),
= ἀμπέχομαι.

ἀμπλακίσκω and ἀμβλακίσκω
(*ΑΜΠΛΑΚΩ*), *miss, err*, F.
ἀμπλακήσω, 2 A. ἡμπλακον,
Infin. ἀμπλακεῖν and some-
times ἀπλακεῖν, without the
μ. (§ 96. 8, 10.)

ἀμφιέννυμι (ἀμφι, ἔννυμι), *clothe*,

F. ἀμφιέσω or ἀμφιῶ, A.
ἡμφιέσα, Perf. Mid. ἡμφιέ-
σμαι, A. Mid. ἡμφιέσάμην.
Mid. ἀμφιέννυμαι, *put on*,
dress myself. (§§ 102. N. 2 :
82. N. 1.)

ἀνάλισκω sometimes ἀναλόω
(ἀνά, ἈΛΙΣΚΩ, ἀλώ), *ex-
pend, consume*, Imperf. ἀνή-
λισκον or ἀνάλουν, F. ἀναλώ-
σω, A. ἀνάλωσα or ἀνήλωσα,
Perf. ἀνάλωκα or ἀνήλωκα.
In double composition, A.
ἡνάλωσα, as κατηνάλωσα.
(§§ 80. N. 4 : 82. N. 1.)

ἀνδάρω (*ΑΔΩ*), *please, delight*,
Imperf. ἡνδανον or ἀνάδανον
or ἐνήδανον, F. ἀδήσω, 2 A.
ἔδανον or ἄδον, 2 Perf. ἔδαδα.
(§§ 96. 7, 10 : 80. N. 2, 3, 5.)

For ιαδω, Homer has also ἀδανον,
with the smooth breathing.

The Doric has 2 Perf. ιαδα, with
the smooth breathing.

NOTE. The simple 'ΑΔΩ was
originally FAΔΩ, from which came
2 A. ιFFαδω, (like Ιμμαρτω from
ΜΕΙΡΩ), which finally was changed
into ἀδανον. (§ 1. N. 1, 3.)

ΑΝΕΘΩ, *spring forth*, 2 Perf.
ἀνήνοθα synonymous with
the Present. (§§ 96. 19 :
81.)

ἀνέχω (ἀνά, ἔχω), *hold up*, F.
Mid. ἀνέξομαι, 2 A. ἀνέσχον,
2 A. Mid. ἡνεσχόμην. Mid.
ἀνέχομαι, *endure*, Imperf. ἡ-
νεχόμην. (§ 82. N. 3.)

ἀνοιγω (ἀνά, οἴγω), *open*, Im-
perf. ἀνέωγον, F. ἀνοιξω, A.
ἀνέωξα (later ἡνοιξα), Perf.
ἀνέωχα, Perf. Pass. ἀνέωγμαι,
A. Pass. ἀνεψχθην, 2 Perf.
ἀνέψηγα *stand open*, 2 A. Pass
(later) ἡνοιγην. (§ 82. N. 1.)

ἀνωγέω, Imperf. **ἀνώγεον**, — following.

ἀνώγω, command, order, **ξω**, **ξα**, 2 Perf. **ἄνωγα** synonymous with the Present.

NOTE. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 Perf. 1st pers. plur. **ἀνωγμιν**, *Imperat.* **ἄνωχθι**, **ἀνώχθω**, **ἀνωχθι**, for **ἀνωγι**, **ίτω**, **ίτι**. (§§ 91. N. 6 : 88. N. 1.)

The last two forms take the Passive terminations **εθω**, **εθι**, **ἀνάγθω**, **ἀνωγεθι**. (§§ 11 : 7.)

ἀπανδάω (**ἀπό**, **ανδάω**), *take away*, A. Part. **ἀπονδας**, A.

Mid. Part. **ἀπονδάμενος**.

ἀπαφίσω (**ΑΡΩ**), *deceive*, F. **ἀπαφήσω**, 2 A. **ῆπαφον**. (§ 96. 8, 10, N. 1.)

ἀπολαύω (**ἀπό**, **λαύω**), **επειού**, Imperf. **ἀπέλαυνον** or **ἀπήλαυνον**, F. **ἀπολαύσω**, A. **ἀπέλαυνα** or **ἀπήλαυνα**, F. Mid. **ἀπολαύσομαι**.

ἀπούρας, see **ἀπανδάω**.

ἀράομαι, *invoke*, *curse*, **άσομαι**, *asáμην*, regular. From **ΑΡΗΜΙ** comes Epic *Infin.* **ῆρήμεναι**. (§ 117. N. 17.)

ἀραρίσκω (**ΑΡΩ**), *fit*, *adapt*, *join*, F. **ῆρσω**, A. **ῆρσα**, Perf. Pass. **ῆρήρεμαι**, 2 A. **ῆρσφον**, 2 Perf. **ῆρᾶση** (Ionic **ῆρησα**), Part. sem. **ῆρερνια** (§§ 96. 8, 10, N. 1 : 81. N. : 103. N. 1 : 104. N. 6.)

NOTE. The syncopated 2 A. Mid. Part. **ῆρεσης** has the force of an adjective, *suitable*, *adapted*. (§ 92. N. 4.)

ἀρέσκω (**ΑΡΩ**), *please*, *gratify*, F. **ῆρέσω**, Perf. Pass. **ῆρεσμαι**. (§§ 96. 10, 8 : 95. N. 1 : 107. N. 1.)

ἀφενμαι (**ΑΡΩ**), *procure*, ac-

quire, *earn*, *save*, Imperf. **ῆρνύμην**. (§ 96. 9.)

ἀρώω, **ρινγή**, **τιλλ**, **όσω**, **οσα**, **άρήρουα**, **άρήρομαι**, **όθην**. From **ΑΡΩΜΙ**, *Infin.* Act. (Epic) **άρόμεναι**. (§§ 81 : 95. N. 1)

ἀψπάζω, *seize*, *snatch*, **άσω** or **άξω**, **ασα** or **αξα**, **ασμαι** or **αγμαι**, **άσθην** or **άχθην**, 2 A. Pass. **ῆρπάγην**. (§ 96. N. 6.)

ΑΡΩ, see **αἴρω**, **άραρίσκω**, **άρέσκω**, **άρνυμαι**.

αὐξω or **αυξάρω** (**ΑΤΓΩ**), *increase*, F. **αυξήσω**, A. **ηὔξησα**, Perf. Pass. **ηὔξημαι**, A. Pass. **ηὔξηθην**. (§ 96. 15, 7, 10.)

ἀνδράω, **ανδέω**, **ανδρίσκομαι**, (**ΑΤΡΩ**,) used in the compounds **ἀπανδάω**, **ἐπανδέω**, **ἐπανδρίσκομαι**, which see. (§ 96. 8, 10.)

ΑΤΡΩ, see the preceding.

ἀφέωνται, see **ἀφίημι**.

ἀφίημι (**ἀπό**, **ῆμι**), *let go*, Imperf. **ἀφίεον** or **ῆφίεον** sometimes **ῆφίην**, F. **ῆφίσω**, A. **ῆφήσα**, Perf. **ῆφεῖκα**, Perf. Pass. **ῆφεῖμαι**, A. Pass. **ῆφέθη** or **ῆφειθην**, 2 A. **ῆφήν**, 2 A. Mid. **ῆφευην** or **ῆφειμην**. (§ 82. N. 1.)

NOTE. The form **ῆφίωνται**, in the New Testament, stands for Perf. Pass. 3d pers. plur. **ῆφινται**. (See **ῆμι**.)

ἀφύσσω, *draw forth* (*liquids*), F. **ῆφύξω**, A. **ῆφυσα**. (§ 96. N. 4.)

ΑΡΩ, see **ἀπαφίσκω**.

άχέω (**ΑΧΩ**), Part. **άχέων**, **ουσα**, **afflicted**, **grieved**, Perf. Pass. **άκηγμαι** or **άκάχημαι**, *am af-*

flicted, grieve, Infin. ἀκάχησθαι, *Part.* ἀκαχήμενος or ἀκάχημενος. (§§ 96. 10 : 95. N. 2 : 81. N. : 93. N. 1.)

ἀχθομαι (*ΑΧΘΩ*), *am offended, pained, feel indignant, A. Pass.* ηχθέσθην, *F. Mid.* ἀχθέσομαι. (§§ 96. 10 : 95. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

ἀχνυμαι or ἀχομαι (*ΑΧΩ*), = ἀκαχίζομαι, which see. (§ 96. 9.)

ΑΧΩ, see ἀκαχιέω, ἀχέω, ἀχνυμαι.

ἄω, *blow, Imperf.* ἄον. (§ 80. N. 5.)

ἄω, *sleep, Aor.* ἄεσσα or ἄσσα. (§ 96. 10.)

ἄω, *satiate, Infin.* ἄμεναι (*Epic*) for ἄειν, ἄσω, ἄσσα. *Pass.* ἄσσομαι, 3d pers. sing. ἄται *Epic* ἄται. (§ 116. N. 6.)

ἄσφρο, see ἄτιρω.

B.

βαίνω and βάσκω (*ΒΑΩ*), *go, walk, F. βήσω shall cause to go, Perf. βέβηκα, Perf. Pass. βέβαμαι* (only in composition), *A. Pass.* ἐβάθην (only in composition), *F. Mid.* -βήσομαι, *A. Mid. (*Epic*)* ἐβησάμην and ἐβησόμην, *2 Perf. βέβασα, Subj. βεβῶ, Infin. βεβάναι, Part. βεβώς.* From βιβῆμι, *2 A. ἐβην, βῶ, βιτην, βῆθι* (in composition often βᾶ), βῆναι, βάς. (§§ 96. 5, 18, 8 : 95. N. 2 : 85. N. 2 : 91. N. 7.)

NOTE. The Homeric βέρμαι or βέίμαι, *I shall live,* is a 2 A. Mid. *Subj.* for βῦμαι. (§§ 116. N. 8, 4 : 117. N. 17 : 215. N. 7.)

βάλλω (*ΒΑΛΩ*), *throw, cast,*

F. βαλῶ sometimes βαλλήσω, *Perf.* βέβληκα, *Perf. Pass.* βέβλημαι, *A. Pass.* ἐβλήθην, *F. Mid.* βλήσομαι (*Epic*), *2 A. ἐβαλον, 2 A. Mid. ἐβαλόμην.* (§ 96. 6, 10, 17.)

From *ΒΛΕΩ, ΒΛΗΜΙ*, *2 A. ἐβλην, 2 A. Mid. ἐβλήμην, Subj. 3d pers. sing. βλήται for βλῆται, Opt. βλείμην, Infin. βλῆσθαι, Part. βλήμενος, all Epic.* (§§ 117. N. 15, 17 : 96. 19.)

βάσκω, see βαίνω.

βαστάζω, *carry, áσω, ασα, αγμαι, ἀχθην.* (§ 96. N. 6.)

ΒΑΩ, see βαίνω.

βέίμαι or βείομαι, see βαίνω.

βιβάω or βιβῆμι (*ΒΑΩ*), = βαίνω, which see. (§ 96. 1.)

βιβάσκω (*ΒΟΡΩ*), *eat, F. βράσω, Perf. βέβρωκα, Perf. Pass. βέβρωμαι, A. Pass. ἐβρώθην, 3 F. βεβρώσομαι, 2 Perf. Part. βεβρώς.* From *ΒΡΩΜΙ*, *2 A. ἐβρων.* (§§ 96. 17, 1, 8 : 117. 12.)

βιόω, *live, ασα, ακα, αμαι, ώσσομαι.* From *ΒΙΩΜΙ*, *2 A. ἐβίον, βιω, βιοίην and βιώην, βιώναι, βιούς.* (§ 117. 12, N. 6.)

βιώσκομαι (*βιόω*), *revive, borrows the other tenses, except Imperf., from the preceding.*

βλαστάνω (*ΒΛΑΣΤΩ*), *bud, sprout, F. βλαστήσω, A. ἐβλάστησα, 2 A. ἐβλαστον.* (§§ 96. 7, 10 : 76. N. 2.)

ΒΛΑΩ or *ΒΛΕΩ*, see βάλλω.

βλώσκω (*ΜΟΛΩ*), *come, go,*

Perf. *μιμβλωκα*, 2 Aor. *ἔμολον*, 2 F. Mid. *μιλοῦμαι*. (§§ 96. 17, 8 : 26. N.)

NOTE. The Present *βλάσκω* is formed as follows: ΜΟΛΩ, ΜΛΟΩ, ΜΒΑΟΩ, *μβλάσκω*, *βλάσκω*. The *μ* is dropped because the combination *μβλ* cannot begin a Greek word. (§ 16. N. 1.)

βούω, *cry out*, *ήνω*, *ησα*, *ηκα*, *ημαι*, *ήγην*, *ήσομαι*, *regular*. From the simple *ΒΟΩ* come the Ionic forms *ἔβωσα*, *ἔβωσθην*, *βώσομαι*. (§ 109. N. 1.)

ΒΟΛΕΩ (*ΒΑΛΩ*), Perf. Pass. *βεβόλημαι*, = *βάλλω*. (§ 96. 19, 10.)

ΒΟΛΩ, see *βούλομαι*.

ΒΟΡΩ, see *βιβρώσκω*.

βόσκω (*ΒΟΩ*), *feed*, *pasture*, F. *βοσκήσω*, A. *ἔβόσκησα*. (§ 96. 8, 10.)

βούλομαι (*ΒΟΛΩ*), *will*, Imperf. *ἔβουλόμην* or *ἡβουλόμην*, Perf. Pass. *βεβούλημαι*, A. Pass. *ἔβουλήθην* or *ἡβουλήθην*, F. Mid. *βουλήσομαι*, 2 Perf. *βέβουλα* comp. in Homer *προβέβουλα*. (§§ 96. 18, 10 : 78. N. 1.) From the simple Present come Pres. Pass. *βόλομαι*, 2d pers. plur. *βόλεσθε*.

ΒΟΩ, see *βούω*, *βόσκω*.

ΒΡΑΧΩ, *crash*, *rattle*, 2 A. *ἔβραχον*.

ΒΡΟΩ, see *βιβρώσκω*.

βρῆγάσσω (*BΡΤΧΩ*), *roar*, *ήσομαι*, *ησάμην*, Perf. *βέβρῆγχα* synonymous with the Present. (96. 10.)

G.

γαμίω (*ΓΑΜΩ*), *marry*, F. *γαμῶ*, A. *ἔγημα*, (later *ἴγαμησα*), Perf. *γεγάμηκα*, Perf. Pass. *γεγάμημαι*, A. Pass.

ἔγαμήθην, Part. fem. also *γαμεθεῖσα*, F. Mid. *γαμέσσομαι* (in Homer). (§§ 96. 10. 95. N. 2 : 102. N. 5.)

ΓΑΩ, see *ΓΙΓΝΩ*.

γεγώνω and *γεγωνέω* (*ΓΩΝΩ*), *call aloud*, 2 Perf. *γέγωνα* synonymous with the Pres. *γείγομαι* (*ΓΕΝΩ*), *beget*, *bring forth*, *am born*, A. Mid. *ἔγεναμην* *begat*, *brought forth*. (§ 96. 18.)

γέντο, see *γίγνομαι*, *ΕΛΩ*.

ΓΕΝΩ, see *γίγνομαι*.

γηθέω (*ΓΗΘΩ*), *rejoice*, *ήσω*, *ησα*, 2 Perf. *γέγηθα* synonymous with the Present. (§ 96. 10.)

γηράσκω and *γηράω*, *grow old*, *άσω*, *ασα*, *ακα*, *άσομαι*. From *ΓΗΡΗΜΙ*, 2 A. *ἔγηραν*, *γηράναι*, *γηράς*. (§ 117. 12.)

ΓΙΓΝΩ (*ΓΕΝΩ*, *ΓΑΩ*), *produce*, *cause to exist*, Perf. Mid. *γεγίνημαι*, Pass. *ἔγενήθην*, F. Mid. *γενήσομαι*, 2 Perf. *γέγονα* (poetic also *γέγυα*), 2 A. Mid. *ἔγενόμην*. Mid. *γίγνομαι* or *γίνομαι*, *produce myself*, *make myself*, *become*. (§§ 96. 1, 5, 10, 19 : 26. 1.)

The 2 Perf. *γέγονα* is inflected, as far as it goes, like *βέβαια* (§ 91. N. 7.)

NOTE. For 2 A. Mid. 3d pers. sing. *ἴγιντο*, we find *ἴγιντο* or *γίντο*. (§ 92. N. 4.)

γιγάνωσκω (*ΓΝΩΩ*), later *γινώσκω*, *know*, A. *ἔγνωσα* (chiefly in composition), Perf. *ἔγνωκα*, Perf. Pass. *ἔγνωσμαι*, A. Pass. *ἔγνώσθην*, F. Mid. *γνώσομαι*. From *ΓΝΩΜΙ*, 2 A. *ἔγνων*,

- γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶθι, γνῶναι, γνούς.* (§§ 96. 1, 8 : 76. N. 2 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1 : 117. 12.)
- γούα (ΓΟΩ), bewail, regular.* Imperf. also ἔγοορ. From *ΓΟΗΜΙ, Infin.* Epic *γοήμεται.* (§§ 96. 10 : 117. N. 17.)
- ΓΩΝΩ, see γεγώνω.*
- A.
- δαινύω ορ δαιώ, give to eat, entertain, F. δαισω, A. ἐδαιστα, A. Pass. ἐδαισθην, A. Mid. ἐδαισάμην.* Mid. δαινυμαι, feast, Opt. 3d pers. sing. δαινῦτο. (§§ 96. 9 : 109. N. 1 : 117. N. 7.)
- δαιώ (ΔΑΩ), divide, Perf. Pass. δέδασμαι, 3d pers. plur. δεδαλαται (in Homer), F. Mid. δάσομαι, A. Mid. ἐδασάμην.* (§§ 96. 18 : 107. N. 1 : 95. N. 1.)
- δαιω (ΔΑΩ), burn, 2 Perf. δέδηα, 2 A. Mid. ἐδαόμην.* Mid. δαιομαι, am on fire, burn. (96. 18.)
- δάκνω (ΔΑΚΩ), bite, Perf. δέδηχα, Perf. Pass. δέδηγμαι, A. Pass. ἐδήχθην, F. Mid. δήξομαι, 2 A. ἐδάκον.* (§ 96. 5, 18.)
- δαμάσω (ΔΑΜΩ), subdue, tame, δαμάσω, ἐδάμασσα, Perf. δέδμηκα, δέδμημαι, A. Pass. δέδμήθην, 2 A. Pass. ἐδάμην.* (§§ 96. 10, 17 : 95. N. 1.)
- δάμνημ (δαμάω), Pass. δάμναμαι, = preceding.* (§ 96. 5.)
- δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΘΩ), sleep, Perf. δεδάρθηκα, A. Pass. ἐδάρθην, F. Mid. δαρθήσομαι, 2 A. ἐδαρθον.* (§§ 96. 7, 10 : 26. 2 : 11.)
- δατέομαι, divide, share, A. Mid. ἐδατεάμην.* (§ 104. N. 1.)
- ΔΑΩ, see δαιώ.*
- ΔΑΣL, cause to learn, teach, Perf. δεδάηκα have learned, Perf. Pass. δεδάημαι, F. Mid. δαήσομαι, 2 A. ἐδαον, 2 Perf. δέδαη have learned, 2 A. Pass. ἐδάην I learned.* From *ΔΕΔΑΩ, Pass.* δεδάομαι. (§ 96. 10, 11.)
- δεδίσκομαι ορ δεδίσσομαι, = δεδίσομαι.*
- δεῖ (δέω), it behooves, one must, Impersonal, F. δεήσει, A. ἐδέησε.*
- δειδίσσομαι ορ δειδίττομαι (δίω), frighten, scare, A. Mid. ἐδειδάμην.* (§§ 96. 11, 8, 3 : 76. N. 4.)
- δειδω, see ΔΕΙΩ.*
- δεικνῦμ (ΔΕΙΚΩ), show, F. δειξω, A. ἐδειξα, Perf. Pass. δέδειγμαι, A. Pass. ἐδείχθην.* (§ 96. 9.)
- The Ionic has δέξω, ἐδεξα, δέδεγμαι, ἐδέχθην.
- ΔΕΙΩ ορ δίω ορ δειδω, fear, A. ἐδεισα (in Homer ἐδδεισα), Perf. δέδοικα am afraid, F. Mid. δέίσομαι, 2 Perf. δέδια am afraid.* (§§ 96. 18, N. 14 : 98. N. 3 : 79. N. 3.)
- NOTE. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 Perf. δειδιμιν, διδιται, Imperat. διδιθι, 2 Pluperf. διδιμιν. (§§ 91. N. 6 : 76. N. 4 : 88. N. 1.)
- δέμω, build, A. ἐδειμα, Perf. δέδμηκα, A. Mid. ἐδειμάμην.* (§ 96. 17.)
- δίομαι, see δέω, want.*
- δίρχομαι, see, 2 A. ἐδρακον, 2 Perf. δέδροχα, A. Pass.*

έθέρχθην, 2 A. Pass. **έθραυκην**.
(§§ 96. 19, 17 : 26. 2.)
δέχομαι, receive, δέδειγμαι, **έθέρχθην**, θέξομαι, έθεξαμην, regular.

NOTE. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 A. Mid. **θίγμην**, **θίκτω**, (for **θέχθην**, **θέχτω**), **Ιν-σιν**. **θέχθαι** (for **θέχθειν**), Part. **θίγματος** as Present (§§ 92. N. 4 : 9. 1 : 7 : 11.)

δέω (rarely **δίδημι**), **bind**, ήσω, ησα, εκα, εμαι, έθην, 3d F. **δεδήσομαι**. (§§ 95. N. 2 : 96. 1 : 116. R.)

δέω, am wanting to, want, F. **δεήσω**, A. **εδέησα**, A. Pass. **έδεήθην**, F. Mid. **δεήσομαι**. Mid. **δέομαι**, want, need, pray, beseech. (§ 96. 10.)

For A. 3d pers. sing. **έδεήσεν**, Homer has **δῆσεν**.

ΔΗΚΩ, see **δάκνω**.

δήω (**ΔΑΩ**), as Future, shall find.

διδάσκω (**ΔΙΔΑΧΩ**), teach, F. **διδάξω** (poetic also **διδασκήσω**), A. **εδίδαξα** (poetic also **ἔδιδασκησα**), Perf. **δεδίδαχα**, Perf. Pass. **δεδίδαγμαι**, A. Pass. **έδιδάχθην**. (§ 96. 10, N. 10.)

διδημι, see **δέω**, bind.

διδράσκω (**ΔΡΑΩ**), run away, Perf. **διδράκα**, F. Mid. **δράσομαι**. From **ΔΡΗΜΙ**, 2 A. **έδραν**, δρῶ, δραΐην, δρᾶθι, δρᾶναι, δράς. (§§ 96. 1, 8 : 117. 12.) This verb occurs only in composition.

διδωμι and **διδόω** (**ΔΟΩ**), give, F. δώσω, A. **έδωκα**, Perf. **διδωκα**, Perf. Pass. **δέδομαι**, A. Pass. **έδόθην**, A. Mid. **έδω-**

χάμην (not Attic), 2 A. **έδων**, δώ, δυίη, δόθι or δός, δούραι, δούς, 2 A. Mid. **έδόμην**. (§§ 96. 1 : 117 : 104. N. 2 : 95. N. 2.)

διζη, seek, F. Mid. **διζήσομαι**. Mid. **διζήμαι**, seek, retains the η throughout, as Part. **διζήμενος**. (§§ 96. 10 : 117. 3.)

ΔΙΚΩ, cast, fling, 2 A. **έδικον**.

διώ, see **ΔΕΙΩ**, δειδίσκομαι.

ΔΑΜΩ, **ΔΜΕΩ**, see **δαμάω**, δέμω.

δόσται or **δέσται**, it seems, Impersonal, A. Mid. **δοάσσατο**, Subj. **δοάσσεται**, Epic. (§§ 102. N. 5 : 86. N. 3.)

δοκέω (**ΔΟΚΩ**), seem, think, F. δόξω, A. **έδοξα**, Perf. Pass. **έδογμαι**. The regular forms **δοκησω**, ησα, ημαι, are not common. (§ 96. 10.)

δουπέω (**ΔΟΤΡΙΩ**), resound, sound heavily, A. **έδουπησα** (also **έγδουπησα**), 2 Perf. **έδουπα**. (§ 96. 10.)

NOTE. The A. **έγδουπησα** comes from **ΓΔΟΤΠΕΩ**, which is formed after the analogy of **κτυπίω** from **ΤΥΠΩ**. (§ 7.)

ΔΡΑΜΩ or **ΔΡΕΜΩ**, Perf. **δεδράμηκα**, Perf. Pass. **δεδράμημαι** (little used), 2 A. **έδραμον**, 2 Perf. **δεδρόμαι** (Epic), F. Mid. **δραμοῦμαι**, = **τρέχω**, which see. (§ 96. 10, 19.)

δύναμαι (**ΔΤΝΑΩ**, **ΔΤΝΗΜΙ**), am able, can, Imperf. **έδυνάμην** or **ήδυνάμην**, Perf. Pass. **δεδύνημαι**, A. Pass. **έδυνήθην** or **ήδυνήθην** (and **έδυνάσθην**), F. Mid. **δυνησομαι**, A. Mid. (in Homer) **έδυνησάμην**.

(§§ 78. N. 1 : 95. N. 2 :
109. N. 1.)

δύω and **δύνοιται**, *enter, set, cause to enter*, F. **δύσω**, A. **ἔδυσα**, Perf. **ἔδυνται**, A. Pass. **ἔδυθην**, F. Mid. **δύνομαι**, A. Mid. **ἔδυντάμην** (Epic also **ἔδυσόμην**), Part. **δυνόμενος** as Present, *setting*. From **ΔΤΜΙ**, 2 A. **ἔδυν**, **δύω**, **δῦην**, **δῦθι**, **δύναι**, **δύς**. (§§ 96. 5 : 95. N. 2 : 85. N. 2 : 117. 12, N. 7.)

E.

ἕάφθη or **ἔάφθη**, *was fastened*, Aor. Pass. 3d pers. sing., found only in Homer.

Ἔγειρω (**ΕΓΕΡΩ**), *wake, rouse*, F. **ἔγερω**, A. **ῆγειρα**, Perf. **ἔγήγερκα**, Perf. Pass. **ἔγήγερμαι**, A. Pass. **ῆγέρθην**, 2 Perf. **ἔγηγόρος απ ανακε**, 2 A. **ἔγρομην**, **ἔγροιμην**, **ἔγρεο** (Epic), **ἔγρεσθαι**. Mid. **ἔγειρομαι** *rise*. (§§ 96. 18 : 81 : 26. 1.)

ΕΙΔΩ (**ΙΔΩ**), see, F. **εἰδήσω** (rare) *shall know*, F. Mid. **εἰδομαι** *shall know*, A. Mid. **εἰνάμην** *seemed*, 2 A. **εἰδον** (rarely **ἰδον**) *saw*, **ἴδω**, **ἴδοιμι**, **ἴδε** and **ἴδε**, **ἴδειν**, **ἴδων**, 2 A. Mid. **εἰδόμην** *saw*, **ἴδωμαι**, **ἴδοιμην**, **ἴδον** (as interjection, **ἴδού**, *behold!*), **ἴδευθαι**, **ἴδόμενος**, 2 Perf. **οἶδα** *know*, **εἰδῶ**, **εἰδείην**, **ἴσθι**, **εἰδέναι**, **εἰδώς**, 2 Pluperf. **ἴδειν** *knew*. Pass. **εἰδομαι**, *seem, resemble*. (§§ 96. 18, 10, N. 14 : 93. N. 2 : 80. N. 4.)

The 2 Perf. **οἶδα**, and 2 Pluperf. **ἴδειν**, are inflected as follows :

Perfect 2.

IND. S. **οἶδα**
οἶσθα
οἶδε(ν)

D. **ἴσμεν**
ἴστον
ἴστον

P. **ἴσμεν**
ἴστε
ἴσται(ν)

SUBJ. **S.** **εἰδῶ**, **εἰδῆς**, **εἰδῆ**, **D.** **εἰδῆτον**, **P.** **εἰδῶμεν**, **εἰδῆται**, **εἰδῶσι(ν)**.

OPT. **S.** **εἰδείην**, **εἰδείης**, **εἰδείη**, **D.** **εἰδείητον**, **εἰδείητην**, **P.** **εἰδείημεν**, **εἰδείητε**, **εἰδείησαν**.

IMP. S. **ἴσθι**
ἴστω

D. **ἴστον**
ἴστων

P. **ἴστε**
ἴστωσαν

NOTE 1. The Attic reduplication of **ἴχεάγεται** is anomalous.

NOTE 2. Homer has 2 Perf. 3d pers. plur. **ἴγηγηόθαται** for **ἴγηγηόθεται**, as if from **ΕΙΓΕΡΘΩ**.

NOTE 3. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 Perf. Imperat. 2d pers. plur. **ἴγηγηόθτι**, **Ιγίνι**. **ἴγηγηόθαι**, with the terminations of the Passive, **οθι**, **οθαι**.

ἴδω, see **ἴσθιω**.

ἘΔΩ, see the following.

ἔζομαι (**ἘΔΩ**), *seat myself, sit*, Imperf. **ἔζόμην**, A. Pass. **ἔσθητην** (later), 2 F. Mid. **ἔδουμαι**. (§§ 96. 4 : 114. N. 2.) This verb is chiefly used in the compound **καθέζομαι**, which see.

ἴθέλω or **θέλω**, *will*, F. **ἴθελήσω** or **θελήσω**, A. **ἡθέλησα**, Perf. **ἡθέληκα**. (§ 96. 10.)

ἴθω, *am accustomed*, 2 Perf. **εἴωθα** (Ionic **ἴωθα**) synonymous with the Present. (§§ 96. 19 : 80. N. 3, R. 1.)

INF. εἰδέναι.

PART. εἰδώς, υἱα, ὁς, G. ὅτος.

Pluperfect 2.

S. ἤδειν, ἤδη
ἤδεις, ἤδεισθα,
ἤδησθα
ἤδει, ἤδη, ἤδειν

D. ἤδειμεν, ἤσμεν
ἤδειτον, ἤστον
ἤδείην, ἤστην

P. ἤδειμεν, ἤσμεν
ἤδειτε, ἤστε
ἤδεσαν, ἤσαν

NOTE 1. Perfect. IND. 2d pers. sing. εἶδα stands for εἶδεσθα. (§§ 84. N. 6 : 91. N. 6 : 10. 2.) In the dual and plural, the forms ιστον, ιστων, stand for ιδτον, ιδμιν, ιδτων. (§§ 91. N. 6 : 10, 1, 3.)

SUBJ. and OPT. εἰδῶ, εἰδίνω, come from ΕΙΔΕΩ, whence also the F. εἰδήσω. (§ 91. N. 6.)

IMP. ιστι, ιστω, &c. for ιδθι, ιδτω, &c. (§§ 91. N. 6 : 88. N. 1 : 10. 3.)

Pluperfect. For 1st pers. sing. ἤδη, and 3d pers. sing. ἤδη or ἤδει, see above (§ 85. N. 4.) — For 2d pers. sing. ἤδεισθα or ἤδησθα, see above (§§ 84. N. 6 : 85. N. 4.) — For the syncopated forms ἤσμεν, ἤστε, ἤσαν, see above (§§ 91. N. 6 : 10, 1, 2, 3.)

NOTE 2. The regular forms of the Perfect εἶδει, εἶδαμεν, εἶδατον, εἶδατι, εἶδασι, belong chiefly to the later Greek.

NOTE 3. DIALECTS. Perfect. IND. 1st pers. plur. Epic and Ionic ιδμιν for ισμιν.

INF. Epic ιδμιναι for ιδειναι for εἰδέναι. (§ 89. N. 1.)

Pluperfect. Epic and Ionic ἡείδειν, ης, ου or η, plur. ἡείδειμεν, ηται, 3d pers. ιστων. (§§ 85. N. 4 : 91. N. 6 : 10. 2.) Here the prefix ἡ seems to be the syllabic augment lengthened. (§ 80. N. 2.) — For 3d pers. sing. ἤδη, Herodotus (1, 45) has ἤιδη.

εἴκω, seem, resemble, 2 Perf. εἴοικα, sometimes εἴκα (Ionic ολκα), synonymous with the Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐώκειν. (§§ 96. N. 14 : 80. N. 2, 3, 4.)

For 2 Perf. 3d. pers. plur. εἴοικασι we sometimes find εἴξασι.

NOTE. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 Perf. ιστημαι, ιστετον, for ιστημιν, ιστητον, 2 Pluperf. ιστητην for ιστητίτην. (§§ 91. N. 6 : 9. 1.)

The epic poets have also ιἴχειν or ιἴνειν for ιέχει, with the Passive termination το. (§ 84. 2).

εἴλλω or εἴλω or εἴλειω (ΕΛΩ), roll up, drive to, F. εἴλησω, A. εἴλησα, Infin. also έλσαι or έέλσαι, Part. also έλσας, Perf. εἴληκα, Perf. Pass. εἴλημαι, έελμαι, A. Pass. εἴληθην, 2 A. Pass. έάλην, Infin. άληραι, Part. άλεις. (§§ 96. 18, 10, 6 : 104. N. 6 : 80. N. 2.)

NOTE. The form ιάλητο for Pluperf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. εἴλητο, is formed as follows: ΕΛΩ, ΟΔΕΩ, άλημην, έελημην, -ησο, έελητο. (§§ 96. 18 : 80. N. 2.)

εΐμαρμαι, see MEIPΩ.

είμι (*ΕΩ*, *ΕΣΩ*). *am*, *ω*, *είην*, *ἴσθι*, *είναι*, *ῶν*, Imperf. *ῆν* (sometimes *ῆμην*), F. *ἴσομαι*, *ἴσοιμην*, *ἴσεσθαι*, *ἴσόμενος*.

Present.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| IND. S. <i>είμι</i> | D. <i>ἴσμεν</i> | P. <i>ἴσμέν</i> |
| είς, εἰ | ἴστον | ἴστε |
| ἴστι(ν) | ἴστον | ἴσι(ν) |

SUBJ. S. *ω*, *ἥσ*, *ἥ*, D. *ῶμεν*, *ἥτον*, *ἥτον*, P. *ῶμεν*, *ἥτε*, *ῶσι(ν)*.

OPT. S. *εἴην*, *εἴης*, *εἴη*, D. *εἴημεν*, *εἴητον*, *εἴήτην*, P. *εἴημεν*, *εἴητε*, *εἴησαν* or *εἴεν*.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| IMP. S. <i>ἴσθι</i> | D. <i>ἴστον</i> | P. <i>ἴστε</i> |
| ἴστω | ἴστων | ἴστωσαν, <i>ἴστων</i> |

INF. *είναι*, *to be*.

PART. *ῶν*, *οὐσα*, *ὄν*, G. *ὄντος*, *being*.

Imperfect.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| S. <i>ῆν</i> , <i>ἥ</i> | D. <i>ῆμεν</i> | P. <i>ῆμεν</i> |
| ἥς, <i>ἥσθα</i> | ἥτον, <i>ἥστον</i> | ἥτε, <i>ἥστε</i> |
| ἥ, <i>ἥν</i> | ἥτην, <i>ἥστην</i> | ἥσαν |

Future.

IND. S. *ἴσομαι*, *ἴσῃ* or *ἴσει*, *ἴσεται* or *ἴσται*, D. *ἴσόμεθον*, *ἴσεσθον*, *ἴσεσθον*, P. *ἴσόμεθα*, *ἴσεσθε*, *ἴσονται*.

OPT. S. *ἴσοιμην*, *ἴσοιο*, *ἴσοιτο*, D. *ἴσοιμεθον*, *ἴσοισθον*, *ἴσοισθην*, P. *ἴσοιμεθα*, *ἴσοισθε*, *ἴσοιντο*.

INF. *ἴσεσθαι*, *to be about to be*.

PART. *ἴσόμενος*, *η*, *ον*, *about to be*.

NOTE 1. Present IND. The 2d pers. sing. *εί* belongs to the Middle voice. (Compare *φιλίομαι*, 2d pers. *φιλίη* or *φιλίου* contracted *φιλιτ*.) — The forms *ἴστι*, *ἴστω*, *ἴστον*, *ἴστη* come from the original *ΕΣΩ*. — The 3d pers. plur. *ἴστι* is formed from *ΕΩ* after the analogy of *τιθίστι* from *τιθημαι*.

SUBJ. and OPT. *ω*, *ἥν* are formed from *ΕΩ* after the analogy of *τιθῶ*, *τιθίστι*, from *τιθημαι*.

IMP. *ἴσθι*, *ἴστω*, &c. come from the original *ΕΣΩ*. In the 2d pers. sing. the radical vowel *ε* becomes *ῃ*.

PART. *ῶν*, *οὐσα*, *ὄν*, stands for *ἴών*, *ἴούσα*, *ἴόν*. (See next Note.)

Imperfect. The 1st pers. sing. *ἥ* is contracted from *ἴα*. (See next Note.) — For the 2d pers. sing. *ἥτην*, see above (§ 84. N. 6.) — The 3d pers. sing. *ἥν* is contracted from *ἴστη*. (See next Note.) — The forms *ἥστων*, *ἥστην*, *ἥστε*, come from the original *ΕΣΩ*.

NOTE 2. DIALECTS. Present. IND. 1st pers. sing. Doric *ἴμμι* for *ἴμει*. — 2d pers. sing. old *ἴστι* for *ἴε*, from the original *ΕΣΩ*. (§ 84. N. 6.) — 3d pers. sing. Doric *ἴστι*, not to be confounded with the 3d pers. plur. —

1st pers. plur. Ionic *εἰμίσ*, poetic *ἴμισ*. — 3d pers. plur. Ionic *ἴσσει* (*ἴσσεις* from *τίθημι*), Doric *ἴντι* (§ 117. N. 17).

SUBJ. uncontracted *ἴω*, *ἴης*, *ἴη*, *ἴωμιν*, *ἴντι*, *ἴσσει(ν)*, Ionic.

OPT. uncontracted *ἴωμι*, *ἴντι*, *ἴω*, &c. Ionic.

IMPER. 2d pers. sing. *ἴσσε*, after the analogy of the Middle. — 3d pers. sing. *ἴσσει* for *ἴσσει*.

INF. Epic *ἴμμεναι*, *ἴμειν*, *ἴμεσαι*, *ἴμειν*, Doric *ἴμεν*, *ἴμεις*. (§ 89. N. 1.)

Imperfect. 1st pers. sing. Ionic *ἴα* or *ἴη*, *ἴσσε*, *ἴσσεον*. (§ 85. N. 5.) — 2d pers. sing. Ionic *ἴξε*, *ἴσσει*, Epic *ἴπεσθαι*. (§ § 84. N. 6 : 85. N. 5.) — 3d pers. sing. Ionic *ἴσσε(ν)*, *ἴσσει*, Epic *ἴπε*, *ἴπη*, Doric *ἴσε*. (§ 80. N. 2.) — 3d pers. plur. Ionic and Doric *ἴσσει*.

NOTE 3. The 3d pers. sing. *ἴσσει* takes the ACCENT on the penult, *ἴσσει*, when it signifies *he*, *she*, or *it exists*. Also when it comes after *εἰ*, *σὺν*, *ἀν*, *ἄλλα* (for *ἄλλα*), and *τοῦτο* (for *τοῦτο*) ; as *σύν ίσσει*, *ἄλλ' ίσσει*.

ίσμι (ΙΩ, ΕΩ, ΕΙΩ), *go, shall go*, *ἴω*, *ἴοιμι* or *ἴοιην*, *ἴθι*, *ἴέναι*, *ἴών*, Imperf. *ἴειν*, F. Mid. *εἴσομαι* (Epic), A. Mid. (Epic) *εἰσάμην*. (§ § 96. 18 : 87. N. 2.)

The Present and Imperfect are inflected as follows :

Present.

IND. S. *εἰμι*

εἰς, *εἰ*

εἰσι(ν)

D. *ἴμεν*

ἴτον

ἴτον

P. *ἴμεν*

ἴτε

ἴτασι(ν)

SUBJ. S. *ἴω*, *ἴης*, *ἴη*,

D. *ἴωμεν*, *ἴητον*, *ἴητον*, P. *ἴωμεν*, *ἴητε*, *ἴησαι(ν)*.

OPT. S. *ἴοιμι*, *ἴοις*, *ἴοι*,

D. *ἴοιμεν*, *ἴοιτον*, *ἴοιτην*, P. *ἴοιμεν*, *ἴοιτε*, *ἴοιεν*.

IMP. S. *ἴθι*, *εἰ*

ἴτω

D. *ἴτον*

ἴτων

P. *ἴτε*

ἴτωσαν OR *ἴόγτων*

INF. *ἴέναι*.

PART. *ἴών*, *ἴωσα*, *ἴόν*, G. *ἴότος*.

Imperfect.

S. *ἴειν*

ἴεις, *ἴεισθαι*

ἴει, *ἴειγ*

D. *ἴειμεν*, *ἴμεν*

ἴειτον, *ἴτον*

ἴειτην, *ἴτην*

P. *ἴειμεν*, *ἴμεν*

ἴειτε, *ἴτε*

ἴεισαν

NOTE 1. Present. IND. The 2d pers. sing. *εἶ*, like *εἶ* from *εἰμί*, follows the analogy of the Middle. — The 3d pers. plur. *ἴσσει* follows the analogy of *τίθεσι* from *τίθημι*. (§ 117. N. 2.)

IMP. 2d pers. sing. *εἶ* is used only in composition, as *ἴξει* for *ἴξει* from *ἴξειμι*. (Compare § 117. N. 8.)

INF. *ἴωσα* comes from the imaginary IEΩ, IHMI, after the analogy of *τίθεσι* from *τίθημι*.

Imperfect. The forms *ἴμεν*, *ἴμεις*, &c. follow the analogy of the Pluperfect Active.

NOTE 2. DIALECTS. Present. Inf. 2d pers. sing. Epic ἀδεῖα for εἰς. (§ 84. N. 6.)

Inf. Epic ἴμεσαι or ἴμειν, without the connecting vowel ε. (§ 89. N. 1.)

Imperfect. 1st pers. sing. Ionic ἤτα, ἤμη, Epic ἤσσον, ἤσσεν. The Ionic forms are often used by the Attics. — 3d pers. sing. Ionic ἤτι, Epic ἤτη. — 3d pers. dual Epic ἤτην. — 1st pers. plur. Epic ἤσσαν. — 3d pers. plur. Ionic ἤσσαν, Epic ἤσσας, ἤσσεν.

εἰξασι, see εἰξω.

ΕΙΠΩ (ΕΠΩ), say, A. εἰπα,

2 A. εἰπον, εἰπω, εἰποιμι,

εἰπέ, εἰπεῖν, εἰπών. (§§ 96.

18 : 104. N. 1 : 93. N. 2.)

From 'PEΩ (which see),

Perf. εἰρηκα, Perf. Pass. εἰ-

ρηματι, A. Pass. ἐρήθητην ορ

ἐρήθετην, 3 F. εἰρήσομαι.

From εἰρω, F. ἐρέω ἐρω.

The epic poets have also

2 A. ἔειπον (§ 80. N. 2.)

εἴργυνειν or εἴργω (old ἐργω, εἴργω), *inclose, include, shut in*, F. εἴρξω, A. εἰρξα or εἰρξα, Perf. Pass. εἴργυματι or εἴργυματι or εἴργυμα. (§§ 96. 18, 9 : 80. N. 5.)

εἴρω (ΕΡΩ), F. ἐρέω ἐρω, =

ΕΙΠΩ, which see. (§ 96. 18.)

εἴσων or ἵσχω (εἰκω), *liken, compare*, Imperf. ἥισκον or ἵσχον. (§ 96. 14.)

εἴωθα, see ἔθω.

εἰλαύνω (rarely εἰλάω), *drive, march*, F. εἴλασω or εἴλω, A.

ἡλασσα, Perf. εἰλήλασα, Perf.

Pass. εἰλήλαμαι, later εἰλήλα-

σματι, A. Pass. ἡλάθην, later

ἡλάσθην. (§§ 96. N. 13 : 95.

N. 1 : 102. N. 2 : 107. N. 1 :

109. N. 1.)

ΕΛΕΤΘΩ (ΕΛΤΘΩ), F. Mid.

εἰλεύσομαι, 2 A. ἥλυθον com-

monly ἥλιθον, ἥλθω, ἥλθοιμι,

ἥλθε, ἥλθεῖν, ἥλθών, 2 Perf.

εἰλήλυθα (rarely ἥλυθα), =
ἔρχομαι, which see. (§§ 96.

18 : 26. 1 : 93 N. 2.)

ΝΟΤΕ. Homer has 2 Perf. εἰλή-

λυθα, 1st pers. plur. εἰλήλουθμα

for εἰληλουθματι. (§§ 96. N. 14 :

81 : 91. N. 6.)

εἰπω, *cause to hope, give hope*,
2 Perf. ἔολπα as Present, 2
Pluperf. ἔωλπειν as Imperfect.
Mid. ἔπομαι, *cause myself to hope*, simply *I*
hope. (§ 80. N. 2, 3.)

ΕΛΩ, F. ἔλω (rare), 2. A.
εἴλον, ἔλω, ἔλοιμι, ἔλε, ἔλειν,
ἔλον, 2 A. Mid. εἰλόμην
(Alexandrian εἰλάμην), =
αἰρέω, which see. (§§ 80.
N. 1 : 85. N. 2.)

ΝΟΤΕ. It may be supposed that
ΕΛΩ was originally FEΛΩ, of
which the 2 A. Mid. 3d. pers.
sing., without the connecting vowel,
would be Φίλε or Φίνε (like
βίΝτεσσ, for βίΔιτεσσ). The
form Φίνε was finally changed into
γίνεται, *he seized*, which is found in
Homer. (§§ 1. N. 3 : 92. N. 4.)

ΕΑΛΩ, see εἰλλω.

ΕΝΕΓΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚΩ), A. ἥνεγ-
κα, Perf. ἐνήνοχα, Perf. Pass.
ἐνήνεγματι, A. Pass. ἥνεχθην,
2 A. ἥνεγκον, = φέρω, which
see. (§ 96. 6 : 104. N. 1 :
98. N. 2 : 81.)

ΕΝΕΘΩ, *float, lie on, sit*, 2
Perf. ἐνήνοθα. (§§ 96. 19 :
81.)

ΕΝΕΚΩ, see **ΕΝΕΓΚΩ.**

ἐνέπω or **ἐννέπω** or **ΕΝΙΠΩ** or **ΕΝΙΣΠΩ** (*én, EΠΩ*), F. **ἐνισπίσω** or **ἐνίψω**, 2 A. **ἐνισπον**, poetic, = **ΕΙΠΩ**, which see. (§ 96. 14, 16, 10.)

ἐνίπτω or **ἐνίσσω** (**ΕΝΙΠΩ**), **chide**, 2 A. **ἐνέντηπον** and (as if from **ΕΝΙΠΑΠΩ**), **ηνίπαπον**. (§ 96. 2, N. 1.)

ΕΝΙΣΠΩ, see **ἐνέπω**.

ἐνέπω, see **ἐνέπω**.

ἔνυμι (*EΩ*), **put on, clothe**, F. **ἔσω**, Perf. Pass. **εῖμαι** or **ἔσμαι**, Pluperf. Pass. **ἔμην** or **ἔσμην** or **ἔισμην**, A. Pass. **ἔσθην**, A. Mid. **ἔεσάμην**, poetic. (§§ 96. 9 : 95. N. 1 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1 : 80. N. 2.)

ἔόλητο, see **εῖλλω**.

ἐπανρέω or **ἐπανρέσκομαι** (**ἐπί,** **αὐρέω**, **αὐρόσκομαι**), **enjoy**, F. Mid. **ἐπανρήσομαι**, 2 A. **ἐπηγύρον**, **ἐπαύρω**, **ἐπανρέεν**, 2 A. Mid. **ἐπηγρόμην**, **ἐπανρώμαι**, **ἐπανρέσθαι** and **ἐπανράσθαι**.

ἐπισταμαι (**ΕΠΙΣΤΑΩ**, **ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙ**), **understand**, Imperf. **ἡπιστάμην**, A. Pass. **ἡπιστήθην** or **ἐπιστήθην**, F. Mid. **ἐπιστήσομαι**. (§§ 117 : 80. N. 4.)

ΕΠΩ, see **ΕΙΠΩ**.

ἔπω, *am occupied with, am busy*, Imperf. **ἔπον**, F. Mid. **ἔψομαι**, 2 A. **ἔσπον**, **σπῶ**, **σπεῖν**, **σπών**, 2 A. Mid. **ἔσπόμην**, **σπῶμαι**, **σπολμην**, **σποῦ**, **σπέσθαι**, **σπόμενος**. Mid. **ἔπομαι**, **follow**. (§ 80. N. 1.)

The old poets have 2 A. Mid. *Subj.* **ἔσπωμαι**, *Inf.* **ἴσπεσθαι**, *Part.* **ἴσπόμενος**.

ΝΟΤΕ. It seems that **ἴπω** was

originally **ΣΕΠΩ**, whence 2 A. **ἴσπων**, syncopated **ἴσων**. (Compare **ῖς**, **σῦ**, **σὺς**; **ἰταμαι**, **sequor**; **ὑπίση**, **super**; **ὑπέ**, **sub**; **ἱ**, **se**; **ἥμανε**, **semis**; **ἥξωμαι** or rather **ἙΔΩ**, **sedeo**; **ἄλε**, **sal**, **saltum**.)

ἔράω (poetic **ἔραμαι**, inflected like **ἴσταμαι**), **love, am in love with**, A. Pass. **ἥρασθην**, A. Mid. **ἥρασάμην** (poetic) **fell in love**. (§§ 95. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

ΕΡΙΩ or **ἔρδω**, see **φέξω**.

ἔρειπω (**ΕΡΙΠΩ**), **demolish, throw down, ἔρειψω, ἥρειψα, ἥρειψάμην**, 2 A. **ἥριπον** **fell down**, 2 Perf. **ἔρηριπα** **have fallen down**, Pluperf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. **ἔρεριπτο**. (§§ 96. 18 : 81. N.)

ἔρέω, see **ἔρομαι**.

ἔριδαινω (**ΕΡΙΔΩ**), **quarrel, vie with**, A. Mid. *Inf.* **ἔριδήσασθαι**. (§ 96. 7, 10.)

ἔρομαι (**ΕΡΩ**), Ionic **ἔρομαι**, Epic also **ἔρέω**, **ask, inquire**, F. Mid. **ἔρησομαι**, 2 A. Mid. **ἥρόμην**, **ἔρωμαι**, **ἔροιμην**, **ἔροῦ**, **ἔρειθαι**, **ἔρόμενος**. (§ 96. 18, 10.)

The Present **ἔρομαι** is not Attic.

ἔρχω (**ΕΡΩ**), **go forth, go to perdition**, F. **ἔρχήσω**, A. **ἥρήσασθαι**. (§ 96. 6, 10.)

ΝΟΤΕ. From the simple Present comes the Homeric A. 3d pers. sing. **ἴρει**, in composition **ἀτίέρει**, **he caused to go forth, he hurried away**. (§ 104. N. 6.)

ἔρυγγάρω or **ἔρεύγομαι** (**ΕΡΤΓΩ**), **eructate**, 2 A. **ἥρυγον**. (§ 96. 7, 18.)

ἔρυθαινω, (**ΕΡΤΘΩ**), **make red**, F. **ἔρυθήσω**, A. **ἥρύθησαι**, Perf. **ἥρυθηκα**. (§ 96. 7, 10.)

ἔργκω or **ἔργκάρω** or **ἔργκανάω**, *impede, keep, 2 A. (Epic)*
ἔργκακον (*as if from ΕΡΓ-ΚΑΚΩ*), *Inf. ἔργκακέειν.*
 (§§ 96. 7, 10 : 89. N. 2.)

ἔργω or **εἰργώ**, *draw, ἔργσω,*
Perf. Pass. εἰργῆμαι, A. Mid.
εἰργῆσάμην. (§ 95. N. 2.)
 From *EIPRMI*, Pres. *Inf.*
εἰργύμειν, Pres. Pass. Inf.
εἰργυσθαι or *ἔργυσθαι, Imperf.*
Pass. 3d pers. sing. εἰργυτο or
ἔργυτο, all Epic.

ἔρχομαι, γε, come, Imperf. ἔρχό-
μην. From *ΕΛΕΤΘΩ* (*which*
see), F. Mid. *ἔλεύσομαι, 2 A.*
ῆλυθος *commonly ἤλυθος,*
ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, ἔλθε, ἔλθεῖν,
ἔλθων, 2 P. ἔλήλυθα.

ἘΡΩ, see **ἔρομαι, ἔρδω.**

ΕΣΘΕΩΝ, *Perf. Pass. Part.*
ἔσθημένος or *ἔσθημένος, η, or,*
clothed, dressed.

ἔσθιω, poetic *ἔσθω* or *ἔδω, eat,*
Perf. Pass. ἔδήδεσμαι, A.
Pass. ἔδεσθην, 2 Perf. ἔδηδαι (*Epic*). Pres. Pass. *ἔδομαι,*
as F. Active, shall eat. From
ΦΑΙΩ (*which see*), *2 A.*
ἔφαγον. (§§ 96. 10, 19, N. 8 :
 98. N. 2 : 81 : 107. N. 1 :
 109. N. 1.)

Homer has *Inf. Act. θητείν* (*for θείμεται*), and *Perf. Pass. θηθείμαι.* (§ 89. N. 1.)

ἔσπω (*ΕΠΩ*), used only in the
Imperat. 2d pers. plur. ἔσπε-τε (*poetic*), = *EΙΠΩ*, which
see. (§ 96. 14.)

ἔσπαδε, see *ἀνδάνω.*

ἔσδω, *sleep, Imperf. ἔνδον, F.*
εὐδήσω. (§ 96. 10.)

ἘΣΩ, *place, cause to sit, set, A. εἰσα,* *Perf. Mid. ἔμει* *sit, Pluperf.*
Mid. ἔμην *sat, F. Mid. εἴσομαι,* *A. Mid. εἰσάμην.* (§ 80. N. 1.)

εὐρίσκω (*ΕΤΡΩ*), *find, F. εὐρή-*
σαι, Perf. εὐρηκα, *Perf. Pass.*
εὐρημαι, *A. Pass. εὐρίθην,*
2 A. εὐρον, 2 A. Mid. εὐρόμην
and, in writers not Attic,
εὐράμην. (§§ 96. 8, 10 : 95.
 N. 2 : 85. N. 2.)

ἔχθω, *hate, Perf. Passa. ἔχθημαι,*
F. Mid. ἔχθήσομαι, 2 A. Mid.
ἔχθόμην. Pres. Pass. *ἔχθά-*
νομαι (*later ᔁχθομαι*), used
chiefly in the compound
ἀπέχθάνομαι, am hated.
 (§ 96. 10. 7.)

ἔχω (*ΕΧΩ*), *have, Imperf. ελ-χον, F. ἔξω, 2 A. ἔσχον, σχῶ,*
σχοίην, σχεῖν, σχών, 2 A. Mid.
ἔσχόμην, σχῶμαι, σχοίμην,
σχοῦ, σχέσθαι, σχόμενος.
 (§§ 14. N. 5 : 80. N. 1 :
 87. N. 2.) From *ΣΧΕΩ*,
ΣΧΗΜΗ, *2 A. Imperat.*
σχέε. (§ 117. N. 11.)

The forms *σχάσω, ἴσχηκα, ἴσχη-*
μαι, ἴσχιθη, which commonly are
subjoined to ἴχω, in strictness be-
long to ἴσχω, which see.

NOTE 1. Homer has a 2 Perf.
ἴχωκα (Il. 2, 218), formed as fol-
lows: ἴχω, ΟΧΩ (§ 96. 19),
ἴχα, ἴχωκα, ὥχωκα contrary to
the rule (§ 14. 9).

NOTE 2. It would seem that the
original form of ἴχω was ΣΕΧΩ,
whence 2 A. ἴσχησον, syncopated
ἴσχησο. (Compare *ἴσω.*)

ἔψω (*rarely ἔψιω*), *cook, boil,*
F. ἔψήσω, A. ἔψησα. (§ 96.
 10.)

ἘΣΩ, *am, see εἰμι.*

ἘΣΩ, *put on, see ἐννυμι.*

ἘΣΩ, *send, see ἐημι.*

The Perfect and Pluperfect Middle are inflected as follows :

Perfect Middle.

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| IND. S. ἤμαι | D. ἤμεθον | P. ἤμεθα |
| ἡσαί | ἡσθον | ἡσθα |
| ἡται, ἡσται | ἡσθον | ἡγται |

SUBJ. ὁμαι, used only in the compound κάθημαι, which see.

OPT. οἶμην, only in the compound κάθημαι.

| | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|
| IMP. S. ἦσο | D. Ἠσθον | P. Ἠσθε |
| ἡσθω | ἡσθων | ἡσθωσαν |

INF. Ἠσθαι.

PART. ἤμενος, η, ον, (§ 93. N. 1.)

Pluperfect Middle.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| S. ἤμηγ | D. ἤμεθον | P. ἤμεθα |
| ἡσο | ἡσθον | ἡσθε |
| ἡτο, ἡστο | ἡσθηγ | ἡγτο |

NOTE 1. For the forms ἤσται, ἤστε, see above (§ 107. N. 1.)

NOTE 2. For ἤνται, ἤντε, the Ionic has Ἰνται, Ἰντε. (§ 91. N. 2.)

ἴωνται, see ἰημι.

ἥν δ' ἵγω, said I; ἥ δ' ὅς, said he.

Z.

ἥμινα, bend down, regular.

ἥσομαι. (§ 116. N. 2.)

Homer has Perf. 3d pers. sing. ἔμρήμυκε (in composition ὑπεμνήμυκε) for ἤμυκε. (§ 81.)

ἥενγρῦμι (ΖΤΓΩ), yoke, F.

Θ.

ἥενξω, A. ἔτενξα, Perf. Pass.

ΘΑΝΩ, see θνήσκω.

ἥενγματι, A. Pass. ἔτενχθην,

Θάόμαι and θηέομαι, admire,

2 A. Pass. ἔτενγην. (§ 96.

F. Mid. θηήσομαι, A. Mid.

18, 9.)

ἥθησάμην and ἔθησάμην.

ἥώρυμι (ΖΟΩ), gird, F. ζώσω,

(§ 96. 18, 10.)

A. ἔτωσα, Perf. ἔτωκα, Perf.

Θάπτω (ΘΑΦΩ), bury, θάψω,

Pass. ἔτωσμαι, A. Pass. ἔτώ-

ἕθαψα, τέθαμμαι, 2 A. Pass

σθην. (§§ 96. 9 : 107. N. 1 :

ἔτάφην. (§§ 96. 2 : 14. 3.)

109. N. 1.)

ΘΑΦΩ, am astonished, 2 A.

ἥταφον, 2 Perf. τέθηπα (con-

trary to § 14. 3) synonymous

with the Present. (§ 96. 18.)

ΘΑΖΩ, suckle, suck, A. Mid.

is used chiefly in the formulas

H.

ἥμαι, see ΕΩ, place.

- θέησάμην.** Pres. Mid. *Inf.* ΘΟΡΩ, see θράσκω.
θῆσθαι (contracted from θάσθαι, § 23. N. 1). ΘΡΕΦΩ, see τρέφω.
θάσθαι. ΘΡΕΧΩ, see τρέχω.
θέλω, see ἔθελω.
ΘΕΡΩ, *warm*, F. Mid. θέρσομαι, 2 A. Pass. θέρερην. Mid. θέρομαι, *warm myself*. (§ 103. N. 1.)
θέω (**ΘΕΤΩ**), *run*, F. Mid. θεύσομαι, θευσόμαι. (§§ 96. N. 12 : 114. N. 1.)
θέω, *put*, see τιθημι.
θήσομαι, see θάσομαι.
θιγγάνω (**ΘΙΓΩ**), *touch*, F. Mid. θιξομαι, 2 A. ἔθιγον, θιγεῖν, θιγών. (§ 96. 7.)
θνήσκω (**ΘΑΝΩ**), *die*, Perf. τέθνηκα απ̄ dead, 2 A. ἔθανον, 2 Perf. τέθνασα, τεθναλην, τέθναθι, τεθνάναι, τεθνεώς (Epic τεθνηώς οτ̄ τεθνειώς), F. Mid. θανοῦμαι. From ΤΕΘΝΗΚΩ, F. τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι. (§§ 96. 17, 8, 11 : 91. N. 7 : 99. N.)

ἴημι and ίέω (**ΕΩ**), *send*, Imperf. ίην or ίοντ, F. ήσω, A. ήκα, Perf. είκα, Perf. Pass. είμαι, A. Pass. έθην or είθην, 2 A. ήν (not used in the sing. of the *Ind.*), ὁ, είην, έθι or έξ, είναι, εῖς, 2 A. Mid. έμην or είμην, ὡμαι, είμην, έσο or ού, έσθαι, έμενος. (§§ 96. 1 : 104. N. 2 : 80. N. 1 : 95. N. 2 : 117. N. 11, 13.)

The Present and Imperfect, and the Second Aorist Active and Middle are inflected as follows :

Present Active.

| | |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| IND. S. | ίημι ίησ ίησι(ν) |
| D. | ίέμεν ίετον ίετον |
| P. | ίέμεν ίετε ίεισι(ν), ίᾶσι(ν) |

Present Passive and Middle.

| | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| S. | ίεμαι ίεσαι, ίη ίεται |
| D. | ίέμεθον ίεσθον ίεσθον |
| P. | ίέμεθα ίεσθε ίενται |

| | |
|--|--|
| SUBJ. ἡ̄, like τιθ̄ from τιθη̄μι. | SUBJ. ἡ̄μαι, like τιθη̄μαι. |
| OPT. εἰ̄ην, like τιθείην. | OPT. εἰ̄μην, like τιθείμην. |
| IMP. S. ἔεῑθι, ἔεῑω, D. ἔεῑτον, ἔεῑτων, P. ἔεῑτε, ἔεῑτωσαν. | IMP. S. ἔεσο or ἔον, ἔεσθω, D. ἔεσθον, ἔεσθων, P. ἔεσθε, ἔεσθωσαν. |
| INF. ἔεῑναι. | INF. ἔεσθαι. |
| PART. ἔεῑς, εἴ̄σα, ἔν. | PART. ἔεμενος, η, ον. |
| Imperfect Active. | |
| S. ἔη̄ν, ἔη̄ς, ἔη̄, D. ἔεμεν, ἔετον, ἔετην, P. ἔεμεν, ἔετε, ἔεσαν. | Impersf. Passive and Middle. |

Second Aorist Active.

| | |
|---|---|
| IND. S. ἦγ ἡς η | S. ἔμην, εἴ̄μην ἔσο ἔτο, εἴ̄το |
| D. ἔμεν, εἴ̄μεν ἔτον, εἴ̄τον ἔτην, εἴ̄την | D. ἔμεθον, εἴ̄μεθον ἔσθον, εἴ̄σθον ἔσθην, εἴ̄σθην |
| P. ἔμεν, εἴ̄μεν ἔτε, εἴ̄τε ἔσαν, εἴ̄σαν | P. ἔμεθα, εἴ̄μεθα ἔσθε, εἴ̄σθε ἔντο, εἴ̄ντο |

SUBJ. ḥ̄, inflected like the Present.

OPT. εἴ̄ην, like the Present.

IMP. ḥ̄θι, like the Present.

INF. εἴ̄ναι.

PART. εἴ̄ς, εἴ̄σα, ἔν.

NOTE 1. The Present Ind. 3d pers. plur. ḥ̄σσι is contracted from ḥ̄σσον. (§ 117. N. 2.)

NOTE 2. For Imperf. Act. ḥ̄ν, there occurs a form ḥ̄ν, found only in composition.

NOTE 3. Homer has F. ḥ̄ν, A. ḥ̄ν, ḥ̄να. (§§ 95. N. 2 : 80. N. 3.)

NOTE 4. The form ḥ̄νται for Perf. Pass. 3d pers. plur. ḥ̄νται, is obtained as follows: 'ΕΩ, 'ΟΩ, ḥ̄μαι, ḥ̄μαι, ḥ̄νται. (§§ 96. 19 : 80. N. 3.) See Δρίπημι.

ἰκνέομαι and *ἴκαίω* and *ἴκω*, *come*, Perf. *ἴγμαι*, F. Mid. *ἴσομαι*, 2 A. Mid. *ἴκόμην*. (§ 96. 5, 10, 7.)

NOTE. Homer has A. Act. 3d pers. plur. *ἴσοι* for *ἴσον*. (§ 85. N. 2.)

ΙΛΗΜΙ (*ΙΛΑΩΝ*), *am propitious*, Imperat. *ἴλιθι* or *ἴληθι*, Perf. (as Present) Subj. *ἴλήκω*, Opt. *ἴλήκοιμι*, F. Mid. *ἴλασκομαι*, A. Mid. *ἴλασάμην*. Mid. *ἴλασκομαι* (rarely *ἴλασμαι*), *propitiate*. (§§ 96. 8: 95. N. 2.)

ἴπταμαι (*ΙΠΤΑΩΝ*, *ΙΠΤΗΜΙ*), F. Mid. *πτίσομαι*, 2 A. *ἴπτην*, 2 A. Mid. *ἐπτάμην*, = *πέτομαι*, which see. (§ 96. 1.)

ἴσκω, see *ἴσσω*.

ἴστημι (*ΣΤΑΩΝ*), *place, cause to stand*, F. *στήσω*, A. *ἴστησα*, Perf. *ἴστηκα* *stand*, later *ἴστακα* *have placed*, Pluperf. *ἴστήκειν* or *εἴστηκεν* *was standing*, Perf. Pass. *ἴσταμαι*, A. Pass. *ἴστεύθην*, 2 Perf. *ἴστασα* *stand*, *ἴστω*, *ἴσταιην*, *ἴσταθι*, *ἴσταναι*, *ἴστως*, 2 A. *ἴστην* *stood*, *στῶ*, *σταῖην*, *στῆθι*, *στῆναι*, *στάς*. Mid. *ἴσταμαι*, *cause myself to stand, stand*, (§§ 96. 1: 117: 77. N. 2: 91. N. 7: 95. N. 2.)

NOTE. The augment of the Perfect and Pluperfect, in this verb, takes the rough breathing.

ἴσχανάω and *ἴσχάίω*, = *ἴσχω*, which see. (§ 96. 7, 10.)

ἴσχνέομαι, = *ἴσχομαι*. (§ 96. 5, 10.)

ἴσχω (*ἔχω*), *take hold of, hold, restrain*, F. *σχίσω*, Perf. *ἴσχηκα*, Perf. Pass. *ἴσχημαι*, A. *ἴσχεύθην*, F. Mid. *σχήσο-*

μαι, 2 A. *ἴσχον*. Mid. *ἴσχομαι*, *restrain myself*. (§§ 96. 1, 10: 95. 2.)

ΙΩ, see *εἰμι, go*.

K.

ΚΑΔΩ, see *καίνυμαι*.

καθέζομαι (*κατά*, *ἔσθωμαι*), *sit down*, Imperf. *ἐκαθέζόμην*, A. Pass. *ἐκαθέσθην* (later), 2 F. Mid. *καθεδοῦμαι*. (§§ 14. 1: 82. N. 1.)

καθεύδω (*κατά*, *εῦδω*), *sleep*, Imperf. *καθηῦδον* or *καθεύδον* or *ἐκάθευδον*, F. *καθεύδησω*. (§§ 14. 1: 82. N. 2.)

κάθημαι (*κατά*, *ῦμαι*), *sit down*, Subj. *κάθωμαι*, Opt. *καθολμην*, Imperat. *κάθησο* (later *κάθου*), Inf. *καθησθαι*, Part. *καθήμενος*, Pluperf. Mid. *καθήμην* or *ἐκαθήμην* *sat down*. (§§ 14. 1: 82. N. 3.)

καθίσω and *καθιζάω* (*κατά*, *ῖσω*, *ἰζάω*), *seat, cause to sit down, sit down*, Imperf. *ἐκάθιζον*, F. *καθίσω* or *καθιῶ*, A. *ἐκάθισα*, Perf. *κεκάθικα*, F. Mid. *καθιζήσομαι*. (§§ 14. 1: 82. N. 1.)

καίνυμαι, *surpass, excel*, Imperf. *ἐκαίνυμην*, Perf. Pass. (from **ΚΑΔΩ**), *κέκαμαι* or *κέκαδμαι*. (§ 107. N. 5.)

καίω or *κῦω*, *burn*, A. (Epic) *ἔκηη* or *ἔκεα* or *ἔκεια*, 2 A. Pass. *ἔκάην*. From **ΚΑΤΩ**, F. *καύσω*, A. *ἔκαυσα*, Perf. Pass. *κέκαυμαι*, A. Pass. t. *καύθην*. (§§ 96. 18: 104 N. 1.)

καλέω (**ΚΑΔΩ**), *call*, F. *καλέσω* or *καλῶ*, A. *ἐκάλεσα*, Perf. *κέκληκα*, Perf. Pass. *κέκλημαι*, Opt. *κεκλήμην*, Inf. *κεκλῆ-*

σθατ., Part. κεκλημένος, A.
Pass. ἐκλήθη. (§§ 96. 10,
17 : 95. N. 1 : 91. 5 : 102.
N. 2.)

κάμυω (*KAMΩ*), *labor, am weary*, Perf. κέκμηκα, 2 A.
ἔκαμον, F. Mid. καμοῦμαι.
(§ 96. 5, 17.)
καταγρῦμι (κατά, ἄγγυμι), *break down, break to pieces*, F.
κατάξω (also κατεάξω, with *KATΩ*, see καίω).

κεῖμαι (κέω, κείω, *KEIMI*), *lie down, recline, κέωμαι, κεοίμην,*
κεῖσθαι, κεῖσθαι, κείμενος, Imperf. ἐκείμην, F. Mid. κείσομαι.
(§§ 96. 18 : 117.)

The Present and Imperfect are inflected as follows :

Present.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| IND. S. κεῖμαι | D. κείμεθον | P. κείμεθα |
| κεῖσαι | κεῖσθον | κεῖσθα |
| κεῖται | κεῖσθον | κεῖται |

SUBJ. κέωμαι, like τύπτωμαι.

OPT. κεοίμην, like τυπτοίμην.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| IMP. S. κεῖσθαι | D. κεῖσθον | P. κεῖσθα |
| κείσθω | κείσθων | κείσθωσαν |

INF. κεῖσθαι.

PART. κείμενος, η, ον.

Imperfect.

| | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| S. ἐκείμην | D. ἐκείμεθον | P. ἐκείμεθα |
| ἐκεισο | ἐκεισθον | ἐκεισθα |
| ἐκειτο | ἐκεισθην | ἐκειγτο |

NOTE. The Present μέν or μένε has the signification of the Future, *shall be down; also, desire to lie down.*

κέλομαι, *command*, F. Mid. κελήσομαι, A. Mid. ἐκελησάμην,
2 A. Mid. ἐκελόμην for ἐκε-
κελόμην. (§§ 96. 10 : 78.
N. 2 : 26. 1.)

κεντέω, *prick, regular*. From
KENTΩ, A. Inf. κένται.

(§§ 96. 10 : 12. N. 4.)

κεραννῦμι (poetic κεράω), *mix*,
F. κεράσω, A. ἐκέρασα, Perf.

the augment of the Aor.
Ind.), A. κατέαξα, Part. κα-
ταξάς with the augment of
the Indicative, 2 Perf. κατέ-
αγα κα am broken to pieces, 2
A. Pass. κατεάγην.

NOTE. For Aor. Opt. 2d pers.
sing. κατάξαι, Hesiod (Op. et D.
692) has κανάξας (see ἄγναμα).

κανάξαις, see the preceding.
κατέαξω (also κατεάξω, with

KATΩ, see καίω).

κέκρακη, Perf. Pass. κέκραμαι
ορ κεκέρασμαι, A. Pass. ἐ-
κράθην ορ ἐκεράσθην. (§§ 96.
9 : 26. 1 : 107. N. 1 : 109.
N. 1.)

For Aor. Act. Inf. κέκραση.
Homer has κέκραση.

κερδαίνω (*KEPΔΩ*), *gain*, F.
κερδαγῶ (in writers not Attic
κερδήσω), A. ἐκέρδαγα (not

Attic ἐκέρδησα), Perf. κεκέρδ-
δακα or κεκέρδηκα. (§ 96.
7, 10.)

κέω, see κεῖμαι.

κήδω (*ΚΑΛΩ*), *trouble, vex,*
worry, F. Mid. κεκαδήσομαι,
A. Mid. *Imperat.* 2d. pers.
sing. κήδεσαι, 2 Perf. κέκηδα
am anxious. Mid. κήδομαι,
am anxious about, care for.
(§§ 96. 18, 10, 11: 95. N. 2.)

κίδνημι, Mid. κίδναμαι, = σκι-
δνημι, -αμαι.

κικλήσκω (*ΚΑΛΩ*), = καλέω.
(§ 96. 17, 1, 8.)

κίρνημι and κιρνάω), = κεράν-
νυμι. (§ 96. 16, 6.)

κιχάνω (*KIXΩ*), *reach, find*, F.
Mid. κιχήσομαι, A. Mid. ἐκι-
χησάμην, 2 A. ἐκιχον. From
KIXHMI, 2 A. ἐκιχην, *Subj.*
κιχῶ (*Epic. κιχείω*), *Opt.* κι-
χείην, *Inf.* κιχῆναι, *Part.* κι-
χεῖς, 2 A. Mid. *Part.* κιχή-
μενος. (§§ 96. 7, 10. 117.
N. 17, 15.)

κιχόημι (*χράω*), *lend, the rest*,
from *χράω*, which see. (§ 96.
1.)

κιώ, *go*, Imperf. ἐκιον.

κιλάζω (*ΚΛΑΙΩ*), *clang*, F.
κιλάγω, A. ἐκλαγξα, 2 A. ἐ-
κλαγον, 2 Perf. κέκληγα or κέ-
κλαγγα. From κεκλήγω, Pres.
Part. κεκλήγων. (§ 96. 4,
6, 18, 11.)

κιλάιω or κιλᾶω, *weep*, F. κιλιήσω
or κιλήσω. From *ΚΛΑΤΩ*,
A. ἐκλαυσα, F. Mid. κιλαύσο-
μαι, κιλαύσουμαι. (§ 96. 10:
114. N. 1.)

κιλάω, *break, shatter*, ἐκλασσα, κέ-
κλακα, κικλασμαι, ἐκλάσθην.
From *ΚΛΗΜΙ*, 2 A. *Part.*

κιλάς. (§§ 95. N. 1: 107.
N. 1: 109. N. 1: 117.)

κιλώ, *hear*, Imperf. ἐκλνον syn-
onymous with the Aorist.
From *ΚΛΤΜΙ*, 2 A. *Imperat.*
κιλύθι and κέκλνθι, 2 A. Mid.
Part. κιλύμενος as adjective,
celebrated, famous. (§§ 78.
N. 2: 117. N. 10.)

ΚΜΑΖ, see κάμω.

κιφέννυμι (*ΚΟΡΩ*), *satiate*, F.
κιφέσω, A. ἐκόρεσα, Perf.
κεκόρηκα, Perf. Pass. κεκόρε-
σμαι (*Ionic κεκόρημαι*), A.
Pass. ἐκορέσθην. (§§ 96.
10, 9: 95. N. 2: 107. N. 1:
109. N. 1.)

κράξω (*ΚΡΑΙΩ*), *cry*, F. κράξω,
F. Mid. κράξομαι, 2 Perf.
κέκραγα synonymous with
the Present. From *ΚΕ-
ΚΡΑΓΩ*, F. Mid. κεκρά-
ξομαι, A. (later) ἐκέκραξα.
(§ 96. 4, 11.)

Note. Forms without the con-
necting vowel, 2 Perf. 1st pers.
plur. κιέρεγμιν, *Imperat.* 2d pers.
sing. κιέρεχθι, 2 Pluperf. 1st pers.
plur. λιέρεγμιν. (§ 91. N. 6.)

κρέμαμαι (*κρεμάω, KREMIIMI*),
suspend myself, hang, *Subj.*
κρέμωμαι, *Opt.* κρεμαίμην or
κρεμοίμην, F. Mid. κρεμήσο-
μαι. (§ 117.)

κρεμάννυμι (later κρεμάω), *sus-
pend, hang*, F. κρεμάσω or
κρεμῶ, A. ἐκρέμασα, A. Pass.
ἐκρεμάσθην. (§§ 96. 9: 95.
N. 1: 102. N. 2: 109. N. 1.)

κρήμημι, κρήμημαι, Imperf.
ἐκρημηάμην, = preceding.
(§ 96. 6: 117.)

κτάομαι, *possess*, Perf. Mid. κέ-
κτημαι and κέτημαι, *Subj.* κε-

κτῶμαι, *Opt.* κεκτήμην and κεκτώμην (*Ionic* κεκτεώμην), *Infin.* κεκτῆσθαι, *Part.* κεκτημένος, *F.* *Mid.* κτήσομαι, *A.* *Mid.* ἐκτησάμην, (*§§ 76. N. 3 : 91. N. 3.*)

κτείνω and *κτίννυμι* (*KTENΩ*, *KTΛΩ*), *kill*, *F.* κτενώ, *A.* ἐκτεινα, *Perf.* ἐκτακα and ἐκτόνηκα, *Perf. Pass.* ἐκτιναι, *A. Pass.* ἐκτάθην (sometimes ἐκτάνθην), 2 *A.* ἐκταρον, 2 *Perf.* ἐκτορα. From *KTIMI*, 2 *A.* ἐκτάν, κτῶ, κταίην, κτάναι, κτάς, 2 *A. Mid.* ἐκτάμην, κτάσθαι, κτάμενος. (*§§ 96. 5, 19, 18, 16, 9, 13 : 117. N. 10.*)

Homer has also *F.* κταίνω, κτανίαμαι.

ΚΤΙΩ, *KTIMI*, *build*, 2 *A. Mid.* *Part.* κτίμενος, η, ον, *built*. (*§§ 117. N. 14.*)

κτυπέω (*KTTPLΩ*), *make noise, thunder*, ήσω, ησα, ηκα, ημαι, ήθην, 2 *A.* ἐκτυπον. (*§ 96. 10.*)

κυνέω (*KTΩ*), *kiss*, *F.* κύσω, *A.* ἐκνσα. The compound προσκυνέω, *prostrate myself, adore*, is generally regular, as *F.* προσκυνήσω. (*§§ 96. 5, 10 : 95. N. 1.*)

κύω or *κυέω* or *κυῖσκω*, *conceive, to be pregnant*, *F.* κυήσω, *A.* ἐκύησα, *A. Mid.* ἐκυησάμην, *Poetic* ἐκύσαμην. (*§ 96. 10, 8.*)

A.

ΑΑΒΩ, see *λαμβάνω*.

λαγχάνω (*ΑΑΧΩ*), *receive by lot, obtain*, *F.* *Mid.* λήξομαι (*Ionic* λάξομαι), 2 *A.* ἐλαχον, *Perf.* εἴληχα and λέλογχα.

(*§§ 96. 7, 18, 19, 6 : 76. N. 1.*)

ΛΑΘΩ, see *λανθάνω*.

ΛΑΚΩ, see *λάσκω*.

λαμβάνω (*ΑΑΒΩ*), *receive, take, Pers.* εἴληφα, *Perf. Pass.* εἴλημαι, *A. Pass.* ἐλήφθην, *F. Mid.* λάμψομαι, 2 *A.* ἐλαβον, 2 *A. Mid.* ἐλαβόμην. (*§§ 96. 7, 18 : 76. N. 1.*)

From *ΛΑΜΒΩ*, the Ionic has *Perf. Pass.* λίλαμαι, *A. Pass.* λιλάφθην, *F. Mid.* λάμψομαι. It has also *Perf.* λιλάβησα. (*§§ 96. 6, 10 : 107. N. 4.*)

λαυθάρω (*Α.ΑΩ*, λίθω), *am hid, escape notice, Pers. Pass.* λελημαι (*in Homer* λελασμαι), *F. Mid.* λήσομαι, 2 *A.* ἐλαθον, 2 *Perf.* λεληθα, 2 *A. Mid.* ἐλαθόμην. *Mid.* λανθάνομαι (sometimes λήθομαι), *forget.* (*§ 96. 7, 18.*)

λάσκω (*Α.ΑΚΩ*), *talk, gabble, A.* ἐλάχησαι, *F. Mid.* λαχήσομαι, 2 *A.* ἐλαχον, 2 *Perf.* λέλικη (Ionic λεληκα), 2 *A. Mid.* (*Epic*) λελακόμην. (*§§ 96. 14, 10 : 78. N. 2.*)

λαίνω, ἔλανον οι ιάλανον, *λαίνω, λαίνα*, used only in the compound ἀπολαίνω, which see. (*§ 78. N. 1.*)

ΛΑΧΩ, see *λαγχάνω*.

λέγω, *collect, ξω, ξα, Pers.* εἴληγη, *Perf. Pass.* εἴλεγμαι, 2 *A. Pass.* ἐλέγην. (*§§ 76. N. 1 : 98. N. 2.*) *λέγω, say, is regular.*

NOTE. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 *A. Mid.* λιέγμην, 3d pers. sing. λίκτε, for λιεγόμην, λιέγητο. (*§§ 92. N. 4 : 7.*)

ΛΕΞΩ, *cause to lie down, ξω, ξα, A. Mid.* ἐλεξάμην *lay down,*

Imperat. (in Homer) λέξεο,
Inf. λέξασθαι, 2 A. Mid.
ἔλεγμην *lay down*, 3d pers.
 sing. λέκτο, *Imperat.* λέξο.
 (§§ 88. N. 3 : 92. N. 4 : 9.
 1 : 7.)

ΛΙΓΒΩ, see λαμβάνω.

ληθάνω or λήθω, *cause to forget*, F. λήσω, 2 A. (Epic)
λέλιαθον, 2 A. Mid. (Epic)
λελαθόμην. (§§ 96. 7 : 78.
 N. 2.) See also λανθάνω.

ληκίω, Ionic, = λύσκω, which
 see.

ΛΙΓΧΩ, see λαγχάρω.

λοίω (old λώ, λοέω), *wash*,
bathe, λούσω, ἔλουσα, λέλουκα,
 λέλουμαι. Mid. λούμαι, commonly
 λοῦμαι, *wash myself*,
bathe. (§ 96. 18, 10.)

The Present and Imperfect commonly drop the connecting vowels ο and ε.
 E. g. Pres. λοῦμεν for λούμεν, λοῦται for λούται, λοῦται for
 λούονται, λοῦσθαι for λούεσθαι, Imperf. ἔλουν for
 ἔλουν, ἔλοῦτο for ἔλούτετο.

λύω, *loose*, *solve*, λύσω, ἔλυσα,
 λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἔλυθην. (§ 95.
 N. 2.)

From ΛΥΜΙ, 2 A. Mid. (Epic)
 3d pers. sing. λύτο as Passive. —
 For the Perf. Pass. Opt. 3d pers.
 sing. λιλῦτο, see above (§ 91. N.
 4.)

M.

ΜΑΘΩ, see μανθάνω.

μαιμάω, see μάω.

μαίομαι (μάω), *feel*, *touch*,
handle, F. Mid. μάσομαι, A.
 Mid. ἐμασάμην. (§§ 96. 18 :
 95. N. 1.)

ΜΑΚΩ, see μηκάομαι.

μανθάνω (*ΜΑΘΩ*), *learn*, *un-*

derstand, Perf. μεμάθηκα,
 F. Mid. μαθήσομαι, 2 A.
 ἐμαθον, 2 F. Doric μαθένμαι
 contracted from μαθέμμαι.
 (§§ 96. 7, 10 : 114. N. 2 :
 23. N. 1.)

μαρναμαι, *fight*, Opt. μαρναί-
 μην or μαρνοίμην, Imperf.
 ἐμαρνάμην, inflected like
 ισταμαι.

μάρπτω (*ΜΑΡΠΩ*), *take hold of*, *seize*, F. μάρψω, A.
 ἐμαρψα, 2 A. ἐμαρπον (also
 ἐμαπον, without the ρ), 2
 Perf. μέμαρπτα. (§ 96. 2.)

μάχομαι (Ionic μαχέομαι), *fight*,
combat, Perf. Mid. μεμάχη-
 μαι, F. Mid. μαχέσομαι (Epic
 μαχήσομαι), A. Mid. ἐμαχε-
 σάμην, 2 F. Mid. μαχοῦμαι.
 (§§ 96. 10 : 95. N. 2 : 114.
 N. 2.)

μάω and μαιμάω, *desire*, *am eager*, *strive*, *feel a strong impulse*, 2 Perf. μέμαα synonymous with the Present.
 Mid. μάμομαι, *desire*, *seek*, Imperat. μάτεο, Inf. μῶσθαι.
 (§§ 96. N. 2 : 116. N. 7.)

The 2 Perf. μέμαα is inflected, as far as it goes, like βίβαα. (§ 91. N. 7.)

μεθύσκω (μεθύω), *make drunk*, *intoxicate*, F. μεθύσω, A.
 ἐμέθύσα, A. Pass. ἐμεθύσθην.
 Mid. μεθύσκομαι, *am intoxicated*. (§§ 96. 8 : 95. N. 1.)

μεθύω, *am intoxicated*, equivalent to the Middle of the preceding.

ΜΕΙΡΩ (*ΜΕΡΩ*), *divide*, *share*, Perf. Pass. 3d pers. sing.
 εἴμαρται *it is fated*, Part. είμαρμένος *fated*, *destined*,

Pluperf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. εἴμαστο *it was fated*, 2 A. εἴμισθον *I obtained*, 2 Perf. εἴμισθα *have obtained*. Mid. μείσθομαι, *receive a share, obtain*. (§§ 96. 18, 19 : 76. N. 1 : 79. N. 3.)

The augment *u* of the Perf. and Pluperf. Pass. takes the rough breathing.

The forms μεμέστηται, μεμορίνεται sometimes used for εἴμασται, εἴμασμίνεται. (§ 96. 19.)

μέλλω, *am about to be or do anything, shall*, F. μελλήσω, A. ἔμέλλησα. (§ 96. 10.)

μέλω, *am a concern to*, F. μελήσω, A. ἔμέλησα, 2 Perf. (Epic) μέμηλα. (§ 96. 10, 18.)

The epic poets have Perf. Pass. 3d pers. sing. μίμβλιται for μεμίλιται. (§ 26. N.)

μέγω and μέμνω, *remain*, F. μενῶ, A. ἔμεινα, Perf. μεμενῆκα. (§§ 96. 1, 10 : 26. 1.)

MENΩ (not to be confounded with the preceding), *intend, purpose*, 2 Perf. μέμονα synonymous with the Present. (§ 96. 19.)

μηχάσμαι (*ΜΑΚΩ*), *bleat*, 2 A. εἴμαχον, 2 Perf. μέμηκα. From μεμήκω, Imperf. ἔμεμηκον. (§ 96. 18, 10, 11.) μαίνω, *stain, regular*. Homer (Il. 4, 146) has A. Pass. 3d pers. plur. μιάνθην for μιανθέν for ἔμιάνθησαν. (§ 92. N. 1.)

μιγνῦμι and μίσγω (*ΜΙΓΩ*), *mix*, F. μιξω, A. ἔμιξα, Perf. Pass. μέμιγμαι, A. Pass. ἔμιχθην, 2 A. Pass. ἔμιγην. (§ 96. 9, 14.)

NOTE. Form without the connecting vowel 2 A. Mid. 3d pers. sing. εἴμικτο or μίκτο for ἔμιγτο. (§§ 91. N. 4 : 7.)

μιμήσκω (*ΜΝΑΩ*), *cause to remember, remind*, F. μιμήσω, A. ἔμησα, Perf. Mid. μέμημαι *remember, Subj.* μεμγῶμαι, Opt. μεμνήμην or μεμνόμην or μεμνοῖμην (Ionic μεμνεύμην), Imp. μέμνησο, Inf. μεμνήσθαι, Part. μεμνημένος, A. Pass. ἔμνήσθην, 3 F. μεμνήσομαι, F. Mid. μιμήσομαι, A. Mid. ἔμρησάμην. Mid. μιμήσκομαι, *remind myself, remember*. (§§ 96. 1, 8 : 91. N. 3 : 109. N. 1.)

μίμω, see μένω.

MΝΑΩ, see μιμήσκω.

ΜΟΛΩ, see βλάσκω.

μυκάόμαι (*ΜΤΚΩ*), *bellow,吼叫*, μηκά, ησάμην, 2 A. ἔμυκον, 2 Perf. μέμυκα. (§ 96. 10.)

N.

ναίω (*ΝΑΩ*), *dwell, caused to dwell, placed*, Perf. Pass. νένασμαι, A. Pass. ἔνασθη, F. Mid. νάσομαι, A. Mid. ἔνασάμην. (§§ 96. 18 : 95. N. 1 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

νάσσω, *pack closely, stuff*, F. νάξω, A. ἔναξα, Perf. Pass. νένασμαι. (§ 96. N. 4.)

ΝΑΩ, see ναίω.

νέμω, *distribute*, F. νεμῶ or νεμήσω, A. ἔνειμα, Perf. νενέμηκα, Perf. Pass. νενέμημαι, A. Pass. ἔνεμήθην or ἔνεμέθην. (§§ 96. 10 : 95. N. 2.)

νέω (*ΝΕΤΩ*), *swim*, A. ἔνευσα, Perf. νένευκα, F. Mid. νεύσο-

ματι, νευσοῦμαι. (§§ 96. N. 12 : 114. N. 1.)

νίζω or *νίπτω* (*NIBΩ*), *wash, nīψω, ἔνιψα, νένιψμαι, ἔνιψθην.* (§ 96. 2.)

νοέω (*ΝΟΩ*), *think, νοήσω, ἔνόησα, νενόηκα, νενόημαι, ἔνοήθην.* (§ 96. 10.)

The Ionic has *νάσω, θάσω, &c.* all from the simple Present.

νυστάζω, feel sleepy, νυστάξω and νυστάσω, ἐνύσταξα and ἐνύστασα. (§ 96. N. 6.)

Ξ.

ξυρέω and *ξυράω* (*ΣΤΡΩ*), *shave, regular.* Mid. *ξυρέομαι, αὐματι,* commonly *ξύρομαι, shave myself, shave.*

Ο.

δέω (*ΟΔΩ*), *emit an odor, have the smell of, smell, F. δέζησω* (Ionic *δέζεσω*), A. *ῳδησα, 2 Perf. δέωδα* synonymous with the Present. (§§ 96. 4, 10 : 95. N. 2.)

οἰγω or *οἰγνῦμι, open, Imperf. ἔωγον, F. οἰξι, A. ἔωξα, Perf. ἔωχα, Perf. Pass. ἔωγμαι, A. Pass. ἔωχθην, 2 Perf. ἔωγα stand open.* (§§ 96. 9 : 80. N. 3.) See also *ἀροίγω.*

The epic poets change the diphthong *ει* into *αι*, as *ἄιξα* for *ἔξα.*

οἰδα, see ΕΙΔΩ.

οἰδαινω or *οἰδάρω* or *οἰδέω, swell, F. οἰδήσω, A. ᾠδησα, Perf. ᾠδηκα.*

οἴχομαι, depart, am gone, Perf. οἴχωκα (in Homer also *ὠχηκα*), *Perf. Pass. ὠχημαι, F. Mid. οἰχήσομαι.* (§ 96. 10.)

οἶω or *δῖω* (both Epic), *think, suppose, A. Pass. ᾠήθην* (Epic *ῳσθην*), *F. Mid. οἱή-*

σομαι, A. Mid. ὠϊσάμην (Epic). Mid. *οἴομαι* or *οίμαι* (Epic *οἴομαι*), synonymous with the Active, Imperf. *ῳόμην* or *ῳμην.* (§§ 96. 10 : 109. N. 1.)

ΟΙΩ, F. οἴσω, A. ᾠσα (rare), *Imper. οἴσε, F. Pass. οἰσθήσομαι, = φέρω, which see.* (§§ 88. N. 3 : 109. N. 1.)

ὁλισθαίνω and *ὁλισθάνω* (*ΟΛΙΣΘΩ*), *slip, slide, F. ὁλισθήσω, A. ᾠλισθησα, Perf. ᾠλισθηκα, 2 A. ᾠλισθον.* (§ 96. 7, 10.)

ὅλλυμι (*ΟΛΩ*), *destroy, cause to perish, F. ὀλέσω or ὀλῶ, A. ᾠλεσα, Perf. ὀλώλεκα, 2 Perf. ὀλωλα have perished, F. Mid. ὀλοῦμαι, 2 A. Mid. ὀλόμην. Mid. ὀλλυμαι, perish.* (§§ 96. 6, 10 : 81.)

NOTE. The poetic 2 A. Mid. Part. *ὁλόμενος* or *οὐλόμενος* has the force of an adjective, *destructive, fatal, pernicious.*

ὤμυνμι (*ΟΜΩ*), *sweat, A. ᾠμοσα, Perf. ὤμωμοκα, Perf. Pass. ὤμωμοσμαι and ὤμωμομαι, A. Pass. ὠμόθην, F. Mid. ὠμοῦμαι.* (§§ 96. 9, 10 : 95. N. 1 : 107. N. 1 : 81.)

ὤμόργνυμι (*ΟΜΟΡΓΩ*), *wipe off, F. ὠμόρξω, A. ᾠμορξα, A. Mid. ᾠμορξάμην.* (§ 96. 9.)

ὄνινημι (*ΟΝΑΩ, ΟΝΗΜΙ*), *benefit, F. ὄνισω, A. ᾠνησα, 2 A. Mid. ᾠνάμην and ᾠνήμην. Mid. ὄνιναμαι, derive benefit, enjoy.* (§§ 96. N. 2 : 117. N. 15.)

ΟΝΩΜΙ (*ΟΝΟΩ, ΟΝΩ*), *Pass. ὄνομαι* (inflected like *δίδομαι* from *δίδωμι*), *blame, find*

fault with, insult, A. Pass. ὠνόσθην, F. Mid. ὠνόσουμαι, A. Mid. ὠνοσάμην and ὠνάμην. (§§ 96. 10 : 95. N. 1 : 109. N. 1 : 117.)

The form οὐτεδι (Pl. 24, 241) stands for Pres. Pass. 2d pers. plur. οὐτεδι from ΟΝΩ.

OΠΩ, Perf. Pass. ὠμμαι, A. Pass. ὠφθην, F. Mid. ὄψομαι, A. Mid. ὄψάμην (little used), 2 Perf. ὄψωπα (poetic), = ὄράω, which see. (§ 81.)

ὄράω, see, Imperf. ἐώραον (Ionic ἐώρων), Perf. ἐώρακα, Perf. Pass. ἐώραμαι. From ΕΙΔΩ (which see), 2 A. εἰδον, ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἴδε, ἴδεν, ἴδων, 2 A. Mid. εἰδόμην, ἴδωμαι, ἴδοιμην, ἴδον, ἴδεσθαι, ἴδόμενος. From ΟΠΩ (which see), Perf. Pass. ὠμμαι, A. Pass. ὠφθην, F. Mid. ὄψομαι. (§ 80. N. 3.)

ὄργυμι (ΟΡΩ), *rouse, excite*, F. ὄρσω, A. ὠρσα, Perf. Mid. ὄρωρεμαι, 2 Perf. ὄρωρα *have risen*, 2 A. Mid. ὄρόμην. Mid. ὄργυμαι, also ὄρομαι, ὄρέομαι, *rouse myself, arise*. (§§ 96. 9, 10 : 103. N. 1 : 104. N. 6 : 81.)

NOTE. Forms without the connecting vowel, 2 A. Mid. 3d pers. sing. ἄρτο, *Imperat.* 2d pers. sing. ἄρτο and ἄρσο, *Inf.* ἄρθα, *Part.* ἄρχιτος. (§§ 92. N. 4 : 11.)

ὄσφραινομαι (ΟΣΦΡΩ), *smell*, F. Mid. ὄσφρήσομαι, A. Mid. ὄσφρησάμην (later), 2 A. Mid. ὄσφρόμην rarely ὄσφράμην. (§§ 96. 7, 10 : 85. N. 2.)

οὐρέω, *mingo*, Imperf. ἐούρεον, F. Mid. οὐρήσομαι. (§ 80. N. 2.)

οὐτάω, *wound*, regular. From ΟΤΤΗΜΙ, 2 A. οὐταν, *Inf.* (Epic) οὐτάμεται or οὐτάμεν, 2 A. Mid. *Part.* οὐτάμενος as Passive, *wounded*. (§ 117. N. 10, 17.)

ὅφειλω (*ΟΦΕΛΩ*), *owe, must, ought*, F. ὄφειλήσω, A. ὁφείλησα. (§ 96. 18, 10.)

The 2 A. ὁφελον and ὁφελων, οφελων, always expresses a *wish, O that I would to God!* (§ 217. N. 3, 4.)

ὁφλισκάνω (*ΟΦΛΩ*), *incur, forfeit*, F. ὄφλήσω, Perf. ὁφλητην, 2 A. ὁφλον. (§ 96. 8, 7, 10.)

II.

ΠΑΘΩ, see πάσχω.

παλέω, *play, jest*, ἔπαισσα, πέπαισμαι, ἔπαισθην, F. Mid. παίξομαι, παίξομαι. In later writers, ἔπαιξα, πέπαιγμαι, ἔπαιχθην. (§§ 96. N. 6 : 114. N. 1.)

παῖω, *strike*, F. παῖσω and παῖσω, A. ἔπαισα, Perf. πέπαικα, Perf. Pass. πέπαισμαι, A. Pass. ἔπαινθην. (§§ 96. 10 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

πάσχω (*ΠΑΘΩ, ΠΕΝΘΩ*), *suffer*, A. ἔπησα (not common), F. Mid. πείσομαι (rarely πησομαι), 2 A. ἔπαθον, 2 Perf. πέπονθα (rarely πέπηθα). (§§ 96. 6, 18, 19, N. 10 : 12. 5.)

NOTE. The form πίπονθι (Od. 23, 53', for πίπονθατι, is obtained as follows: ΠΑΘΩ, ΠΟΘΩ, πίποθα, πίπο-θι (for πίπονθα-θι) with the Passive termination θα. (§§ 96. 19 : 10. 2.)

πατέομαι (*ΠΛΩ*), *eat*, Perf. Pass. πέπασμαι, A. Mid.

- ἐπάσαμην.** (§§ 95. N. 1 : 107. N. 1.)
- ΠΑΩ,** Perf. Mid. *πέπαμαι, possess, acquire,* A. Mid. *ἐπάσαμην.*
- πειθω** (*ΠΙΘΩ*), *persuade, πελσω, ἐπεισα, πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι, ἐπεισθην,* 2 A. *ἐπιθορ,* (poetic), 2 Perf. *πέποιθα trust, 2 A. Mid. ἐπιθόμην. Mid. πειθομαι, trust, believe, obey.* (§ 96. 18, N. 14.)
- Νοτ.** The form *ἰπίσιδμα* stands for 2 Pluperf. 1st pers. plur. *ἰπίσιδμι.* (§ 91. N. 6.)
- πελάζω** and **πελάω,** *cause to approach, bring near, approach, come near,* *πελάσω, ἐπελασσα, ἐπελάσθην* and *ἐπλάθην.* From *ΠΑΗΜΙ* comes 2 A. Mid. *ἐπλάμην.* (§§ 26. 1 : 117. N. 15.)
- πελω,** *revolve, move about, am,* Imperf. 3d. pers. sing. *ἐπλε* for *ἐπελε.* Mid. *πελομαι* synonymous with the Active, Part. *πλόμενος* used only in composition, Imperf. 2d pers. sing. *ἐπλεο* *ἐπλευ thou art,* 3d pers. sing. *ἐπλετο he is.* (§§ 26. 1 : 23. N. 1.)
- ΠΕΝΘΩ,** see *πάσχω.*
- πέποσθε,** see *πάσχω.*
- πέρδω,** *pedo,* F. Mid. *παρδήσομαι,* 2 A. *ἐπαρδον,* 2 Perf. *πέπορδα.* Mid. *πέρδομαι,* synonymous with the Active. (§ 96. 19, 10.)
- πέρθω,** *sack, πέρσω, ἐπερσα,* 2 A. *ἐπραθον.* (§§ 96. 19 : 26. 2.)
- Νοτ.** Homer has 2 A. Mid. *Inf. πέρθα:* without the connecting vowel for *περθηθα.* (§§ 92. N. 4 : 10. 2 : 11.)
- πέσσω,** later *πέπτω, boil, digest,* F. *πέψω, Λ. ἐπεψα, Perf. Pass. πέπεμμαι, A. Pass. ἐπέφθην.* (§ 96. 2.)
- πειάννυμι** (*ΠΕΤΑΩ*), *expand, spread,* F. *πετάσω or πετῶ, Α. ἐπέτασσα, Perf. Pass. πέπταμαι, A. Pass. ἐπετάσθην.* (§§ 96. 9 : 95. N. 1 : 102. N. 2 : 109. N. 1 : 26. 1.)
- πέτομαι,** *fly,* F. Mid. *πετήσομαι,* 2 A. *ἐπιτόμην* (for *ἐπετόμην*), *πιώμαι, πτοίμην, πτέσθαι, πιόμενος.* (§§ 96. 10 : 26. 1.)
- ΠΕΤΩ,** see *πίπιω.*
- ΠΕΤΘΩ,** see *πυνθάνομαι.*
- πέφγον,** see *ΦΕΝΩ.*
- πήγγυμι** (*ΠΑΓΩ*), later *πήσσω, fix, fasten,* F. *πήξω, Α. ἐπηξα, Perf. Pass. πέπηγμαι, A. Pass. ἐπήχθην,* 2 Perf. *πέπηγα stand fast,* 2 A. Pass. *ἐπύγην.* (§ 96. 18, 9, 3.)
- ΠΗΘΩ,** see *πάσχω.*
- ΠΙΘΕΩ** (*ΠΙΘΩ*), *obey, follow, trust, πιθήσω also πεπιθήσω, ἐπιθησα.* (§ 96. 10, 11.)
- ΠΙΘΩ,** see *πειθω* and the preceding.
- πιλημι** and **πιλνάω** (*πελάω*), Mid. *πιλναμαι, = πελάζω,* which see. (§ 96. 16, 6.)
- πιμπλημι** and **πιμπλάω** (*ΠΛΑΩ*), *fill,* F. *πλήσω, Α. ἐπλήσσα, Perf. πέπληκα, Perf. Pass. πέπλησμαι, A. Pass. ἐπλήσθην,* 2 A. Mid. *ἐπλήμην,* Opt. *πλειμην,* Imperat. *πλησσο,* Part. *πλήμενος.* (§§ 96. 1 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1 : 117. N. 15.)
- The letter *μ*, in the first syllable, is dropped when, in composition,

another μ comes to stand before the first syllable of this verb; as *ἰμ-*
πίστλημι, not *ἰμ-πίστλημι*. The same is observed of *πίμπημι*.

πίμπημι and *πιμπράω* (*ΠΡΑΩ*), *burn*, F. *πρήσω*, A. *ἐπρῆσα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπρησμαι*, A. Pass. *ἐπρήσθην*. (§§ 96. 1 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

For the omission of μ , in composition, see *πίμπλημι*.

πίγω (*ΠΙΩ*), *drink*, 2 A. *ἔπιον*, 2 F. Mid. *πιοῦμαι* (later). Pass. *πιομαι*, as F. Active, *shall drink*. From *ΠΟΩ*, Perf. *πέπωκα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπομαι*, A. Pass. *ἐπόθην*. From *ΠΙΜΙ*, 2 A. *Imperat.* 2d pers. sing. *πῖθι*. (§§ 96. 5 : 114. N. 2 : 95. N. 2 : 117. N. 14.)

πιπίσκω (*ΠΙΩ*), *cause to drink*, *give to drink*, F. *πισώ*, A. *ἐπισα*. (§ 96. 1, 8.)

πιπράσκω (*περάω*), *sell*, Perf. *πέπρακα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπρα-*
μαι, A. Pass. *ἐπράθην*, 3 F. *πεπράσσομαι*. (§§ 96. 1, 8 : 26. 1.)

πίπτω (*ΠΕΤΩ*), *fall*, A. *ἐπεσα* (little used), Perf. *πέπτωκα*, 2 A. *ἐπεσον* (Doric *ἐπετον*), 2 Perf. Part. *πεπτεός*, *πε-*
πτηώς, *πεπτώς*, 2 F. Mid. *πε-*
σοῦμαι. (§§ 96. 1, 19, 17, 15 : 114. N. 2.)

πιτνάω and *πίτνημι* (*ΠΕΤΑΩ*), = *πετάνγυμι*, which see. (§ 96. 16, 6 : 117.)

πιτνέω (*ΠΕΤΩ*) = *πίπτω*, which see. (§ 96. 16, 5, 10.)

πιφάσκω or *πιφαύσκω* (*ΦΑΩ*), *show*, *make known*, *communicate*. (§ 96. 1, 8.)

ΠΙΩ, see *πίρω*, *πιπίσκω*.

ΠΛΑΓΩ, see *πλάζω*, *πλήσσω*.

πλάζω (*ΠΛΑΓΩ*), *cause to wan-*
der, F. *πλάγξω*, A. *ἐπλαγξα*, A. Pass. *ἐπλάγχθην*. Mid. *πλάζομαι*, *wander about*, *rove*. (§ 96. 3, 6.)

πλέω (*ΠΛΕΤΩ*), *sail*, *ἐπλευσα*, Perf. *πέπλευκα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπλευσμαι*, A. Pass. *ἐπλεύ-*
σθην, F. Mid. *πλεύσομαι*, *πλευσοῦμαι*. (§§ 96. N. 12 : 107. N. 1 : 114. N. 1.)

πλήσσω (*ΠΛΑΓΩ*), rarely *πλή-*
γνῦμι, *strike*, F. *πλήξω*, A. *ἐπληξα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπλη-*
γμαι, 2 A. *πέπληγον* (Epic), 2 Perf. *πέπληγα*, 2 A. Pass. *ἐπλήγην* (in composition *ἐ-*
πλάγην), 2 A. Mid. (Epic) *πεπληγόμην*. (§§ 96. 18, 3, 9 : 78. N. 2.)

πλώω (*πλέω*), *ώσω*, &c. 2 A. (from *ΠΛΩΜΙ*) *ἐπλωτ*, Part. *πλώς*, G. *πλῶντος*, Ionic, = *πλέω*, which see. (§§ 96. 19 : 117. N. 14.)

πνέω (*ΠΝΕΤΩ*, *ΠΝΤΩ*), *blow*, *breathe*, A. *ἐπνευσα*, Perf. *πέπνευκα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπνευ-*
σμαι, A. Pass. *ἐπνεύσθην*, F. Mid. *πνεύσομαι*, *πνευσοῦμαι*. (§§ 96. N. 12 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1 : 114. N. 1.)

Poetic forms, Perf. Pass. *πίστν-*
μαι, *am prudent, animated, intelligent*, A. Pass. 3d pers. sing. *ἰστνώντη* used in the compound *ἴμ-ἰστνόντη*, from *ἴνωντίς*, 2 A. Mid. (from *ΠΙΝΤΜΙ*) *ἰστνόμην*. (§§ 96. 6 : 117. N. 15.)

ποθέω, *long for, desire, miss*, *ποθέσω* and *ποθήσω*, *ἐπόθη-*
σα, *πεπόθηκα*, *πεπόθημαι*, *ἐποθέσθην*. (§§ 95. N. 2 : 109. N. 1.)

ΠΟΡΩ, *give*, 2 A. *ἔποφον*, Perf.
Pass. 3d. pers. sing. *πέριωται* *it has been decreed by
fate*, Part. *πεπρωμένος* *des-
tined*. (§ 96. 17.)

ΠΟΩ, see *πλινθω*.

ΠΡΑΩ, see *πίμπρημι*.

ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, *buy*, 2 A. Mid.
ἐπριάμην, *πριώμαι*, *πριαίμην*,
πριάσω or *πρώλω*, *πριάσθαι*,
πριάμενος. (§ 117. N. 9.)

ΠΡΟΩ, see *ΠΟΡΩ*.

ΠΤΑΩ, see *ἴπταμαι*, *πτήσσω*.

πτήσσω, *crouch*, F. *πτήξω*, A.
ἐπτηξα, Perf. *ἐπτηχα*. From
ΠΤΑΩ comes 2 Perf. Part.
πεπτηώς. From *ΠΤΗΜΙ*, 2
A. 3d person dual *πτή-
την*, in composition *κατα-
πτήτην*. (§§ 96. 3 : 99. N. :
117. 12.)

ΠΤΟΩ, see *πίπτω*.

πυνθάνομαι (*ΠΤΘΩ*), *poetic
peñthomai*, *inquire*, Perf. Mid.
πεύσσομαι, F. Mid. *πεύσσομαι*,
2 A. Mid. *ἐπυνθόμην*. (§ 96.
18, 7.)

P.

ΡΑΓΩ, see *φήγνυμι*.

φαίνω, *sprinkle*, *regular*. From
ΡΑΔΩ, A. *Imperat.* 2d pers.
plur. *φάσσαιε*, Perf. Pass. 3d
pers. plur. *ἔφάδαται*, Epic.
(§§ 104. N. 4 : 91. N. 2.)

φέζω or *ἔρδω* or *ΕΡΓΩ*, F. *φέξω*,
A. *ἔφύεξα* (Epic also *ἔρξα*),
2 Perf. *ἔφργα*, 2 Pluperf. *ἔωφ-
γειν*. (§ 80. N. 2, 3.)

φέω (*PETΩ*, *ΡΤΩ*), *flow*, A.
ἔφρενσα, Perf. *ἔφρυνχα*, F.
Mid. *φεύσσομαι* or *φυήσσομαι*,
2 A. Pass. *ἔφύνην*. (§ 96. 18,
10, N. 12.)

ῬΕΩ, Perf. *εἰρηκα*, Perf. Pass.

εἰρημαι, A. Pass. *ἔρρηθην*
or *ἔρρεθην* (not Attic *εἰρή-
θην*, *εἰρέθην*), 3 F. *εἰρήσο-
μαι*, = *ΕΙΠΩ*, which see.
(§§ 76. N. 1 : 95. N. 2.)

φήγνυμι (*ΡΑΓΩ*), later *φήσσω*,
tear, *burst*, F. *φέξω*, A. *ἔφη-
ξα*, 2 Perf. *ἔφρωγα* *am torn
to pieces*, 2 A. Pass. *ἔφάγην*.
(§ 96. 18, 9, 3, 19.)

φέγίω (*ΡΙΓΩ*), *shudder*, *φιγήσω*,
&c. 2 Perf. *ἔφῆγα* synonymous
with the Present.
(§ 96. 10.)

ΡΟΩ, see *φώρνυμι*.

ΡΤΩ, see *φέω*, *flow*.

ΡΩΙΩ, see *φήγνυμι*.

φώρνυμι (*ΡΟΩ*), *strengthen*, F.
φώσω, A. *ἔφωσα*, Perf. *ἔφρω-
σα*, Perf. Pass. *ἔφωμαι*, *Imp.*
ἔφρωσσο *farewell*, &c. A. Pass.
ἔφρώσθην. (§§ 96. 9 : 109
N. 1.)

S.

σαλπίζω (*ΣΑΛΠΙΓΩ*), *sound a
trumpet*, F. *σαλπίξω*, later
σαλπίσω, A. *ἔσαλπιγξα*, later
ἔσαλπισα. (§ 96. 6, N. 6.)

σαύσω (rarely *σάω*), *save*, *σαύ-
σω*, &c. From *ΣΑΩΜΙ*
comes Imperf. Act. 3d pers.
sing. (Epic) *σάω*. (§§ 96.
10 : 78. N. 3 : 117.)

σβέννυμι (*ΣΒΕΩ*), *extinguish*,
F. *σβίσω*, A. *ἔσβεσα*, Perf.
Pass. *ἔσβεσμαι*, A. Pass. *ἔσβε-
σθην*. From *ΣΒΗΜΙ*, 2 A.
ἔσβην, *σβείην*, *σβήναι*. (§§ 96.
9 : 95. N. 2 : 107. N. 1 : 109.
N. 1.)

σεύω (*ΣΤΩ*), *shake*, *move*, *agi-
tate*, F. *σεύσω*, A. *ἔσσενα*,
Perf. Pass. *ἔσσεμαι*, Pluperf.
Pass. *ἔσσεμην*, A. Pass. *ἔσ-*

σύθην sometimes έσύθην.
From **ΣΥΜΙ**, 2 A. Mid.
έσσυμην and σύμην. Mid.
σεύσμαι and, without the
connecting vowel, σεῦμαι.
(§§ 96. 18 : 104. N. 1 : 78.
N. 3 : 79. N. 3.)

σκεδάννυμι (**ΣΚΕΔΑΩ**), *scatter,*
disperse, spread. F. σκεδάσω
οг σκεδῶ, A. ἐσκέδασα, Perf.
ἐσκέδακα, Perf. Pass. ἐσκέδα-
σμαι, A. Pass. ἐσκεδάσθην.
(§§ 96. 9 : 102. N. 2 : 107.
N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

σκέλλω (**ΣΚΕΛΩ**, **ΣΚΑΛΩ**), *dry,*
cause to wither, F. σκέλω,
A. ἐσκῆλα, Perf. ἐσκλητα *am*
dried up, F. Mid. σκλήσομαι.
From **ΣΚΛΗΜΙ**, 2 A. ἐσκλην,
σκλαίην, σκλῆναι. Mid. σκέλλο-
μαι, *wither.* (§ 96. 6, 17, 18.)

σκίδνημι (**ΣΚΕΔΑΩ**), Mid. σκι-
δναμαι, = σκεδάννυμι, which
see. (§ 96. 6, 16.)

σοῦμαι (*σεύω*), *Imp.* 2d. pers.
sing. σοῦσο, 2 A. Pass. 3d
pers. sing. ἐσσονα, in compo-
sition ἀπέσσονα (*Laconic*)
he is gone, he is dead, =
σεῦμαι from σεύω, which see.
(§ 96. N. 15.)

σών, see σώζω.

σπέσθαι, see ἔπω.

ΣΤΑΩ, see ἵστημι.

στερέω or **στερίσκω** (**ΣΤΕΡΩ**),
deprive, bereave, F. στερίσω,
A. ἐστέρησα, Perf. ἐστέρηκα,
Perf. Pass. ἐστέρημαι, A.
Pass. ἐστερήθην, 2 A. Pass.
Part. στεφεῖς (*poetic*). Pass.
στερέομαι or στέρομαι. (§ 96.
8, 10.)

στορέννυμι or **στόρνυμι** or **στρόν-**
νῦμι (**ΣΤΟΡΩ**), *strew, spread,*
F. στορέσω, στρώσω, A. ἐστό-

ρεσα, ἐστρωσα, Perf. Pass.
ἐστρωμαι, A. Pass. ἐστορέ-
σθην, ἐστρώθην. (§§ 96. 10,
9, 17 : 95. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

στυγέω (**ΣΤΥΓΩ**), *fear, hate,*
stingy, &c. 2 A. ἐστυγον.
Aor. also ἐστυξα *I terrified.*
(§ 96. 10.)

σχεῖν, see ἔχω, ὕσχω.

σώζω (*Epic σώω*), *savε, save,*
σώσω, σέσωκα, σέσωσμαι,
ἔσωθην.

σώω (*σάω*), = preceding. (§ 116.
N. 7.)

T.

ΤΑΓΩ, see **ΤΑΩ**, *take.*

ΤΑΛΑΩ, *bear, suffer, venture,*
A. ἐτάλασσα, Perf. τέτληκα, 2
Perf. τέτλασ, *Opt.* τετλαΐηρ,
Imp. τέτλαθι, *Infin.* τετλάναι.
From **ΤΑΛΗΜΙ**, 2 A. ἐτλην,
τλῶ, τλαίην, τλῆθι, τλῆραι,
τλάς. (§§ 26. 1 : 95. N. 2 :
91. N. 7 : 117. 12.)

τάμνω, F. ταμέω, Ionic, = τέ-
μνω.

ΤΑΩ, **ΤΑΓΩ**, *take, Imperat.*
2d pers. sing. τῇ (contracted
from τάε) *take thou,* 2 A.
Part. τεταγών, *Epic.* (§§ 23.
N. 1 : 78. N. 2.)

τείνω (**ΤΕΝΩ**, **ΤΑΩ**), *stretch,*
extend, F. τενῶ, A. ἐτείνα,
Perf. τείακα, Perf. Pass. τέτα-
μαι, A. Pass. ἐτάθην. (§ 96.
19, 5, 18.)

ΤΕΚΩ, see τίκτω.

τέμνω (rarely **τέμω**), *cut,* F. τε-
μῶ, Perf. τέτμηκα, Perf. Pass.
τέτμημαι, A. Pass. ἐτμήθην, 2
A. ἐτεμον and ἐταμον, 2 A. M.
τεταμόθην. (§ 96. 5, 17, 19.)

τέτμον or **ἕτετμον**, *I found, met*
with, a defective 2 A. Act
(§ 78. N. 2.)

TETXΩ, see *τυγχάνω*.

τῆ, see *ΤΑΩ*, *take*.

TIEΩ, Perf. Part. *τετιηός* *af-*
flicted, Perf. Mid. *τετίημαι*
am afflicted, *am sorrowful*.
(§§ 99. N.)

τιθημι (*rarely τιθέω*, *θέω*),
put, *place*, F. *θήσω*, A. *ἔθη-*
κα, Perf. *τέθεικα*, Perf. Pass.
τέθειμαι, A. Pass. *ἔτεθην*, A.
Mid. *ἔθηκάμην* (*not Attic*),
2 A. *ἔθην*, *θῶ*, *θείην*, *θέτι*
or *θέω*, *θεῖναι*, *θείεις*, 2 A.
Mid. *ἔθέμην*. (§§ 96. 1 :
104. N. 2 : 95. N. 2, 4 : 14.
3, N. 3 : 117. N. 11, 13.)

τίκτω (*TEKΩ*), *bring forth*, F.
τέξω, A. Pass. (*later*) *ἔτεχθην*,
F. Mid. *τέξομαι*, 2 A. *ἔτεκον*, 2
Perf. *τέτοκα*, 2 F. Mid. *τεκοῦ-*
μαι, 2 A. Mid. (*poetic*) *ἔτεκό-*
μην. (§§ 96. N. 3 : 114. N. 2.)

τίγω, *τίγνυμι*, *τίγνυμι*, = *τίω*, *hon-*
or, *which is regular*. (§ 96.
5, 9.)

τιτράω (*TPAΩ*), *bore*, F. *τρή-*
σω, A. *ἔτρησα*, Perf. *τέτροκα*,
Per. Pas. *τέτρημαι*. (§ 96. 1.)

τιτρώσκω (*TOPΩ*), *wound*, F.
τρώσω, A. *ἔτρωσα*, Perf. *τέ-*
τρωκα, Perf. Pass. *τέτρωμαι*,
A. Pass. *ἔτρωθην*. (§ 96.
17, 1, 8.)

τιτύσκομαι (*TTKΩ*), *prepare*,
take aim at, 2 A. *τέτυκον*,
2 A. Mid. *τετυκόμην*, *Epic*.
(§§ 96. 1, 14 : 78. N. 2.)

ΤΑΛΩ, see *ΤΑΛΛΩ*.

ΤΜΕΩ, *ΤΜΑΩ*, see *τέμνω*.

τορέω (*TOPΩ*), *pierce*, *τορήσω*,
&c. 2 A. *ἔτορον*. (§ 96. 10.)

ΤΟΡΩ, see *τιτρώσκω*, *τορέω*.

τόσσαι, *τόσσας*, = *τυχεῖν*, *τυχών*,
from *τυγχάνω*, *which see*.

ΤΡΑΓΩ, see *τρώγω*.

ΤΡΑΩ, see *τιτράω*.

τρέφω (*ΘΡΕΦΩ*), *nourish*, *feed*,
support, F. *θρέψω*, A. *ἔθρε-*
ψα, Perf. *τέτροφα*, Perf. Pass.
τέθραμμαι, A. Pass. *ἔθρε-*
ψθην, 2 A. *ἔτραφον* (*Epic*),
2 A. Pass. *ἔτραψην*. (§§ 14.
3 : 96. 19 : 107. N. 6.)

τρέχω (*ΘΡΕΧΩ*), *run*, A. *ἔθρε-*
ξα, F. Mid. *θρέξομαι*. From
ΔΡΑΜΩ or *ΔΡΕΜΩ* (which
see) come Perf. *δεδράμηκα*,
Perf. Pass. *δεδράμημαι*, 2 A.
ἔδραμον, 2 Perf. *δέδρομα*
(*Epic*), F. Mid. *δραμούμαι*.
(§ 14. 3.)

τρώγω (*TPAΓΩ*), *eat*, *gnaw*, F.
Mid. *τρώξομαι*, 2 A. *ἔτραγον*.
(§ 96. 19.)

τυγχάνω (*TTXΩ*), *happen*, *at-*
tain, A. *ἔτύχησα* (*Epic*), Perf.
τετύχηκα, Perf. Mid. (*poetic*)
τέτυγμαι or *τέτευγμαι*, F. Mid.
τεύξομαι, 2 A. *ἔτυχον*. (§ 96.
7, 10, 18.)

τύπτω (*TTΠΩ*), *strike*, F. *τύψω*
commonly *τυπτήσω*, A. *ἔτυψα*,
Perf. *τέτυφα*, 2 Perf. *τέτυμ-*
μαι commonly *τετύπημαι*, A.
Pass. *ἔτύφθην*, 2 A. Pass.
ἔτύπην. (§ 96. 2, 10.)

τ.

ὑπεμνήμυκε, see *ἡμένω*.

ὑπιαχνέομαι and **ὑπισχομαι** (*ὑπό*,
ἰαχνέομαι, *ἰσχομαι*), *promise*,
Perf. Pass. *ὑπέσχημαι*, A.
Pass. *ὑπεσχέθην*, F. Mid.
ὑποσχήσομαι, 2 A. Mid. *ὑπε-*
σχόμην.

φ.

ΦΑΓΩ, 2 A. *ἔφαγον*, Pass. *φά-*
γομαι (*later*) as F. Active,
= *ἔσθιω*, *which see*.

φάσκω, see **φημί**.

ΦΑΩ, see **πιφάσκω**, **ΦΕΝΩ**, **φημί**.

ΦΕΝΩ (**ΦΑΩ**), *kill*, Perf. Pass.

πέφαμαι, 3 F. **πεφήσομαι**, 2 A.

πέφρον or **ἐπεφρον**. (§§ 96.

5, 19 : 95. N. 2 : 78. N. 2 :

26. 1.)

φέρω, *bring, carry, bear*, Imperf. **ἔφερον**. From **ΟΙΩ**, F. **οἴσω**, A. *Imperat.* 2d pers. sing. **οἴσε**. From **ΕΝΕΓΚΩ**

φημί and **φάσκω** (**ΦΑΩ**), *say*, Imperf. **ἔφηρ**, F. **φέρσω**, A. **ἔφησα**, Perf. Pass. **πέφασμαι**, 2 A. Mid. **ἔφάμην**, *Imperat.* **φέρσ** (Epic), *Infin.* **φάσθαι**. (§§ 96. 8 : 95. N. 2 : 107. N. 1 : 117. N. 9.)

The Present and Imperfect Active are inflected as follows:

Present.

IND. S. **φημί**

φῆς

φησι(*v*)

D. **φαμέν**

φατόν

φατόν

P. **φαμέν**

φατέ

φασι(*v*)

SUBJ. S. **φῶ**, **φῆς**, **φῆ**, **D.** **φῶμεν**, **φῆτον**, **φῆτον**, **P.** **φῶμεν**, **φῆτε**, **φῶσι**(*v*).

OPT. **S.** **φαιην**, **φαιης**, **φαιη**, **D.** **φαιημεν**, **φαιητον**, **φαιητην**, **P.** **φαιημεν**, **φαιητε**, **φαιησαν** or **φαιεν**.

IMP. S. **φάθι**(§14.N.4) **D.** **φάτον** **P.** **φάτε**
 φάτω **φάτων** **φάτωσαν**, **φάντων**

INF. **φάναι**.

PART. **φάς**, **φᾶσα**, **φάν**, **G.** **φάντος**.

Imperfect.

S. **ἔφην**

ἔφης, **ἔφησθα**

ἔφη

D. **ἔφαμεν**

ἔφατον

ἔφατην

P. **ἔφαμεν**

ἔφατε

ἔφασαν

NOTE 1. The 2d pers. sing. of the *Ind.* is very often written **φής**.

NOTE 2. For the 2d pers. sing. of the Imperfect, see above (§ 84. N. 6).

φθάνω (**ΦΘΑΩ**), *come before, anticipate*, F. **φθάσω**, A. **ἔφθασα**, Perf. **ἔφθακα**, F. Mid. **φθήσομαι**. From **ΦΘΗ-**

ΜΙ, 2 A. **ἔφθην**, **φθῶ**, **φθαλην**, **φθῆναι**, **φθάς**, 2 A. Mid. **ἔφθάμην**, **φθάμενος**. (§§ 96. 5 : 95. N. 2 : 117.)

φθίω, **φθίω**, *consume*, *perish*,
φθίσω, **ἔφθισα**, **ἔφθικα**, **ἔφθιμαι**. From **ΦΘΙΜΙ**, 2 A. Mid. *ἔφθιμην*, *Subj.* **φθίωμαι**, *Opt.* **φθίμην**, *Inf.* **φθίσθαι**, *Part.* **φθίμενος**. (§§ 96. 5 : 117. N. 14.)

φιλέω, *love*, *regular*. From the simple **ΦΙΛΩ**, A. Mid. *ἔφιλάμην*, *Imperat.* 2d pers. sing. **φιλαι**, *Epic.*

φορέω, *carry*, *bear*, *wear*, *regular*. From **ΦΟΡΗΜΙ**, *Inf.* (in Homer) **φορῆναι**. (§ 117. N. 17.)

φρέω (**φέρω**), **φρήσω**, &c. used only in composition. From **ΦΡΗΜΙ** comes 2 A. *Imp.* **φρές**. (§§ 96. 17 : 117. N. 11.)

ΦΤΓΩ, **ΦΤΖΩ**, see **φεύγω**.

φύω, *produce*, **φύσω**, **ἔφυσα**, **πέφυκα αι**, 2 Perf. **πέφυνα αι**, 2 A. Pass. (later) **ἔφύην**. From **ΦΤΜΙ**, 2 A. **ἔφνι αι**, *Subj.* **φῦω**, *Opt.* **φῦην**, *Inf.* **φύναι**, *Part.* **φύς**. (§ 117. N. 7, 16.)

X.

ΧΑΔΩ, see **χάζω**, **χανδάνω**.

χάζω (**ΧΑΔΩ**, **ΚΑΔΩ**), *yield*, *give way*, F. **κεκαδήσω** *shall deprive*, 2 A. **κέκαδον I made to give way**, *deprived*, 2 A. Mid. **κεκαδόμην**. (§§ 96. 4, 10, 11 : 78. N. 2.)

χαίνω (**ΧΑΝΩ**, **ΧΑΩ**), commonly **χάσκω**, *gape*, 2 A. **ἔχανον**, 2 Perf. **κέχηνα**, F. Mid. **κανοῦμαι**. (§ 96. 5, 18, 8.)

χαίρω (**ΧΑΡΩ**), *rejoice*, F. **χαίρησω**, Perf. **κεχάρηκα**, Perf. Pass. **κεχάρημαι** (poetic **κέ-**

χαρμαι), A. Mid. **ἔχηράμην** (poetic), 2 A. Pass. **ἔχάρην**, 2 A. Mid. **κεχαρόμην** (*Epic*). Homer has also F. **κεχαρήσω**, **κεχαρήσομαι**. (§§ 96. 18, 10, 11 : 78. N. 2.)

χανδάνω (**ΧΑΔΩ**, **ΧΑΝΔΩ**, **ΧΕΝΔΩ**), *contain*, *hold*, *receive*, F. Mid. **χείσομαι**, 2 A. **ἔχαδον**, 2 Perf. **κέχανδα**. (§§ 96. 6, 7, 19 : 12. 5.)

χάσκω, see **χαίνω**.

χείω (**ΧΕΔΩ**), *caco*, A. **ἔχεσαι** and **ἔχεσον**, Perf. Pass. **κέχεσμαι**, F. Mid. **χέσομαι**, **χεσοῦμαι**, 2 Perf. **κέχοδα**. (§§ 96. 4, 19 : 85. N. 2 : 114. N. 1.)

χέω (**ΧΕΤΩ**, **ΧΤΩ**), *pour*, F. **χέω** sometimes **χεύσω**, A. **ἔχει** sometimes **ἔχεισα** (*Epic* **ἔχεναι**), Perf. **κέχυκα**, Perf. Pass. **κέχυμαι**, A. Pass. **ἔχύθην**. From **ΧΤΜΙ**, 2 A. Mid. **ἔχύμην**. (§§ 96. 18, N. 12 : 95. N. 1 : 102. N. 2 : 104. N. 1 : 117.)

χόώ, see **χάννυμι**.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΩ, *help*, F. **χραισμήσω**, A. **ἔχραισμησαι**, 2 A. **ἔχραισμον**. (§ 96. 10.)

χρώω, *deliver an oracle*, **χρήσω**, &c. Mid. **χράομαι**, *use*. (§§ 95. N. 3 : 116. N. 2.)

χρή (**χρώ**), *it is necessary*, *Impersonal*, *Subj.* **χρῆ**, *Opt.* **χρείη**, *Inf.* **χρῆναι**, *Part.* neut. **χρεών**, *Imparf.* **ἔχρη** or **χρῆν**, F. **χρήσται**.

The compound **ἀπόχρη**, *it is enough*, has *Inf.* **ἀποχρῆν**, *Imparf.* **ἀπέχρη**.

NOTE. The Ind. **χρέ** regularly would be **χρῆ**, (§ 116. N. 2.)

The Opt. **χρείη**, and the Inv.

χρῆναι, come from *χείω* (Ionic),
XPHML (§§ 116. N. 8 : 117.
N. 17.)

The PART. *χειών* stands for
χεκόν. (§ 116. N. 9.)

The Imperfect *ἰχεῖν* is contracted
from *ἴχεσθαι* (§ 116. N. 3). For
χεῖν, see above (§§ 78. N. 3 :
93. N. 4 : 23. N. 3).

χρῶντυμι (XPOΩ), *color*, F.
χρώσω, A. *ἐχρωσα*, Perf. *κέ-*

χρωκα, Perf. Pass. *κέχρωσμαι*,
A. Pass. *ἐχρώσθην*. (§§ 96.

9 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

χώντυμι (*χώ*), *heap up, dam,*
F. *χρώσω*, A. *ἐχρωσα*, Perf. *κέ-*
χρωκα, Perf. Pass. *κέχρωσμαι*,
A. Pass. *ἐχρώσθην*. (ibid.)

ψ.

ψύχω, *cool*, *ψύξω*, &c. 2 A.
Pass. *ἔψυγην* (as if from
ΨΤΓΩ).
Ω.

ῳδέω (ΩΘΩ), *push*, Imperf.
ἴώθεον, F. *ῳδήσω* or *ῳσω*,
A. *ἐωσσα*, Perf. *ἐωκα*, Perf.
Pass. *ἐωσμαι*, A. Pass. *ἴω-*
σθην, F. Mid. *ῳσομαι*. (§§ 96.
10 : 80. N. 2.)

ῳτέομαι, *buy*, Imperf. *ἴωγεόμην*,
Perf. Pass. *ἴώνημαι*, F. Mid.
ῳτήσομαι, A. Mid. (not Attic)
ἴωνησάμην or *ῳησάμην*. (§ 80.
N. 2.)

NOTE. In the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs, tenses of
easy formation (as F. Pass.) are not generally given.

A D V E R B.

§ 119. 1. Many adverbs answering to the question *πῶς*,
how? IN WHAT MANNER? are formed from adjectives, pro-
nouns, and participles, by changing *ος* of the nominative or
genitive into *ως*. E. g.

σοφῶς, *wisely*, from *σοφός*, *wise*;

χαριέντως, *gracefully*, from *χαριεῖς*, *εντος*, *graceful*;

ἀληθῶς, contracted *ἀληθῶς*, *truly*, from *ἀληθής*, *εος*, *true*;

οὕτως, *thus*, from *οὗτος*, *this*;

ὄντως, *indeed*, from *ὢν*, *ὄντος*, *being*.

2. Some adverbs of this class end in *δην* or *άδην*. Such
adverbs are derived from verbs. E. g. *γράβδην*, *scratchingly*,
from *γράφω*, *scratch*; *λογάδην*, *selectedly*, from *λέγω*, *select*,
collect. (§§ 7 : 96. 19.)

3. Some end in *δόν* or *ηδόν*. Such adverbs are derived from
nouns. E. g. *ἀγέληδόν*, *in herds*, from *ἀγέλη*, *herd*; *τετραποδη-*
δόν, *like a quadruped*, from *τετράπους*, *four-footed*.

4. Some end in *ι* or *ει*, *τι* or *τει*. E. g. *ἴθελοντι*, *voluntarily*,
from *ἴθελων*, *willing*; *βαρβαριστι*, *like a barbarian*, from
βαρβαρίζω, *act like a barbarian*.

5. Some end in *ξ*. E. g. ἐναλλάξ, *by turns, crosswise*, from ἐναλλάσσω, *place across*.

6. A few adverbs of this class end in *ινδην*. E. g. πλοντινδην, *according to (his) wealth, riches*.

§ 120. Adverbs answering to the question *πόσακις*, *HOW OFTEN?* end in *άκις*. Such adverbs are derived from adjectives. E. g. συχνάκις, *often*, from *συχνός*, *frequent*.

For the numeral adverbs, see above (§ 62. 4).

§ 121. 1. Adverbs answering to the question *πόθεν* or *ποῦ*, *WHERE?* IN WHAT PLACE? end in *θι* or *σι(ν)*. E. g. αὐτόθι, *in that very spot*, from αὐτός.

The termination *σι(ν)* is chiefly appended to names of *towns*. It is preceded by *η* · but when the nominative singular of the noun ends (or would end) in *α* pure or *ρα*, it is preceded by *α*. E. g. Ἀθήνησι, *at Athens*, from Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*; Θεσπιᾶσι, *at Thespiae*, from Θεσπιαῖ, *Thespiae*.

(1) Some adverbs of this class end in *ου* or *οχοῦ*. E. g. αὐτοῦ, *there*, from αὐτός · πανταχοῦ, *everywhere*, from πᾶς, παντός.

(2) Some end in *οῖ*. E. g. Ἰσθμοῖ, *at the Isthmus*, from Ἰσθμός, *Isthmus*.

(3) The following adverbs also answer to the question WHERE? ἀγχι or ἀγχοῦ, ἀνεκάς, ἄνω, ἐγγύς, ἕκας, ἔκει, ἔκτος, ἔνδον, ἔνθα or ἔνθάδε or ἔνταῦθα (Ionic ἔνθαύτα), ἔντος, ἔξω, ἔσω, ἔκταρ, κάτω, πέλας, πέρα and πέραν, πλησίον, πόρρω, πρόσω, τῇλε or τηλοῦ, ὠδε, and some others.

Note 1. The adverb *άλιτη*, *at home*, from *άλιτης*, *house*, takes the acute on the penult. (§ 20. N. 1.)

2. Adverbs answering to the question *πόθεν*, *WHENCE?* FROM WHAT PLACE? end in *θεν*. E. g.

Ἀθήνηθεν, *from Athens*, from Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*;
οὐρανόθεν, *from heaven*, from οὐρανός, *heaven*.

Here belongs ἔνθεν or ἔνθενδε or ἔντεῦθεν (Ionic ἔνθεῦτεν), *hence, thence, whence*.

3. Adverbs answering to the question *πόσε*, *WHITHER?* TO WHAT PLACE? end in *σε*, *δε*, or *ζε*. E. g.

ἔκεισε, *thither*, from ἔκει, *there*;
οἰκόνδε, *to the house, home*, from οἶκος, *house*;
Θήβαζε, *to Thebes*, from Θῆβαι, *Thebes*.

NOTE 2. In strictness, the ending *δι* is appended to the *accusative singular or plural* of the noun.

NOTE 3. The adverbs *οἶκαδε*, *home*, and *φύγαδε*, *to flight*, imply nom. ΟΙΣ, ΦΥΞ, whence accus. *οἶκα*, *φύγα*.

4. Adverbs answering to the question *πῇ*, IN WHAT DIRECTION? end in *η* or *αχῆ*. E. g.

οὐδαμῆ, *in no way*, from οὐδαμός, *none* ;
ἄλλαχῆ, *in another direction*, from ἄλλος.

NOTE 4. The ending *η* becomes *γ* only when the nominative of the adjective, from which such adverbs are derived, is not obsolete.

§ 122. The following adverbs answer to the question πότε, WHEN? IN WHAT TIME? *ιέτι*, *αὔριον*, *ἐκάστοτε*, *ἔπειτα*, *ἐχθές* or *χθές*, *νεωστὶ*, *νύκτιορ*; *ιῦν*, *օψέ*, *πύλαι*, *πάντοτε*, *πέρισσι*, *πρὶν*, *προχθές*, *πρώην*, *πρωΐ*, *σήμερον*, *τῇτες*, *ὑστερον*, and some others.

§ 123. The following table exhibits the adverbs derived from ΠΟΣ, ΟΙΟΣ, ΤΟΣ, and δι. (§§ 73. 1 : 63. N. 2 : 71.)

| Interrogative. | Indefinite. | Demonstrative. | Relative. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| ποῦ or πόθι, where? | πού or ποθῖ, somewhere | τόθι, here, in this place | οὗ or ὅθι or ὅπου or ὅπό- θι, where |
| πόθεν, whence? | ποθίν, from some place | τόθεν, thence | ὅθεν or ὅπό- θεν, whence |
| ποῖ or πόσε, whither? | ποῖ, some- whither | wanting | οῖ or ὅποι, whither |
| πῇ, in what direction? | πῇ, in some direction | τῇ or τῇδε or ταύτῃ, in this direction | ἥ or δῆη, in which direction |
| πότε, when? | ποτέ, at some time, once | τότε, then | ὅτε or ὅπότε when |
| πῶς, how? | πώς, some- how | τώς or ᾧδε or οὖτως, thus, so | ώς or ὅπως, as |
| τηγίκα, at what time? | wanting | τηγίκα, τηγικά- δε, τηγικαῦτα, at this or that time | ἥγίκα or ὅπηγίκα, at which time |
| πῆμος, when? | wanting | τῆμος or τη- μόδε or τη- μούτος, then | ἥμος or δῆπῆ- μος, when |
| wanting | wanting | τέως, so long | ἕως, until |
| wanting | wanting | τόφρα, so long | δῆφρα, as long as |

NOTE 1. The forms *πίθι*, *πεθι*, *τέθι*, *θθι*, *τάθιν*, *δι*, *τός*, *πῆμος*, *τῆμος*, *ημος*, *νέρμα*, *δρέμα*, are poetic.

Instead of *τός*, the poets sometimes use *δι*, with the acute accent.

NOTE 2. The letter *ι* is annexed to the demonstratives *ταύτη*, *ἄδι*, *οὐτῶς*, for the sake of emphasis. Thus, *ταυτήτι*, *ἄδι*, *οὐτωσί*. (§ 70. N. 2.)

NOTE 3. Also the adverbs *διῆρη*, *ἰνθάδι* or *ἴντινθιν*, and *ιῦν*, take *ι*. Thus, *διερί*, *ἰνθάδι* or *ἴντινθιν*, *ἴντινθινί*, *ιῦνί*.

NOTE 4. Some of the relative adverbs are strengthened by *πίς* or *σύς*, or by both united. E. g. *ἄς*, *ἄστις*, *ἄστιρον*, *ας*; *δῖου*, *ἴστουον* wherever.

§ 124. 1. Some *genitives*, *datives*, and *accusatives* are used adverbially. E. g. *δημοσίᾳ*, *publicly*, from *δημόσιος*, *public*; *τέλος*, *lastly*, from *τέλος*, *end*.

2. Especially the *accusative singular* or *plural* of the *neuter* of an *adjective* is often used adverbially. E. g. *μόνον*, *only*, from *μόνος*, *alone*; *πολύ* or *πολλά*, *much*, from *πολύς*, *much*.

NOTE. In some instances, a word with the preposition, which governs it, is used adverbially. E. g. *παραχεῖμα* (*παρὰ χεῖμα*), *instantly*; *προύργου* (*πρὸς ἔργου*), *to the purpose*; *καθάπτει* (*καθ' ἀπτει*), *as*.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

§ 125. The *comparative* of an adverb derived from an *adjective* is the same with the *neuter singular* of the *comparative*, and the *superlative* is the same with the *neuter plural* of the *superlative*, of that *adjective*. E. g.

σοφῶς, *wisely*, *σοφώτερον*, *more wisely*, *σοφώτατα*, *most wisely*, from *σοφός*, *wise*. (§ 57.)

ἡδέως, *pleasantly*, *ἡδίον*, *more pleasantly*, *ἡδιστα*, *most pleasantly*, from *ἡδύς*, *pleasant*. (§ 58.)

NOTE 1. Some adverbs of the *comparative degree* end in *ως*. E. g. *χαλεπῶς*, *χαλεπωτίως*, from *χαλεπός*.

Superlatives in *ως* are rare.

NOTE 2. Some comparative and superlative adverbs end in *ω*, particularly when the positive ends in *ω*. E. g. *ἄω*, *υρ*, *ἀντίω*, *ἐπιτάτω*.

NOTE 3. The following adverbs are anomalous in their comparison:

ἄγχι or *ἄγχεῖ*, *near*, *ἄσσον*, *ἄγχιστα*. (Compare § 58. N. 1.)

ἴνας, *ἴσαρ*, *ἴκαστίρω*, *ἴκαστάτω*. (§ 125. N. 2.)

ἴνδον, *within*, *ἴδοσίρω*, *ἴδοτάτω*. (ibid.)

μάλα, *very*, *μᾶλλον*, *more*, *rather*, *μάλιστα*, *very much, especially*.

νύκτωρ, *nightly*, *by night*; *νυκτιστίρων*, *further back in the night*, that is, *earlier in the morning*, *νυκτιστάτω*, *very early in the morning*.

πέρα, *farther*, *beyond*, *πέριστίρων* or *πέριστίρων*, *πέριστάτω*. (ibid.)

προύργου, *to the purpose*, *προυργιστίρων*, *more to the purpose*, *προυργιστάτω*, *very much to the purpose*.

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

§ 126. All words, which cannot be proved to be derivative, must be considered as primitive.

DERIVATION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 127. Substantives derived FROM OTHER SUBSTANTIVES end in

ιδης, αδης, ιαδης, ιων, ιες, ιγη, ιωνη, patronymics :

ιον, ιδιον, ιριον, ιλλιον, ιδριον, ιφιον, ισκος, ιλλος or ιλος, ισκη, ιξ, diminutives :

ιος, ιτης, ιιτης, ιιτης, ιιωτης, ιιρος, ιηνος, ινης, α, ις, ας, ον, ονια, της, τις, οσα, οσα, appellatives.

1. PATRONYMICS, that is, names of persons derived from their parents or ancestors, end in *ιδης*, *αδης*, *ιαδης*, gen. *ον*, and *ιων* gen. *ωνος*, masculine : *ις* gen. *ιδος*, *ας* gen. *αδος*, and *ιηη*, *ιωνη*, feminine.

(1) Patronymics from nouns in *ης* or *ας*, of the *first declension*, end in *ιαδης* (fem. *ας*). E. g. *Ιπποτης, Ιπποταδης son of Hippotes; Βορέας, Βορεάδης son of Boreas.*

(2) Patronymics from nouns in *ος* and *ιος*, of the *second declension*, end in *ιδης* (fem. *ις*) and *ιαδης* (fem. *ιας*) respectively. E. g. *Κρόορος, Κροκιδης son of Saturn; Άσκληπιος, Άσκληπιαδης son of Aesculapius.*

In this case, the poets often use *ιων* (fem. *ιηη, ιωνη*) for *ιδης*. E. g. *Κρονίων* for *Κρονιδης* ; *Άδραστος, Άδραστινη daughter of Adrastus.*

(3) Patronymics from nouns of the *third declension* are formed by dropping *ος* of the genitive of the primitive, and annexing *ιδης* (fem. *ις*) or *ιαδης*. E. g. *Πέλοψ, πος, Πελοπιδης son of Pelops; Φέρος, ητος, Φεροπιαδης son of Pheres; Άτλας, αντος, Άτλαντης daughter of Atlas.*

The poets sometimes use *ιων* for *ιδης*. E. g. *Πηλεύς, έος, Πηλειών son of Peleus.*

NOTE 1. The epic poets often form patronymies from nouns in *ιων*, by dropping *ος* of the Ionic genitive (§ 44. N. 2), and annexing *ιαδης, ιη.* E. g. *Πηλεύς, ήος, Πηληιάδης son of Peleus; Βρευός, ήος, Βρευονής daughter of Briseus.*

Feminine patronymics in *ηης* are sometimes contracted in the oblique cases. E. g. *Νηρεύς, ήος, Νηρηνής daughter of Nereus, Nereid, gen. plur. Νηρηδῶν.*

2. A DIMINUTIVE signifies a small thing of the kind denoted by the primitive.

Diminutives end in *ιον*, *ιδιον*, *αριον*, *υλλιον*, *υδριον*, *υφιον*, neuter : *ισκος*, *υλλος* or *υλος*, masculine : *ισκη*, *ις* gen. *ιδος*, feminine. E. g. ἄνθρωπος, *ταν*, ἄνθρωπιον, *a little fellow*; στίφανος, *στρων*, *στεφανίσκος*, *a little crown*; μειδαξ, *χος*, *girl*, μειδακίσκη, *a little girl*.

Note 2. The first syllable of *άνθ* is contracted with the preceding vowel. E. g. βοῦς, *βούς*, *ον*, *βούδιον*, *a little ox*; λέξις, *ιως*, *word*, λεξιδιον, *a little word*. In this case, the ending *ιδιον* often becomes *ιδιον*.

Note 3. Many diminutives in *ιον* have lost their diminutive signification. E. g. πίδιον, *πιδιον*, *plain*.

3. National APPELLATIVES end in *ιος*, *ιτης*, *ατης*, *ητης*, *ιατης*, *ιωτης*, *ανος*, *ηνος*, *ινος*, gen. *ον*, and *ενς* gen. *εος*, masculine : *α*, *ις* gen. *ιδος*, and *ας* gen. *αδος*, feminine. E. g. Κόρινθος, *Corinth*, Κερκυριος, *a Corinthian*; Σταγειρα, *Stagira*, Σταγειριης, *a Stagirite*; Τηγεα, *Tegea*, Τηγεατης, *a Tegean*.

Note 4. When the nominative singular of the noun denoting the place ends (or would end) in *α* or *η*, the ending *ιον* is generally contracted with the preceding vowel. E. g. Αθηναι, Αθηναιος.

4. Nouns denoting a place, where there are many things of the same kind, end in *ων* or *ωνια*. E. g. δάφνη, *laurel*, δαφνών, *laurel-grove*; φόδον, *rose*, φοδωνιά, *rose-garden*.

5. Many masculine appellatives end in *της* gen. *ον*. E. g. πόλις, *city*, πολίτης, *citizen*; ἵππος, *horse*, ἵπποτης, *horseman*. Those in *ιτης* have the *ι* in the penult long.

Feminine appellatives of this class end in *τις*. E. g. πολίτις, *female citizen*.

6. Some masculine appellatives end in *ενς*. E. g. ἵππος, *horse*, ἵππεύς, *horseman*.

7. Some feminine appellatives end in *σσα* or *ισσα*. E. g. Θρῆξ, *a Thracian*, Θρῆσσα, *a Thracian woman*; βασιλεύς, *king*, βασιλισσα, *queen*.

§ 128. Substantives derived FROM ADJECTIVES end in *ια*, *της* gen. *ητος*, *σινη*, *ος* gen. *εος*, *α* gen. *ας*, and *η*. Such substantives denote the ABSTRACT of their primitives. E. g.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| κακλα, vice | from κακός, wicked |
| δέξιτης, sharpness | " δέξις, sharp |
| δικαιοσύνη, justice | " δίκαιος, just |
| βαθος, depth | " βαθύς, deep. |

Note 1. If the ending *ια* be preceded by *ι* or *α*, a contraction takes place. E. g. ἀληθια, *truth*, from ἀληθής, *ια*, *true*; ἀναι, *folly*, from ἀνοής, *foolish*.

another μ comes to stand before the first syllable of this verb; as *ἰμ-πίσλημι*, not *ἰμ-πίμπλημι*. The same is observed of *πίμπενημι*.

πίμπρημι and *πιμπράω* (*ΠΡΑΩ*), *burn*, F. *πρήσω*, A. *ἐπρησα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπρησμαι*, A. Pass. *ἐπρήσθην*. (§§ 96. 1 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

For the omission of μ , in composition, see *πίμπλημι*.

πίνω (*ΠΙΩ*), *drink*, 2 A. *ἐπιον*, 2 F. Mid. *πιοῦμαι* (later). Pass. *πιομαι*, as F. Active, shall drink. From *ΠΟΩ*, Perf. *πέπωκα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπομαι*, A. Pass. *ἐπόθην*. From *ΠΙΜΙ*, 2 A. *Imperat.* 2d pers. sing. *πῖθι*. (§§ 96. 5 : 114. N. 2 : 95. N. 2 : 117. N. 14.)

πιπίσκω (*ΠΙΩ*), *cause to drink*, *give to drink*, F. *πίσω*, A. *ἐπισα*. (§ 96. 1, 8.)
πιπράσκω (*περάω*), *sell*, Perf. *πέπρακα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπραμαι*, A. Pass. *ἐπράθην*, 3 F. *πεπράσομαι*. (§§ 96. 1, 8 : 26. 1.)

πίπτω (*ΠΕΤΩ*), *fall*, A. *ἐπεσα* (little used), Perf. *πέπτωκα*, 2 A. *ἐπεσον* (Doric *ἐπετον*), 2 Perf. *Part.* *πεπτεώς*, *πεπτηώς*, *πεπτώς*, 2 F. Mid. *πεσοῦμαι*. (§§ 96. 1, 19, 17, 15 : 114. N. 2.)

πιτνάω and *πίτνημι* (*ΠΕΤΑΩ*), = *πετάννυμι*, which see. (§ 96. 16, 6 : 117.)

πιτνέω (*ΠΕΤΩ*), = *πίπτω*, which see. (§ 96. 16, 5, 10.)

πιφάσκω or *πιφαύσκω* (*ΦΑΩ*), *show*, *make known*, *communicate*. (§ 96. 1, 8.)

ΠΙΩ, see *πίνω*, *πιπίσκω*.

ΠΛΑΓΩ, see *πλάζω*, *πλήσσω*.
πλάζω (*ΠΛΑΓΩ*), *cause to wander*, F. *πλάγξω*, A. *ἐπλαγξα*, A. Pass. *ἐπλάγχθην*. Mid. *πλάζομαι*, *wander about*, *rove*. (§ 96. 3, 6.)

πλίω (*ΠΛΕΤΩ*), *sail*, *ἐπλευσα*, Perf. *πέπλευκα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπλευσμαι*, A. Pass. *ἐπλεύσθην*, F. Mid. *πλεύσομαι*, *πλευσοῦμαι*. (§§ 96. N. 12 : 107. N. 1 : 114. N. 1.)

πλήσσω (*ΠΛΑΓΩ*), rarely *πλήγνυμι*, *strike*, F. *πλήξω*, A. *ἐπλήξα*, Perf. Pass. *πεπληγμαι*, 2 A. *πέπληγον* (Epic), 2 Perf. *πέπληγα*, 2 A. Pass. *ἐπλήγην* (in composition *ἐπλάγην*), 2 A. Mid. (Epic) *πεπληγόμην*. (§§ 96. 18, 3, 9 : 78. N. 2.)

πλώω (*πλέω*), *ώσω*, &c. 2 A. (from *ΠΛΩΜΙ*) *ἐπλων*, *Part.*
πλώς, G. *πλῶντος*, Ionic, = *πλέω*, which see. (§§ 96. 19 : 117. N. 14.)

πνέω (*ΠΝΕΤΩ*, *ΠΝΤΩ*), *blow*, *breathe*, A. *ἐπνευσα*, Perf. *πέπνευκα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπνευσμαι*, A. Pass. *ἐπνεύσθην*, F. Mid. *πνεύσομαι*, *πνευσοῦμαι*. (§§ 96. N. 12 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1 : 114. N. 1.)

Poetic forms, Perf. Pass. *ἴστρυ-μαι*, *am prudent, animated, intelligent*, A. Pass. 3d pers. sing. *ἴστριθη* used in the compound *ἄμ-ἴστριθη*, from *ἀνατίνω*, 2 A. Mid. (from *ΠΝΥΜΙ*) *ἴστριπτη*. (§§ 96. 6 : 117. N. 15.)

ποθέω, *long for, desire, miss*, *ποθέσω* and *ποθήσω*, *ἐπόθη-σα*, *πεπόθηκα*, *πεπόθημαι*, *ἐποθέσθην*. (§§ 95. N. 2 : 109. N. 1.)

ΠΟΡΩ, *give*, 2 A. ἐποφον, Perf.

Pass. 3d. pers. sing. πέπρωται it has been decreed by fate, Part. πεπρωμένος destined. (§ 96. 17.)

ΠΟΩ, see πίνω.

ΠΡΑΩ, see πίμπρημι.

ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, *buy*, 2 A. Mid. ἐπριάμην, πρίωμαι, πριαίμην, πρίασσος or πρώτω, πρίωσθαι, πριάμενος. (§ 117. N. 9.)

ΠΡΟΩ, see ΠΟΡΩ.

ΠΤΑΩ, see ἵπταμαι, πτήσσω.

πτήσσω, *crouch*, F. πτήξω, A. ἐπτηξα, Perf. ἐπτηχα. From ΠΤΑΩ comes 2 Perf. Part. πεπτηώς. From ΠΤΗΜΙ, 2 A. 3d person dual πτήτην, in composition καταπτητην. (§§ 96. 3 : 99. N. : 117. 12.)

ΠΤΟΩ, see πίπτω.

πνυθάνομαι (**ΠΤΘΩ**), poetic πεύθομαι, *inquire*, Perf. Mid. πέπυσμαι, F. Mid. πεύσσομαι, 2 A. Mid. ἐπνυθόμην. (§ 96. 18, 7.)

P.

ΡΑΓΩ, see δίγνυμι.

φαίνω, *sprinkle*, regular. From **ΡΑΔΩ**, A. Imperat. 2d pers. plur. φάσσατε, Perf. Pass. 3d pers. plur. ἐφάδαται, Epic. (§§ 104. N. 4 : 91. N. 2.)

φέξω or ἐφδω or **ΕΡΓΩ**, F. φέξω, A. ἐφέξα (Epic also ἐρξα), 2 Perf. ἐφργα, 2 Pluperf. ἐώφργειν. (§ 80. N. 2, 3.)

φέω (**ΡΕΤΩ**, **ΠΤΩ**), *flow*, A. ἐφένσα, Perf. ἐφένηκα, F. Mid. φεύσσομαι or φήσσομαι, 2 A. Pass. ἐφένην. (§ 96. 18, 10, N. 12.)

ΡΕΩ, Perf. εφηκα, Perf. Pass.

εἰρημαι, A. Pass. ἐφένθην or ἐφένθη (not Attic εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην), 3 F. εἰρήσομαι, = **ΕΙΠΩ**, which see. (§§ 76. N. 1 : 95. N. 2.)

φήγημι (**ΡΑΓΩ**), later δήσσω, *tear, burst*, F. φέξω, A. ἐφέξα, 2 Perf. ἐφέωγα *am torn to pieces*, 2 A. Pass. ἐφάσγην. (§ 96. 18, 9, 3, 19.)

φέγέω (**ΡΙΓΩ**), *shudder*, φιγήσω, &c. 2 Perf. ἐφέγα synonymous with the Present. (§ 96. 10.)

ΡΟΩ, see φάννυμι.

ΡΤΩ, see φέω, *flow*.

ΡΩΙΩ, see δίγνυμι.

φώνημι (**ΡΟΩ**), *strengthen*, F. φώσω, A. ἐφώσα, Perf. ἐφώκα, Perf. Pass. ἐφάωμαι, *Imp. ἐφώσο* *farewell*, &c. A. Pass. ἐφώσαθην. (§§ 96. 9 : 109 N. 1.)

S.

σαλπίζω (**ΣΑΛΠΙΓΩ**), *sound a trumpet*, F. σαλπίξω, later σαλπίσω, A. ἐσάλπιγξα, later ἐσάλπισα. (§ 96. 6, N. 6.)

σαύω (rarely σύω), *save*, σαύσω, &c. From **ΣΑΩΜΙ** comes Imperf. Act. 3d pers. sing. (Epic) σάω. (§§ 96. 10 : 78. N. 3 : 117.)

σβέργυμι (**ΣΒΕΩ**), *extinguish*, F. σβέσω, A. ἐσβέσα, Perf. Pass. ἐσβεσμαι, A. Pass. ἐσβεσθην. From **ΣΒΗΜΙ**, 2 A. ἐσβην, σβείην, σβῆναι. (§§ 96. 9 : 95. N. 2 : 107. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

σεύω (**ΣΤΩ**), *shake, move, agitate*, F. σεύσω, A. ἐσσενα, Perf. Pass. ἐσσυμαι, Pluperf. Pass. ἐσσύμην, A. Pass. ἐσ-

σύθην sometimes **έσυθην**.
From **ΣΤΡΙ**, 2 A. Mid.
έσυμην and **σύμην**. Mid.
σεύσμαι and, without the
connecting vowel, **σεῦμαι**.
(§§ 96. 18 : 104. N. 1 : 78.
N. 3 : 79. N. 3.)

σκεδάννυμι (**ΣΚΕΔΑΩ**), *scatter,*
disperse, spread, F. **σκεδάσω**
or **σκεδῶ**, A. **έσκεδασσα**, Perf.
έσκεδακα, Perf. Pass. **έσκεδα-**
σμαι, A. Pass. **έσκεδάσθην**.
(§§ 96. 9 : 102. N. 2 : 107.
N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

σκέλλω (**ΣΚΕΛΩ, ΣΚΑΛΩ**), *dry,*
cause to wither, F. **σκελῶ**,
A. **έσκηλα**, Perf. **έσκληκα** *am*
dried up, F. Mid. **σκλήσομαι**.
From **ΣΚΛΗΜΙ**, 2 A. **έσκλην**,
σκλαίην, **σκλῆναι**. Mid. **σκέλλο-**
μαι, *wither*. (§ 96. 6, 17, 18.)

σκληνημι (**ΣΚΕΔΑΩ**), Mid. **σκλ-**
ηνημαι, = **σκεδάννυμι**, which
see. (§ 96. 6, 16.)

σοῦμαι (**σεύω**), *Imp.* 2d. pers.
sing. **σοῦσο**, 2 A. Pass. 3d
pers. sing. **έσσουνα**, in compo-
sition **ἀπέσσονα** (*Laconic*)
he is gone, he is dead, =
σεῦμαι from **σεύω**, which see.
(§ 96. N. 15.)

σώω, see **σωζω**.

σπέσθαι, see **έπω**.

ΣΤΑΩ, see **ίστημι**.

στερίω or **στερίσκω** (**ΣΤΕΡΩ**),
deprive, bereave, F. **στερίσω**,
A. **έστερησα**, Perf. **έστερηκα**,
Perf. Pass. **έστερημαι**, A. Pass.
έστερήθην, 2 A. Pass.
Part. **στερεῖς** (*poetic*). Pass.
στερέομαι or **στέρομαι**. (§ 96.
8, 10.)

στορέννυμι or **στόργυμι** or **στρών-**
νυμι (**ΣΤΟΡΩ**), *strew, spread*,
F. **στρώσω**, **στρώσται**, A. **έστο-**

ρευσα, **έστρωσσα**, Perf. Pass.
έστρωμαι, A. Pass. **έστροξ-**
σθην, **έστρωθην**. (§§ 96. 10,
9, 17 : 95. N. 1 : 109. N. 1.)

στυγέω (**ΣΤΥΓΩ**), *fear, hate,*
στιγήσω, &c. 2 A. **έστυγον**.
Aor. also **έστυξα** *I terrified*.
(§ 96. 10.)

σχῖν, see **έχω**, **ἴσχω**.

σώω (*Epic σώω*), *save, σώσω*,
έσωσσα, **σέσωκα**, **σέσωσμαι**,
έσώθην.

σώω (*σάω*) = preceding. (§ 116.
N. 7.)

T.

ΤΑΙΓΩ, see **ΤΑΩ**, *take*.

ΤΑΛΛΑΩ, *bear, suffer, venture*,
A. **έταλασσα**, Perf. **τέτληκα**, 2
Perf. **τέτλασ**, *Opt.* **τετλαίην**,
Imp. **τέτλαθι**, *Infin.* **τετλάναι**.
From **ΤΛΗΜΙ**, 2 A. **έτλην**,
τλῶ, **τλαίην**, **τλῆθι**, **τλῆται**,
τλάς. (§§ 26. 1 : 95. N. 2 :
91. N. 7 : 117. 12.)

τάμνω, F. **ταμέω**, Ionic, = **τί-**
μνω.

ΤΑΩ, **ΤΑΓΩ**, *take, Imperat.*
2d pers. sing. **τῇ** (*contracted*
from **τάτε**) *take thou*, 2 A.
Part. **τεταγών**, *Epic.* (§§ 23.
N. 1 : 78. N. 2.)

τείνω (**ΤΕΝΣΙ**, **ΤΑΩ**), *stretch,*
extend, F. **τεγῶ**, A. **έτεινα**,
Perf. **τέτακα**, Perf. Pass. **τέτα-**
μαι, A. Pass. **έταθην**. (§ 96.
19, 5, 18.)

ΤΕΚΩ, see **τίκτω**.

τέμνω (*rarely τέμω*), *cut*, F. **τε-**
μῶ, Perf. **τέτμηκα**, Perf. Pass.
τέτμημαι, A. Pass. **έτμήθην**, 2
A. **έτεμον** and **έταμον**, 2 A. M.
έταμόμην. (§ 96. 5, 17, 19.)

τέτμον or **έτετμον**, *I found, met*
with, a defective 2 A. Act
(§ 78. N. 2.)

TETXΩ, see *τυγχάνω*.

τῆ, see *ΤΑΩ*, *take*.

TIEΩ, Perf. Part. *τετιηώς* *affect*, Perf. Mid. *τετίημαι* *am afflicted, am sorrowful*. (§§ 99. N.)

τιθημι (*rarely τιθέω, θέω*), *put, place*, F. *θήσω*, A. *ἔθηκα*, Perf. *τέθειμα*, Perf. Pass. *τέθειμαι*, A. Pass. *ἔτεθην*, A. Mid. *ἔθηκάμην* (*not Attic*), 2 A. *ἔθην*, *θῶ, θείην, θέτι* or *θέσις, θεῖναι, θεῖς*, 2 A. Mid. *ἔθέμην*. (§§ 96. 1 : 104. N. 2 : 95. N. 2, 4 : 14. 3, N. 3 : 117. N. 11, 13.)

τικτω (*TEKΩ*), *bring forth*, F. *τεξω*, A. Pass. (*later*) *ἔτέχθην*, F. Mid. *τεξομαι*, 2 A. *ἔτεκον*, 2 Perf. *τετόκα*, 2 F. Mid. *τεκοῦμαι*, 2 A. Mid. (*poetic*) *ἔτεκόμην*. (§§ 96. N. 3 : 114. N. 2.)

τίνω, τίνυμι, τίννυμι, = *τιω, honor*, which is regular. (§ 96. 5, 9.)

τιτράω (*TPAΩ*), *bore*, F. *τρήσω*, A. *ἔτρησα*, Perf. *τέτρηκα*, Per. Pas. *τέτρημαι*. (§ 96. 1.)

τιτρώσκω (*TOPΩ*), *wound*, F. *τρώσω*, A. *ἔτρωσα*, Perf. *τέτρωκα*, Perf. Pass. *τέτρωμαι*, A. Pass. *ἔτρώθην*. (§ 96. 17, 1, 8.)

τιτύσκομαι (*TTKΩ*), *prepare, take aim at*, 2 A. *τέτυκον*, 2 A. Mid. *τετυχόμην*, Epic. (§§ 96. 1, 14 : 78. N. 2.)

ΤΑΛΩ, see *ΤΑΛΛΩ*.

ΤΜΕΩ, ΤΜΑΩ, see *τίμω*.

τορέω (*TOPΩ*), *pierce, τορῆσω, &c.* 2 A. *ἔτορον*. (§ 96. 10.)

ΤΟΡΩ, see *τιτρώσκω, τορέω, τόσσαι, τόσσας*, = *τυχεῖν, τυχών*, from *τυγχάνω*, which see.

TPAΓΩ, see *τρώγω*.

TPAΩ, see *τιτράω*.

τρέφω (*ΘΡΕΦΩ*), *nourish, feed, support*, F. *θρέψω*, A. *ἔθρεψα*, Perf. *τέτροφα*, Perf. Pass. *τέθραμμαι*, A. Pass. *ἔθρεψθην*, 2 A. *ἔτραφον* (*Epic*), 2 A. Pass. *ἔτραψθην*. (§§ 14. 3 : 96. 19 : 107. N. 6.)

τρέχω (*ΘΡΕΧΩ*), *run*, A. *ἔθρεξα*, F. Mid. *θρέξομαι*. From *ΔΡΑΜΩ* or *ΔΡΕΜΩ* (*which see*) come Perf. *δειδράμηκα*, Perf. Pass. *δειδράμημαι*, 2 A. *ἔδραμον*, 2 Perf. *δειδρομα* (*Epic*), F. Mid. *δραμούμαι*. (§ 14. 3.)

τρώγω (*TPAΓΩ*), *eat, gnaw*, F. Mid. *τρωξομαι*, 2 A. *ἔτραγον*. (§ 96. 19.)

τυγχάνω (*TTXΩ*), *happen, attain*, A. *ἔτυχησα* (*Epic*), Perf. *τετύχηκα*, Perf. Mid. (*poetic*) *τείνυμαι* or *τέτευγμαι*, F. Mid. *τεύξομαι*, 2 A. *ἔτυχον*. (§ 96. 7, 10, 18.)

τύπτω (*TTΠΩ*), *strike*, F. *τύψω* commonly *τυπτήσω*, A. *ἔτυψα*, Perf. *τέτυφα*, 2 Perf. *τέτυμμαι* commonly *τετύπτημαι*, A. Pass. *ἔτυφθην*, 2 A. Pass. *ἔτύπηγ*. (§ 96. 2, 10.)

T.

ὑπεμνήμυκε, see *ἡμύνω*.

ὑποιχνέομαι and *ὑπίσχομαι* (*ὑπό, ισχνέομαι, ισχομαι*), *promise*, Perf. Pass. *ὑπέσχημαι*, A. Pass. *ὑπεσχέθην*, F. Mid. *ὑποσχήσομαι*, 2 A. Mid. *ὑπεσχόμην*.

Φ.

ΦΑΓΩ, 2 A. *ἔφαγον*, Pass. *φάγομαι* (*later*) as F. Active, = *ἔσθιε*, which see.

φάσκω, see **φημί**.

ΦΑΩ, see **πιφάσκω**, **ΦΕΝΩΣ**, **φημί**.

ΦΕΝΩΣ (**ΦΑΩ**), *kill*, Perf. Pass.

πέφαμαι, 3 F. πεφήσομαι, 2 A. πέφρον or ἔπεφρον. (§§ 96. 5, 19 : 95. N. 2 : 78. N. 2 : 26. 1.)

φέρω, *bring, carry, bear*, Imperf. ἔφερον. From **ΟΙΩ**, F. οἴσω, A. *Imperat.* 2d pers. sing. οἴσε. From **ΕΝΕΙΚΩ**

φημί and **φάσκω** (**ΦΑΩ**), *say*, Imperf. ἔφηρ, F. φήσω, A. ἔφησα, Perf. Pass. πέφασμαι, 2 A. Mid. ἔφάμην, *Imperat.* φάσι (Epic), *Infin.* φάσθαι. (§§ 96. 8 : 95. N. 2 : 107. N. 1 : 117. N. 9.)

The Present and Imperfect Active are inflected as follows:

Present.

IND. S. φημί

φῆς

φησὶ(ν)

D. φαμέν

φατόν

φατόν

P. φαμέν

φατέ

φασὶ(ν)

SUBJ. S. φῶ, φῆς, φῆ,

φῆτε, φῶσι(ν).

D. φῶμεν, φῆτον, φῆτον,

φῆτε, φῶσι(ν).

P. φῶμεν

φῆτε

OPT. S. φαίην, φαίης, φαίη,

φαίητε, φαίησι(ν).

D. φαίημεν, φαίητον, φαίήτην,

φαίημεν, φαίητε, φαίησιν οτ φαίεν.

P. φαίημεν

φαίητε

IMP. S. φάθι (§ 14. N. 4)

φάτω

D. φάτον

φάτων

P. φάτε

φάτωσαν, φάντων

INF. φάναι.

PART. φάς, φᾶσα, φάν, **G.** φάντος.

Imperfect.

S. ἔφηγ

ἔφης, ἔφησθα

ἔφη

D. ἔφαμεν

ἔφατον

ἔφάτην

P. ἔφαμεν

ἔφατε

ἔφασαν

NOTE 1. The 2d pers. sing. of the *Ind.* is very often written φής.

NOTE 2. For the 2d pers. sing. of the Imperfect, see above (§ 84. N. 6).

φθάνω (**ΦΘΑΩ**), *come before, anticipate*, F. φθάσω, A. ἔφθασα, Perf. ἔφθακα, F. Mid. φθήσομαι. From **ΦΘΗ-**

M., 2 A. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθάλην, φθῆναι, φθάς, 2 A. Mid. ἔφθάμην, φθάμενος. (§§ 96. 5 : 95. N. 2 : 117.)

φθίω, **φθίω**, *consume*, *perish*, **φθίσω**, **ἔφθισα**, **ἔφθικα**, **ἔφθιμαι**. From **ΦΘΙΜΙ**, 2 A. Mid. **ἔφθιμην**, *Subj.* **φθίωμαι**, *Opt.* **φθίμην**, *Inf.* **φθίσθαι**, *Part.* **φθίμενος**. (§§ 96. 5 : 117. N. 14.)

φιλέω, *love*, *regular*. From the simple **ΦΙΛΩ**, A. Mid. **ἔφιλάμην**, *Imperat.* 2d pers. sing. **φιλαι**, *Epic.*

φορέω, *carry*, *bear*, *wear*, *regular*. From **ΦΟΡΗΜΙ**, *Inf.* (in Homer) **φορῆναι**. (§ 117. N. 17.)

φρέω (**φρέφω**), **φρήσω**, &c. used only in composition. From **ΦΡΗΜΙ** comes 2 A. *Imp.* **φρές**. (§§ 96. 17 : 117. N. 11.)

ΦΤΓΩ, **ΦΤΖΩ**, see **φεύγω**.

φύω, *produce*, **φύσω**, **ἔφυσα**, **πέφυκα αὖτις**, 2 Perf. **πέφυνα ἄτις**, 2 A. Pass. (later) **ἔφύην**. From **ΦΤΜΙ**, 2 A. **ἔφυν αὖτις**, *Subj.* **φῦω**, *Opt.* **φῦην**, *Inf.* **φύναι**, *Part.* **φύς**. (§ 117. N. 7, 16.)

X.

ΧΑΔΩ, see **χάζω**, **χανδάνω**.

χάζω (**ΧΑΔΩ**, **ΚΑΔΩ**), *yield*, *give way*, F. **κεκαδήσω** *shall deprive*, 2 A. **κέκαδον** *I made to give way*, *deprived*, 2 A. Mid. **κεκαδόμην**. (§§ 96. 4, 10, 11 : 78. N. 2.)

χαίρω (**ΧΑΝΩ**, **ΧΑΩ**), commonly **χάσκω**, *gape*, 2 A. **ἔχανον**, 2 Perf. **κέχηγα**, F. Mid. **χανοῦμαι**. (§ 96. 5, 18, 8.)

χαίρω (**ΧΑΡΩ**), *rejoice*, F. **χαίρησω**, Perf. **κεχαρίκη**, Perf. Pass. **κεχαρίμαι** (poetic κέ-

χαρμαι), A. Mid. **ἔχηράμην** (poetic), 2 A. Pass. **ἔχάρην**, 2 A. Mid. **κεχαρόμην** (Epic). Homer has also F. **κεχαρήσω**, **κεχαρήσομαι**. (§§ 96. 18, 10, 11 : 78. N. 2.)

χανδάνω (**ΧΑΔΩ**, **ΧΑΝΔΩ**, **ΧΕΝΔΩ**), *contain*, *hold*, *receive*, F. Mid. **χείσομαι**, 2 A. **ἔχαδον**, 2 Perf. **κέχανδα**. (§§ 96. 6, 7, 19 : 12. 5.)

χάσκω, see **χαίνω**.

χέζω (**ΧΕΔΩ**), **caco**, A. **ἔχεσσα** and **ἔχεσσον**, Perf. Pass. **κέχεσμαι**, F. Mid. **χέσσομαι**, **χεισοῦμαι**, 2 Perf. **κέχοδα**. (§§ 96. 4, 19 : 85. N. 2 : 114. N. 1.)

χέω (**ΧΕΤΩ**, **ΧΤΩ**), **rouse**, F. **χέω** sometimes **χεύσω**, A. **ἔχεα** sometimes **ἔχενσα** (Epic **ἔχενα**), Perf. **κέχυκα**, Perf. Pass. **κέχυμαι**, A. Pass. **ἔχυθην**. From **ΧΤΜΙ**, 2 A. Mid. **ἔχύμην**. (§§ 96. 18, N. 12 : 95. N. 1 : 102. N. 2 : 104. N. 1 : 117.)

χώω, see **χάννυμι**.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΩ, *help*, F. **χραισμήσω**, A. **ἔχραισμησα**, 2 A. **ἔχραισμον**. (§ 96. 10.)

χράω, *deliver an oracle*, **χρήσω**, &c. Mid. **χράομαι**, *use*. (§§ 95. N. 3 : 116. N. 2.)

χρή (**χράω**), *it is necessary*, *Impersonal*, *Subj.* **χρῆ**, *Opt.* **χρειη**, *Inf.* **χρῆναι**, *Part.* neut. **χρεών**, *Imparf.* **ἔχρην** or **χροήν**, F. **χρήσει**.

The compound **ἀπόχρη**, *it is enough*, has *Inf.* **ἀποχρῆν**, *Imparf.* **ἀπέχρη**.

NOTE. The Ind. **χρή** regularly would be **χεῖ**, (§ 116. N. 2.)

The Opt. **χρεῖται**, and the Inf.

ADJECTIVE.

§ 137. 1. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case. E. g.

Ἄρηρ σοφός, *A wise man.* *Ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ*, *Of a wise man.*

Ἄνδρες σοφοί, *Wise men.* *Ἀνδρῶν σοφῶν*, *Of wise men.*

This rule applies also to the article, to the possessive, interrogative, indefinite, and demonstrative pronouns, and to the participle.

NOTE 1. A feminine substantive in the *dual* often takes a masculine adjective, article, pronoun, or participle. E. g.

Τούτω τῷ τέχνῃ, for *Ταύτα τὰ τέχνα*, *These two arts.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the gender of the adjective or participle has reference to the gender implied in the substantive. E. g. *Ψυχὴ Θηβαῖος Τιρεσίας, χεύστης σκῆπτρου ἡχών*, *the soul of the Theban Tiresias, holding a golden sceptre*, where the masculine *ἡχών* is used on account of *Τιρεσίας*.

NOTE 3. In some instances the *gender* and *number* of the adjective or participle are determined by the noun governed by its substantive. E. g. *Πτηνῶν ἀγίλαις ὑπεδίσκαιτις*, *flocks of birds fearing*, where the masculine *ὑπεδίσκαιτις* refers to *πτηνῶν*, although it agrees in case with *ἀγίλαις*.

2. If an adjective, pronoun, or participle refers to *two or more* substantives, it is put in the *plural*. If the substantives denote *animate* beings, the adjective, pronoun, or participle, is masculine, when one of the substantives is masculine. If they denote *inanimate* beings, the adjective, &c. is generally neuter. E. g.

Βοῦν καὶ ἵππον καὶ κάμηλον ὅλους ὄπιούς, *An ox, a horse, and a camel, roasted whole.*

Λιθοί τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα ἀτάκτως ἐργίμενα, *Stones, clay, wood, and brick, thrown together without order.*

NOTE 4. The adjective often agrees with one of the substantives. E. g. *Ἄλοχοι καὶ νήπια τέκνα ποτιδεύμεναι*, *wives and infants expecting.*

NOTE 5. The adjective or participle is often put in the *dual*, if it refers to two substantives. E. g. *Καλλίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἦκατηρ ἄγοντε τὸν Πρόδικον*, *both Callias and Alcibiades came bringing Prodicus.*

3. A *collective substantive* in the singular often takes an adjective or participle in the plural. E. g.

Τροιῆν ἐλόντες Αργείων στόλος, *The army of the Greeks having taken Troy*. Here the plural participle *ἐλόντες* agrees with the singular substantive *στόλος*.

NOTE 6. A noun or a personal pronoun in the *dual* often takes a *participle* in the plural. E. g. *Νώ καταβάντες, we both going down*.

On the other hand, a noun in the plural sometimes takes a participle in the dual, in which case only two things are meant. E. g. *Αἰγυπτιοὶ κλάζοντες, two vultures uttering loud shrieks*.

NOTE 7. In Homer, the dual nouns *δέος* and *δῶμι* are accompanied by plural adjectives. E. g. "Οσσα φασσά, two bright eyes. "Αλκιμα δοῦρι, two stout spears.

NOTE 8. The duals *δύο* and *ἄμφω* are frequently joined to plural substantives. E. g. *Δύο ψυχές*, for *Δύο ψυχά, two souls*.

§ 138. 1. An adjective is often used *substantively*, the substantive, with which it agrees, being understood. E. g. *Φίλος* sc. *ἀνήρ*, *A friend*.

Oι θνητοί, sc. *ἀνθρώποι*, *Mortals*.

2. The *neuter* singular of an adjective or participle is often equivalent to the *abstract* (§ 128) of that adjective or participle. In this case the article precedes the adjective or participle. E. g. *Tὸ αὐλόν, the beautiful, beauty*. *Tὸ μέλλον, the future*.

NOTE 1. *Masculine* or *feminine* adjectives often supply the place of *adverbs*. E. g. *Ζεὺς χθιζός ἔθη*, *Jupiter went yesterday*, where the adjective *χθιζός, hesternus*, is equivalent to the adverb *χθές, yesterday*.

So all adjectives in *τιος* answering to the question *ποσταῖος, on what day?* (§ 62. 3.) E. g. *Τριταῖος ἀφίκετο, he came on the third day*.

NOTE 2. It has already been remarked, that the neuter of an adjective is often used adverbially. (§ 124. 1.)

ARTICLE.

§ 139. 1. In its leading signification the Greek article corresponds to the English article *the*. E. g.

Ο ἄνήρ, The man. *Oι ἄνδρες, The men.*

Η γυνή, The woman. *Αἱ γυναικες, The women.*

Τὸ δένδρον, The tree. *Τὰ δένδρα, The trees.*

2. A Greek noun without the article is equivalent to the corresponding English noun with the article *a* or *an*. E. g. ἄνηρ, *a man*; γυνὴ, *a woman*; δένδρον, *a tree*.

3. Proper names very often take the article. But the article is generally omitted when the proper name is accompanied by a substantive with the article, (§ 136.) E. g.

Οὐλύμπος, *Olympus*.

Πιττακὸς ὁ Μιτιληνῖος, *Pittacus the Mitylenian*.

NOTE 1. The article accompanies the leading character of a well-known story or anecdote. E. g. Τῷ Σεριφίῳ λέγονται, ὅτι [Θεμιστοκλῆς] οὐδὲ αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν πόλιν εὐδοκιμοῦ, to a Seriphian saying, that he [Themistocles] had become famous not through himself, but through the city, where the article τῷ is used, because the remark of the Seriphian and the reply of Themistocles were well known in Athens.

NOTE 2. The article sometimes accompanies the second accusative after verbs signifying *to call* (§ 166). E. g. Ἐπιχειροῦσι βάλλειν τὸν Διξίππον, ἀλλαζοῦντες τὸν προδότην, they attempted to strike Dexippus, exclaiming, “The traitor!” not calling him a traitor.

§ 140. 1. The article is very often separated from its substantive by an adjective, possessive pronoun, participle, or by a genitive depending on the substantive (§ 173). E. g.

Οὐαλλεπής Ἀγάθων, *The elegant Agathon*.

Τὸν ἐμὸν ἵππον, *My horse*.

Οὐεσσαλῶν βασιλεὺς, *The king of the Thessalians*.

The article is also separated by other words connected with the substantive, in which case a participle (commonly γερόμενος or ὄν) may be supplied. E. g. Τοῦ οὐατίστης αὐτῷ στρατιώτης Ζηρός, *of Jupiter, who dwells among the stars*.

REMARK 1. Two or even three articles may stand together. E. g. Τὸν πόλιον συμφίέσθαι, *that which is profitable to the city*. Τὰ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν ψυχῆς ὄμματα, *the eyes of the souls of the majority of mankind*.

NOTE 1. In Ionic writers, the article is often separated from its substantive by the word upon which the substantive depends (§ 173). E. g. Τῶν τοῦ στρατιώτης, for Τῶν στρατιώτην τούς, *one of the soldiers*.

REMARK 2. Sometimes the article is separated from the word, to which it belongs, by an incidental proposition. E. g. Ἀποστάντας τοῦ, ὅπερι βούλαντο Ἰκαστοί, γυναικαὶ γένεσται, for Ἀποστάντας τοῦ γυναικαὶ ἀγνοῦσθαι, ὅπερι βούλαντο Ἰκαστοί, *having stopped them from marrying whenever they wished*.

2. The words connected with the substantive are often placed after it, in which case the article is repeated. The first article however is often omitted. E. g.

Κλειγένης ὁ μικρός, *Little Cligēnes*.

Τὰς ὥρας τὰς διέρχας, *The other seasons*.

This arrangement is more emphatic than that exhibited above (§ 140. 1).

NOTE 2. In some instances this order is inverted. E. g. Τὰ λαλα τάγαθα for Τάγαθα τὰ λαλα, *the other good things.*

3. The *participle* preceded by the article is equivalent to ἐκείνος ὅς, *he who*, and the finite verb. E. g. Τοὺς πολέμησαντας τοῖς βαρβάροις, *those who fought against the barbarians*, where τοὺς πολεμήσαντας is equivalent to ἐκείνους οἱ ἐπολέμησαν. But πολεμήσαντας τοῖς βαρβάροις would mean *having fought against the barbarians.*

NOTE 3. Hence, a participle preceded by the article is often equivalent to a *substantive*. E. g. Οἱ φιλόσοφοι, equivalent to Οἱ φιλόσοφοι, *the philosophers.*

NOTE 4. When the adjective stands before or after the substantive and its article, the substantive with the article involves the relative pronoun ὃς. E. g. Οὐ βάναυσον τὴν τέχνην ἔκτησάμην, equivalent to Ἡ τέχνη, ἣν ἔκτησάμην, οὐ βάναυσός ἐστιν, *the art which I possess is not low.*

4. When a noun, which has just preceded, would naturally be repeated, the article belonging to it is alone expressed. E. g.

Tὸν βίον τῶν ἴδιωτενόντων, ἢ τὸν τῶν τυραννεύοντων, The life of private persons, or that of those who are rulers.

NOTE 5. In certain phrases a noun is understood after the article. The nouns which are to be understood are chiefly the following:

γῆ, *land, country*, as Εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν, *To their own country.*
γνώμη, *opinion*, as Κατά γε τὴν ἐμήν, *In my opinion at least.*
ὁδός, *way*, as Ψήν ταχίστην, *The quickest way.*

πρᾶγμα, *thing*, as Τὰ τῆς πόλεως, *The affairs of the state.*
νιός, *son*, as Οἱ Κλεινίου, *The son of Clinias.*

5. The demonstrative pronoun, and the adjective πᾶς or ἡπᾶς, are placed either before the substantive and its article, or after the substantive. E. g.

Οὗτος ὁ ὄρνις, or Οἱ ὄρνις οὗτος, *This bird.*

Τὸ βάρος τοῦτο, or Τοῦτο τὸ βάρος, *This burden.*

Ἄπαντας τοὺς ἀριθμούς, or Τοὺς ἀριθμούς ἄπαντας, *All the numbers.*

The article, however, in this case is often omitted. E. g. Οὗτος ἀνήρ, *this man.* Πάντες ἀνθρώποι, *all men.*

NOTE 6. Πᾶς, in the singular without the article often means *every, each*. E. g. Πᾶς ἄντε, *every man*.

NOTE 7. "Ολος and Ικανος often imitate τῆς. E. g. Τοῦ σκάφους γλώσση, *of the whole ship*. Τὸς ἵπλιτος, ικανός, *every heavy-armed soldier*. Εκάστης τῆς οἰκίας, *of every house*.

NOTE 8. Τοιοῦτος is sometimes preceded by the article. E. g. Εὐταῖς τοιούταις ιπιμιλεσίαις, *in such pursuits*.

NOTE 9. The article is sometimes placed before the interrogative pronoun τις and the pronominal adjective παῖς. E. g. Τὶ τι; *what is it?* Τὰ τοῖα ταῦτα; *such as what?*

NOTE 10. The indefinite pronoun διῆνα is preceded by the article. E. g. Οἱ διῆνα, *such-a-one*.

§ 141. 1. An *adverb* preceded by the article is equivalent to an *adjective*. E. g. Οἱ τότε ἀνθρώποι, *the men of that time, the men who lived in those days*.

2. An *adverb* preceded by the article, without any substantive expressed, has the force of a *substantive*. E. g. Ἡ αὔριον, sc. ἡμέρα, *the morrow*.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the article does not perceptibly affect the adverb before which it is placed. E. g. Τὸ παλαιό, or τωπάλαι, *in olden time, anciently*. Τὸ νῦν, or τωνῦν, *now, at the present time*. Τὸ αὐτίκα, *immediately*.

3. The *neuter singular* of the article often stands before an entire proposition. E. g. Τὸ ὁμολως ἀμφοῖν ἀκροῦσθαι, *to hear both impartially*.

4. The *neuter singular* of the article is often placed before single words which are explained or quoted. E. g. Τὸ ὑμεῖς ὅταν εἴπω, τὴν πόλιν λέγω, *when I say you, I mean the state*. Τῷ εἰναι χρῆσθαι, καὶ τῷ χωρὶς, *to use the words εἰναι, and χωρὶς*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes the article is of the gender of the substantive which refers to the quotation. E. g. Καλῶ, ἵψε ταξινομίαν, εἶται τὴν καδδύναμον, *he said, "To sacrifice to the gods according to thy power," is very good advice*, where the gender of the article before the expression καδδύναμον ἱερὸν is determined by the substantive ταξινομία.

NOTE 3. In grammatical language, every word regarded as an independent object takes the gender of the name of the part of speech, to which it belongs. E. g. Ἡ ιγάνη sc. ἀντανακλία, *the pronoun ιγάνη, I*. Ἡ ὑπό sc. πρέσβεια, *the preposition υπό, under*. Οἱ γάρ sc. σύνδεσμος, *the conjunction γάρ, for*.

§ 142. 1. In the Epic, Ionic, and Doric dialects, the article is very often equivalent to the *demonstrative pronoun*, or to *αὐτός* in the oblique cases. E. g.

Tòν ὄνειρον, equivalent to *Tοῦτον τὸν ὄνειρον*, *This dream.*
Τῆς δὲ σχεδὸν ήλθ' Ἔρωτίθων, *And the Shaker of the earth
 came near her.* Here *τῆς* is equivalent to *αὐτῆς*.

The Attic dialect also often uses the article in this sense, particularly in the formula *ὁ μὲν ὁ δέ*, *the one the other, one another.* E. g.

"Οταν ὁ μὲν τείνῃ βιαλῶς, ὁ δέ ἐπαναστρέψει δύνηται, *When
 the one pulls violently one way, and the other is able to
 pull back.*

*Τοῖς μὲν προσέχοντας τὸν νοῦν, τῶν δὲ οὐδὲ τὴν φωνὴν
 ἀνεχομένοις*, *Paying attention to some persons, but not
 tolerating even the voice of others.*

NOTE 1. The article is equivalent to the demonstrative pronoun, when it stands immediately before the relative *ὅς*, *ἥτος*, or *ἥτης*. E. g. *Οὐδεὶς τῶν οὐσιών* *ἴει φίλοντα*, *none of those things which bring shame.* *Μισεῖ τοὺς οἵτε* *πιπούτος*, *to hate those who are like this man.*

NOTE 2. The proper name to which *ὁ μήν* refers is sometimes joined with it. E. g. *'Ο μὴν εὐτασ'* *'Ατύμνον δέξι δουρὶ*, *'Αντίλοχος, the one, namely, Antilochus, pierced Atymnus with the sharp spear.*

NOTE 3. *'Ο μὲν* and *ὁ δέ* are not always opposed to each other, but, instead of one of them, another word is sometimes put. E. g. *Γιωγὺς μὲν οὐ, ὁ δέ οἰκοδόμης*, *the one a husbandman, the other a builder of houses.*

NOTE 4. The second part (*ὁ δέ*) of the formula *ὁ μὲν ὁ δέ* generally refers to a person or thing different from that to which the first part (*ὁ μήν*) refers.

2. In the Epic, Ionic, and Doric dialects, the article is often equivalent to the *relative pronoun*. E. g. *὾γρις ἵρος, τῷ οὐρομα* *φοίτης*, *a sacred bird, the name of which is Phenix*, where *τῷ* stands for *ἥτης*.

NOTE 5. The tragedians (*Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides*) sometimes use the article in this sense.

PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.

§ 143. The personal pronoun of the *third person* may refer either to a person or thing different from the subject of the proposition, or to the subject of the proposition, in which it stands. E. g. (Il. 4, 533–5) *Θρηήκες, οἵ εἰ ἀσταν ἀπὸ σφελων*, *the Thracians who drove him away from their position*, where *ἥ* refers to the person driven away, and *σφελων* to *Θρηήκες*, the antecedent of *οἵ*.

It often refers to the subject of the preceding proposition, if the proposition, in which it stands, is closely connected with the preceding. E. g. Ἀρέωδειν μή τι οἱ γίνηται κακόν, fearing lest any evil should befall him, where οἱ refers to the substantive with which ἀρέωδειν agrees.

NOTE 1. In Homer and Herodotus the pronoun of the third person generally refers to a person or thing *different* from the subject of the proposition, in which it stands. In the Attic writers, it is generally *reflexive*, that is, it refers to the subject of the proposition, in which it stands, or of the preceding, if the second be closely connected with it.

NOTE 2. In some instances the personal pronoun of the *third person* stands for that of the *second*. E. g. (Il. 10, 398 : Herod. 3, 71.)

NOTE 3. The personal pronoun is sometimes *repeated* in the same proposition for the sake of perspicuity. E. g. Ἐμοὶ μὲν, οἴ καὶ μὴ καθ' Ἑλλάσιν χθόνα τιθέμεις, ἀλλ' οὖν ξυντά μοι δοκεῖ λίγαν, to us, although we have not been brought up in the land of the Greeks, nevertheless thou seemest to speak intelligible things.

NOTE 4. The forms ἐμοῦ, ἐμοὶ, ἐμέ, are more *emphatic* than the corresponding enclitics μοῦ, μοὶ, μέ. E. g. Δός ἐμοὶ, give to me, but Δός μοι, give me.

After a preposition only ἐμοῦ, ἐμοὶ, ἐμέ are used. Except μέ in the formula πρός με, to me.

§ 144. 1. *Aὐτός*, in the *genitive*, *dative*, and *accusative*, without a substantive joined with it, signifies *him*, *her*, *it*, *them*. E. g.

Οὐ νόμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔτι, The law does not permit him.

Ἐχει περὶ αὐτοῦ τίνη γνώμην; What does she think of him?

NOTE 1. *Aὐτός* in the abovementioned cases is sometimes used in this sense, when the noun, to which it refers, goes before in the *same* proposition. This happens when the noun is separated from the verb, upon which it depends, by intermediate clauses. E. g. Εγὼ μήσι βασιλία, φέσσολλὰ σύντονοι τὰ σύμμαχα, εἴπει περιθυμιτταὶ ήμας ἀπολίσαι, οὐκ οἶδα δὲ τι δῆ μὲν τὸς ἄμεσαι, now, for my part, I do not see why the king, whose resources are so great, should swear to us, if he really meant to destroy us.

REMARK 1. *Aὐτός* in the oblique cases is sometimes joined to the relative pronoun for the sake of perspicuity. E. g. Οἱ δὲ μὲν αὐτῶν, one of whom. Examples of this kind often occur in the Septuagint and New Testament.

2. *Aὐτός*, joined to a substantive, signifies *self*, *very*. In this case, it is placed either before the substantive and its article, or after the substantive. The article, however, is often omitted. E. g.

Ἐπ' αὐτὸν τοφαγοῦ τὸν κύτταρον, Under the very vault of heaven.

NOTE 2. The personal pronouns *έγώ*, *σύ*, *ἡμεῖς*, *ὑμεῖς*, with which *αὐτός* is put in apposition, are very often omitted; in which case *αὐτός* has the appearance of these pronouns. E. g. *Αὐτοὶ ἐνδεεῖς ἐσμεν τῶν καθ' ἡμίσαν, we are in want of our daily bread.* *Αὐτοὶ φαίνεσθε μᾶλλον τούτοις πιστεύοντες, you seem to place more confidence in these men.*

NOTE 3. *Αὐτός* often signifies *μόνος*, alone. E. g. *Αὐτοὶ γάρ ισμι, καῦται ξένοι πάρεσσιν, for we are by ourselves, and strangers have not yet come.*

REMARK 2. *Αὐτός* is used when a person or thing is to be opposed to any thing connected with it. E. g. *Πολλὰς δ' ιφθίμους ψυχάς Αἴδη τροιαψιν ἤραν, αὐτοὺς δὲ ιλάρια τινχι κόνισσιν, and sent prematurely many brave souls of heroes to Hades, and made their bodies the prey of dogs, where *αὐτούς*, them, that is, the heroes, or rather, *their bodies*, is opposed to *ψυχάς*.*

REMARK 3. *Αὐτός* denotes the principal person as distinguished from servants or disciples. E. g. (Aristoph. Nub. 218–19) *Τίς εὐτος ἐστιν; ΜΑΘ. Αὐτός. ΣΤΡ. Τίς αὐτός; ΜΑΘ. Σωκράτης, Who is that man? Disc. It is οὗτος. Stra. What οὗτος? Disc. Socrates.*

NOTE 4. *Αὐτός* is often appended to the subject of a proposition containing the reflexive pronoun *ἰαυτοῦ*, for the sake of emphasis. E. g. *Παλαιστὴν, νῦν παρεπικάζεται ιπ' αὐτῷ; αὐτῷ, he is preparing a combatant against himself.*

In such cases *αὐτός* is placed as near *ιαυτοῦ* as possible (§ 232).

NOTE 5. *Αὐτός* is often used with ordinal numbers, to show that one person with others, whose number is less by one than the number implied in the ordinal, is spoken of. E. g. *Ηραέθη πρεσβευτής ἐς Λακεδαλμονα αὐτοκράτωρ, δέκατος αὐτός, he, with nine others, was appointed plenipotentiary to Lacedæmon, where δέκατος αὐτός is equivalent to μετ' ἄλλον ἐννέα, with nine others.*

NOTE 6. In some instances, *αὐτός* is equivalent to the demonstrative pronoun. E. g. *'Απίστευτος' αὐτήν, I despise that (woman).*

3. *Αὐτός*, with the article before it, signifies *the same*. E. g.

Περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταῦτα γιγνώσκομεν, We do not have the same opinion concerning the same things on the same day.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

§ 145. The reflexive pronoun refers to the subject of the proposition in which it stands, or to the subject of the preceding, if the second be closely connected with it. E. g.

Σαντὴν ἐπιδείξυν, Show thyself.

Ζητεῖτε συμβούλους τοὺς ἀμεινον φρονοῦντας ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, You wish to have those for your advisers, who reason better than you.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the reflexive pronoun of the third person stands for that of the first or second. E. g. Διῖ ἡμᾶς ἀναρίσθεται ιαυτούς, we must ask ourselves, where *ιαυτούς* stands for *ἡμᾶς αὐτούς*. Μόρον τὸν αὐτῆς οἶδα, thou knowest thy *λοι*, where *αὐτῆς* stands for *σαυτῆς*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes this pronoun in the *third person dual and plural* stands for the *reciprocal pronoun*. E. g. Καθ' αὐτοῖς, for Κατ' ἄλληλους, *against each other*. Φθονοῦντες ιαυτοῖς, for Φθονοῦντες ἄλληλους, *envying one another*.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

§ 146. It has already been remarked, that the possessive pronouns are, in signification, equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronouns (§ 67). E. g.

Οἰκος ὁ σός, equivalent to ‘*O οἰκός σου, Thy house.* (§ 173.)
Ιτις σός, equivalent to *Ιτις σου, A son of thine.* (*ibid.*)

NOTE 1. The possessive pronoun is sometimes used *objectively*. E. g. Σὺ τοῦ, *my regret for thee, not thy regret for others.* (§ 173. N. 2.)

NOTE 2. In some instances the possessive pronoun of the *third person* is put for that of the *first or second*. E. g. Φεστον, ἢ σύ, for Φεστον, *ιμαῖς, in my soul.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes *ἴος, his*, stands for *σφίτις, their*, and *σφίτις* for *ἴος*.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 147. The interrogative pronoun *τις* is used either in direct or in indirect questions. E. g. Σὺ τις εἶ; *who art thou?* Οἶδε τι βούλεται, *he knows what (it) wants.*

This head includes also the *interrogative pronominal adjectives* (§ 73). E. g. Κατὰ ποιας πύλας εἰσῆλθες; *through what gates did you come in?*

NOTE 1. It is to be observed that *τις* does not always stand at the beginning of the interrogative clause.

NOTE 2. *Τις* is sometimes equivalent to *ποῖος*. E. g. Τίνα αὐτὸν φήσομεν εἶναι; *what kind of person shall we call him?*

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

§ 148. 1. The indefinite pronoun *τις* annexed to a substantive means *a certain, some*, or simply, *a, an*. E. g. Ὁρνιθίς τινες, *some birds.* Ἰμονάρ τινα, *a well-rope.*

2. Without a substantive it means *some one, somebody, a certain one*. E. g. Αναπέργε τις καλεσάτω, *let some one call Antisthenes.*

NOTE 1. *Tis* is sometimes equivalent to *Iκανός*. E. g. Εἴ τις δέξεται, let every one sharpen his spear well.

NOTE 2. Sometimes *tis* refers to the person who speaks, and sometimes to the person addressed. E. g. Ποῦ τις φύγει; where can one (that is, I) go? "Ηχει τῷ κακῷ, misfortune is coming to some body (that is, to thee).

NOTE 3. *Tis* is often joined to adjectives of *quality* or *quantity*. E. g. Γυναικοτάτη τις, a most blooming woman. Φιλόπολις τις ἱστός ἐδίμων, the god is friendly to the city. Πέπος τις; how great? Ἡμίσας ἑβδομήνατη τις, some seventy days, or, about seventy days.

NOTE 4. *Tis* sometimes means *somebody*, in the sense of a *distinguished person*, a *man of consequence*, and *ti* means *something great*. E. g. Φαίνουμαι τις ἡμῖς, I seem to be some body, that is, a man of consequence. "Εδοξεῖ τις τιστῶν, he seemed to say something great.

NOTE 5. Sometimes the poets double *tis*. E. g. "Εστι τις οὐ πρόσω Σπάρτης τόλις τις, there is a certain city not far from Sparta.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 149. 1. *Oὗτος* and *ὅδε* regularly denote that which is *present* or *near* in place or time, or something just mentioned. E. g. Οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ, *this man*. Ἡδε ἡ γυνὴ, *this woman*. Ταῦτα ἀκούσας, *hearing these things*.

NOTE 1. *Oὗτος* and *ὅδε* are sometimes equivalent to the adverbs *ἴσταιθε*, *ὧδε*, *here*. E. g. Αὕτη δὲ εἰ γῆς περίδος πάσης. 'Ορεῖς; ΑἼδι μὲν Ἀθῆναι. *Here thou hast a map of the whole earth. Seest thou?* *Here is Athens.*

2. *Ἐκεῖνος* regularly refers to a *remote* person or thing. E. g. Τούτοις γοῦν οἶδ' ἔγώ, κακεῖνοι, *I know this one and that one.*

NOTE 2. *Ἐκεῖνος* often refers to that which immediately precedes, in which case it corresponds to the English *he*. E. g. *Ἐκεῖνος εἶχε τὸν τραγῳδικὸν θρόνον*, *he had possession of the tragic throne.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes the demonstrative pronoun refers to a noun which goes before in the *same* proposition, if that noun has been separated from the governing word by intervening clauses. E. g. Τὸν μάντιν, ὃς ἐπέτι τῇ στρατιῇ ταῦτη, Μεγιστίνιν τὸν Ἀκαρνανία, ταῦτα τὸν μάνταν οὐ τὸν ἐών τὰ μίλλοτά σφι ἰκβάντιν, φανέρος λεπτοῖς Διωνίδης ἀποτίμαν, *it is evident that Leonidas tried to send away the soothsayer Megistias the Arcanian, who followed this army, I mean the one who prophesied what would happen to them.*

NOTE 4. The demonstrative pronoun sometimes follows the relative in the *same* proposition. E. g. *Ἰνδὸν ποταμὸν, ὃς χρονοδεῖλλος δεύτερος οὗτος ποταμῶν πάντων παρέχεται*, *the river Indus, which is the only river in the world, except one, that produces crocodiles.*

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 150. 1. The relative pronoun agrees with the noun, to which it refers, in gender and number. Its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands. E. g.

Νεοκλειδης, ὃς ἐστι τυφλός, Neoclides, who is blind.

Μισῶ πολιτην, ὃς τις ὠφελεῖν πάτραν βραδὺς πέφυκε, I hate that citizen who is slow to aid his country.

Τῶν δώδεκα μνᾶν, ὃς ἔλαβες, Of the twelve minæ, which thou receivedst.

The word, to which the relative refers, is called the *antecedent*.

This head includes also the *relative pronominal adjectives* (§ 73). E. g. *Ἄλλοι ὃσοις μέτεστι τοῦ χρηστοῦ τρόπου, as many others as possess a good character.*

NOTE 1. In some instances a masculine relative pronoun in the *dual* refers to a feminine noun. E. g. *Ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκάστῳ δύο τινί ἐστον ἴδεια ἀρχοντες καὶ ἄγοντες, oīn ἐπόμεθα, in each one of us there are two ideas governing and leading us, which we follow.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the *gender* of the relative is determined by the gender implied in the antecedent. E. g. *Τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἱ γαὶ ιμὶ καὶ πατέρες τὸν λιὸν δεῆξαν ἀδικα ταῦτα, Athens, which city began first to injure me and my father, where οἱ refers to the inhabitants of Athens.*

NOTE 3. The relative often agrees in *gender and number* with the noun which is joined to it by a verb signifying *to call or name, to be, to believe*, (§ 166.) E. g. *Ἄχρην, αἱ καλεῦνται Κλήιδες, a promontory, which is called Cleides. Ο φόβος, ἣν αἰδὼ εἴπομεν, that kind of fear, which we called respect.*

2. If the relative refers to *two or more nouns*, it is generally put in the *plural*. If the nouns denote *animate beings*, the relative is masculine when one of the nouns is masculine. If the nouns denote *inanimate objects*, the relative is generally neuter. E. g. *Αἴας καὶ Τεῦχος, οἱ μεγιστον ἐλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀνδρίας, Ajax and Teucer, who gave the greatest proof of their valor. Περὶ πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης, αἱ μεγιστην ἔχει δύναμιν, concerning war and peace, which have very great power.*

NOTE 4. The relative often agrees in *gender* with one

of the nouns to which it refers. E. g. Ἀπαλλαγέντες πολέμων καὶ κινδύνων καὶ ταραχῆς, εἰς ἣν, x. t. λ., *being delivered from wars, dangers, and trouble, to which, &c.*

3. The relative is often put in the *plural*, when it refers to a *collective noun* in the *singular*. E. g. Λείπεται λαὸν οὓς τάφρος ἔρυξεν, *he left the people, whom the ditch kept back.* Πᾶς τις ὅμνυσι, οἷς ὀφείλω, *every one, to whom I happen to owe money, swears.*

REMARK. The relative is put in the *plural* also when it refers to a whole class of persons or things implied in a *singular antecedent*. E. g. Ἄνηρ, αὐτονόμος, οἵπερ σώζονται γῆν, *a man of the working class, which class are the safety of the land.*

NOTE 5. The relative in the *singular* often refers to an antecedent in the *plural*, when one of the persons or things contained in that antecedent is meant. E. g. Οἶνός σε τρώει μελιηθής, ὃς τοι καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει, ὃς ἀν μιν χανδὼν ἐλη, *sweet wine affects thee, which injures whoever else takes it freely,* where *ὃς* refers to any person contained in *ἄλλους*.

4. The proposition containing the relative is often placed before the proposition which contains the antecedent, when the leading idea of the whole period is contained in the former. This is called *inversion*. E. g. Οὐς ἀν τῶν λόγων ἀλγῶ κλύων, τούσδε καὶ πράσσειν στυγῶ, *I do not dare to do those things, which it gives me pain to hear.* Μεῖζον' ὅστις ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτοῦ πάτρας φίλον νομίζει, τοῦτον οὐδαμοῦ λέγω, *whoever thinks that he has a dearer friend than his own country, him I call a contemptible man.*

This *inversion* often takes place also for the sake of emphasis.

NOTE 6. This remark applies also to the *relative adverbs*. (§ 123.) E. g. Οἱ δὲ ὅτε δὴ φέρειν, ὅθι σκοπὸν Ἐκτόρος ἔκταν, ἐνθὲ Ὁδυσσεὺς μὲν ἔρυξε ὀκνέας ἵππους, and when they came there where they had killed the spy of Hector, then Ulysses stopped the swift horses.

5. The antecedent is often omitted, when it is either a general word (*χρῆμα, πρᾶγμα, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος*), or one which can be easily supplied from the context. E. g. Αἱ βούλευσθε λέγοντες, *saying what you like, where ἡ refers to πράγματα governed by λέγοντες.* Τὸ μέγεθος, ὑπὲρ ὧν συνεληλύθαμεν, *the magnitude of the business, for which we are assembled.*

So in the formula *Eἰσίν οἱ λέγοντες, there are who say.*

NOTE 7. In some instances the antecedent is implied in a possessive pronoun. E. g. Ἀρανδρίᾳ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ, οἵτινες οὐ διευώσαμεν, through the cowardice of us, who did not save thee, where ἡμετέρᾳ is equivalent to ἡμῶν, to which the relative οἵτινες in reality refers.

§ 151. 1. In general, when the relative would naturally be put in the accusative, it is put in the genitive or dative, according as the antecedent is in the genitive or dative. This is called ATTRACTION. E. g.

Ἐκ τούτων, ὃν λέγει, From these things, which he says.

Here ὃν stands for the accusative ᾧ after λέγει. (§ 163. 1.)

Ἐν αὐτοῖς οἷς ἐπαγγέλλονται, In those things which they profess. Here οἷς stands for ᾧ after ἐπαγγέλλονται. (ibid.)

REMARK 1. If the antecedent be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted (§ 150. 5), and the relative takes its case. E. g. Στέργονται οἱς ἀν ἔχωμεν, for Στέργονται ἔκεινοις, ἀν ἀν ἔχωμεν, being satisfied with what we have. Εἴμεν εἰς ὃν τυχάνομεν ἔχοντες, for Εἰς ἔκεινον, ἀν τυχάνομεν ἔχοντες, we go away from those possessions which we happen to have.

REMARK 2. In attraction the noun joined to the relative pronoun by a verb signifying to call, to be, to believe, (§ 166,) also takes the case of the relative. E. g. Τούτων, ὃν σὺ δεσποινῶν καλεῖς, for Τούτων, ὃς σὺ δεσποινᾶς καλεῖς, of these, whom thou callest mistresses.

NOTE 1. In some instances the relative, even when it would be in the nominative, is attracted by the antecedent. E. g. (Herod. 1, 78) Οὐδὲν καὶ εἰδότες τῷ, ἢ πεὶ Σάρδις, for Οὐδὲν καὶ εἰδότες έκιναν ἢ πεὶ Σάρδις, as yet knowing nothing of what happened in Sardes.

REMARK 3. The nominative of the pronominal ἄλλος is often attracted by the antecedent. E. g. Πρέστη ἄνδρας τολμηρούς, οἵους καὶ Ἀθηναίους, to during men, such as the Athenians are, where οἵους καὶ Ἀθηναίους stands for οἵος καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τοι.

REMARK 4. In some instances the personal pronoun, connected with ἄλλος, remains in the nominative, though ἄλλος has been attracted by its antecedent. E. g. Νεαρίας δὲ, οἵους σὺ, διαδιδραχότας, but young men, like thee, decamping, where οἵους σὺ stands for ἄλλος σὺ δέ.

REMARK 5. Ἡλίκος sometimes imitates ἄλλος (§ 151. R. 3). E. g. Ἐκύν διπλὸν τεῖσιν ἥλίκοισι νῆρα, that is a hard thing to men of our years, where ἥλίκοισι νῆρα stands for ἥλίκοις νῆρα.

NOTE 2. *Relative adverbs* (§ 123) also are attracted by the word to which they refer. E. g. *Ἐκ γῆς, ὅθεν προύκατο*, from the place where it lay, where ὅθεν stands for ὅθι or ὅπου.

2. On the other hand, the antecedent is sometimes put in the case of its relative. E. g.

Μελέαγρος τὰς μὲν τιμὰς ἃς ἔλαβε φανεραῖ, The honors which Meleager received are well known, where τὰς τιμὰς stands for αἱ τιμαὶ.

Οὐκ οὐσθα μοῖρας ἡς τυχεῖν αὐτὴν χρεών; Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet? for μοῖραν ἡς.

NOTE 3. The same is true of *relative adverbs*. E. g. *Ἄλλοσε ὅποι ἀν ἀφίκη ὄγαπήσονται σε, they will love thee in other places whither thou mayest go*, where ἄλλοσε stands for ἄλλοθι or ἄλλαχοῦ.

3. Very frequently, in case of attraction, the antecedent is put after its relative. E. g.

Κατασκευάζοντα ἡς ἀρχοι χώρας, for Κατασκευάζοντα τὴν χώραν, ἡς ἀρχοι, Improving the country, which he governed.

REMARK 6. Frequently the principal words are attracted by, and placed after, the relative. E. g. *Οἴχεται φεύγων, ὅν ἥγεις μάρτυρα, for Οἱ μάρτυρις, ὅν ἥγεις, οἴχεται φεύγων, the witness whom you brought has decamped.* Οἱ παλαιοὶ ἔχεινοι, ὃν ὄνόματα μεγάλα λέγεται ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, *Pittacus and Bias, who are renowned for wisdom*, where ὃν attracts only the proper names.

REMARK 7. The antecedent may be placed after its relative even when apparently no attraction takes place. E. g. *Ἀποφύγοις ἦν ἦντιν' ἀν δούλη δίκην, you can get clear in any lawsuit you please.*

NOTE 4. Sometimes only the adjective belonging to the antecedent is placed after the relative. E. g. *Λόγους ἀκούσοι, οὐς σοι δυστυχεῖς ἤκα φίέσῃ, for Λόγους ἀκούσον δυστυχεῖς, οὐς σοι ἤκα φίέσῃ, hear the melancholy news which I have brought to thee.*

§ 152. The relative pronoun often stands for the *demonstrative pronoun*, especially in the Epic language. E. g. *Πάτροκλον κλαιωμένον ὁ γάρ γέρας ἐσὶ θαυμότων, let us mourn Patroclus, for this (that is, to mourn) is honor to the dead.*

So in the formula *ὅς μὲν ὅς δέ*, equivalent to *οἱ μὲν οἱ δέ*, (§ 142 1.)

So in the formula *Καὶ ὅς*, for *Καὶ οὗτος*. E. g. *Καὶ ὅς, ἀμ-βάνας μέγα, ἀναθρόσκει, and he, uttering a loud cry, jumps up.*

So in the formula *'Hō' ὅς, said he*, used parenthetically.

NOTE 1. Frequently the relative is *apparently* put for the demonstrative. E. g. (Il. 10, 314, et seq.) *'Hv δέ τις ἐν Τροίσσισι Δόλων, Εὐμήδεος νιὸς, ὅς φα τότες Τρωῶν τε καὶ Ἐχτορεὶ μῆ-θον ἔειπεν, there was among the Trojans a certain Dolon, son of Eumēdes, that man, I say, spoke to the Trojans and to Hector.*

NOTE 2. This rule (§ 152) applies also to the relative adverb *ῳς*. (§ 123. N. 1.)

§ 153. The relative often stands for the interrogative *τις*, but only in *indirect* interrogations. E. g. *Φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστι, he declares to the captain of the vessel who he is.*

NOTE. *"Οστις* is particularly used when the person, who is asked, repeats the question before he answers it. E. g. (Aristoph. Nub. 1496) *"Ανθρώπε, τι ποιεῖς; ΣΤΡ. "O τι ποιῶ; Man, what are you doing? STR. What am I doing?*

§ 154. Frequently the relative has the force of the conjunction *īta, in order that, that*. E. g. *Πρεσβεῖαν πέμπειν, ἵτις ταῦτ' ἔρει, to send an embassy to say these things.*

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

§ 155. The reciprocal pronoun regularly refers to the subject of the proposition in which it stands, which subject is either in the dual or plural. E. g. *Τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἄλληλους ἀγόρευον, such things were they saying to one another.*

NOTE. Sometimes *ἄλληλοι* stands for *ἰαυτῶν*. E. g. *Διέφθυρας ἄλληλοι, they destroyed themselves, that is, each destroyed himself.*

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

§ 156. 1. The *subject* of a proposition is that of which any thing is affirmed. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject. E. g. *'Alkibiádēs εἶπεν, Alcibiades said, where* *'Alkibiádēs* is the subject of the proposition, and *εἶπεν*, the predicate. *Ἐγὼ ἄτολμός εἰμι, I am timid*, where *ἐγὼ* is the subject, and *ἄτολμός εἰμι*, the predicate.

2. The subject is either *grammatical* or *logical*.

The grammatical subject is either a substantive or some word standing for a substantive.

The logical subject consists of the grammatical subject with the words connected with it. E. g. in the proposition *Ἄξοντας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος ἐπειθέτο*, *Cyrus, hearing these things, was persuaded,* Κῦρος is the grammatical, and ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος, the logical subject.

§ 157. 1. The SUBJECT OF A FINITE VERB is put in the nominative.

A finite verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person. E. g.

'Eγώ λέγω, I say.

Σὺ λέγεις, Thou sayest.

'Εκεῖνος λέγει, He says.

2. The nominative of the neuter plural very often takes the verb in the singular. E. g.

Τὰ στρατεύματα ἀγωνίζεται, The armies are fighting.

Ταῦτα ἐγένετο, These things happened.

NOTE 1. Sometimes masculines and feminines dual or plural take the verb in the singular. E. g. *Ἔνα, θαλήτης κέμας κατεύθυντος μέρους, her auburn hair was flowing over her shoulders.* *'Ημῖν εὖς τοτε πάρεντος φορμίδος δεύτερα παραβρήσασσι τοῖς θιαμάροις, we do not exhibit two slaves throwing nules out of a basket to the spectators.*

So in the phrase "*Ἐστιν αἱ, (§ 150. 5.) there are who.*

3. If the verb belongs to more than one subject, it is put in the plural and in the chief person. The chief person is the first with respect to the second or third, and the second with respect to the third. E. g.

Τότε μητιόωντο Ποσειδάων καὶ Ἀπόλλων τείχος ἀμαλδύναι, Then Neptune and Apollo resolved to demolish the wall.

NOTE 2. Frequently the verb agrees in number with one of the substantives, and especially with that which stands nearest to it. E. g. *Σὺν δ' Εὔρος τε Νότος τ' ἐπεισσε, Ζέφυρος τε δυσαής, καὶ Βορίς, Eurys and Notus rushed together, the blustering Zephyrus and Boreas.*

REMARK 1. The verb is often put in the dual, if it belongs to two substantives in the singular. E. g. *Ἡ λυροποικὴ καὶ ἡ κιθαριστικὴ πολὺ διαφέρετον ἀλλήλου, the art of making lyres, and the art of playing on the harp, differ much from each other.*

NOTE 3. When the substantives are connected by the conjunction *ἢ*, or, the verb is put either in the plural or in the singular. E. g. *Εἰ δέ καὶ Ἀρης ἀρχωσι μάχης, ἢ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων*, but if Mars commence the fight, or Phœbus Apollo. *Ὤντες ἔγώ ἀγάγω, ἢ ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν, whom I or any other of the Achaeans may bring.*

4. A collective noun in the singular very often has the verb in the plural. E. g.

*Τὸ πλῆθος οἴονται, The multitude think.
Φάσαν ἢ πληθύς, The multitude spake.*

This rule applies also to the pronominal adjectives *ἕκαστος* and *ἄλλος*. E. g. *Ἐμελλον λαξευθαι δρυγοῦ ἕκαστος δέκα δραχμάς, each person was to have for his share ten drachmæ.*

NOTE 4. A noun in the dual often takes a plural verb. E. g. *Σφῷ σαώσετε, you two will save.*

On the other hand, a noun in the plural takes a verb in the dual, when only two persons or things are meant. E. g. (Il. 3, 278–9) *Οἲ τίνυσθον, you two who punish*, where *οἲ* refers to Pluto and Proserpine.

NOTE 5. The nominatives *ἔγώ, νώ, ἡμεῖς*, are of the first person; *σύ, σφώ, ὑμεῖς*, are of the second person; all other nominatives are of the third person.

The nominatives of the first and second person are usually not expressed, except when emphasis is required.

NOTE 6. The verb which agrees with the *relative pronoun* is in the first or second person, according as the antecedent is of the first or of the second person. E. g. *Ημῖν οὐ θύετε, αἵτινες τηροῦμεν ὑμᾶς, you do not sacrifice to us, who preserve you. Αμέτοητ' Αήρ, ὃς ἔχεις τὴν γῆν μετέωρον, O thou immeasurable Air! who holdest the earth suspended.*

So when the antecedent is implied in a possessive pronoun (§ 150. N. 7). E. g. *Ἀρανδρίᾳ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ, οἵτινές σε οὐ διεσώσαμεν, through the cowardice of us, who did not save thee.*

REMARK 2. Any noun which is in apposition with the omitted personal pronoun (§§ 136 : 157. N. 5) of the first person, may have the verb in the first person. E. g. *Θειμωνάλης ήπα παρὰ σι, I, Themistocles, have come to thee.*

NOTE 7. Sometimes the verb agrees in number with the nominative in the predicate (§ 160. 1). This takes place chiefly when the nominative in the predicate precedes the verb. E. g. *Ἐστὸς δύο λόφων ἢ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλῶν, equivalent to ἢ Ἰδομένη λεπταὶ δύο λόφων ὑψηλῶν, Idomene is two high hills.*

NOTE 8. The *third person* of a verb is often found without a subject,

(1) When any thing general and indefinite is expressed. E. g. Οὐδέ κεν ἔνθα τεόν γε μέρος καὶ χεῖρας ὄνοιτο, sc. τίς, even here no one would find fault with thy valor and strength Αἴγουσι or φασι sc. ἀνθρώποι, they say.

Frequently the word πρᾶγμα is to be supplied. E. g. Αγλοθήσεται, the thing will show itself. Οὕτως ἔχει, it is so. Πολλοῦ δεῖ, it wants much, far from it. Άστει δὴ τάχα, the event will soon show.

(2) When the verb indicates the employment of any person, the word denoting that person is generally omitted. E. g. Ἐκ ήρυξε τοῖς Ἑλλησι παρασκευάσσεται, sc. ὁ κῆρυξ, the herald proclaimed to the Greeks to prepare themselves. Τὸν νόμον ὑμῖν αὐτὸν ἀναγνώσεται, sc. ὁ γραμματεύς, the secretary shall read to you the law itself.

(3) Frequently the verb is changed into the *third person singular passive*, and its subject-nominative into the dative (§ 206. 2). E. g. Τοῖς πολέμιοις εὐτύχηται, for Οἱ πολέμιοι εὐτυχήσουσι, the enemy have succeeded. Καλῶς σοι ἀπεκίκριτο, for Καλῶς ἀπεκέκρισο, thou hadst answered well.

(4) The subject of verbs denoting the state of the *weather* or the operations of *nature* is not expressed. E. g. "Τει, it rains Νιφει, it snows. Ἔσεισε, there was an earthquake. Συνιούτει, it grows dark.

NOTE 9. Frequently the subject of a proposition becomes the immediate object (§ 163. 1) of the verb of the preceding proposition. E. g. Φέρε νῦν ἀθρήσω πρῶτον τουτοῦ, ὁ τι δοῦ, for Φέρε νῦν ἀθρήσω, ὁ τι δοῦ σύνοσι, now let me see first what this fellow here is doing.

NOTE 10. The verb εἰμι, am, is very often omitted, but chiefly when it is a copula (§ 160. 1). E. g. Ωρα ἀπιέναι, sc. ἐστι, it is time to go.

REMARK 3. Other verbs also may be omitted, but only when they can be supplied from the context.

NOTE 11. The nominative is often used for the *vocative*. E. g. Φίλος, for Φίλε, friend.

§ 158. 1. The SUBJECT OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD is put in the accusative. E. g.

Βούλεσθε αὐτὸν ἔλθειν; Do you wish him to come? Here the accusative αὐτὸν is the subject of the infinitive ἔλθειν.

Εἶναι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζεν, He believed that there are gods.

Φασὶν αὐτὸν βασιλεύειν, They say that he reigns.

2. The subject of the infinitive is *not expressed* when it is the same with the *subject* of the preceding proposition. E. g.

Οἶμαι εὑρηκέναι, I think I have found. Here the subject (*μέ*) of *εὑρηκέναι* is not expressed because it refers to the subject (*έγω*) of *οἴμαι*.

Τυφλὸς γνῶντι δοκεῖ τοῦτο, A blind man seems to know this.
Ἐπιθυμῶ ἀπομερισθῆσαί, I wish to doze.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the accusative of the *personal* or *reflexive pronoun* is expressed before the infinitive, contrary to the preceding rule (§ 158. 2). E. g.
Ἐμὲ φημι λιλαστίνοι μετανάστης, I say that I have forgotten my valor.

NOTE 2. The subject of the infinitive is frequently put in the case of the subject of the preceding independent proposition. This takes place chiefly when both subjects refer to the same person or thing. E. g.

Νομίζεις ἡμᾶς μὲν ἀνέξεσθαι σον, αὐτὸς δὲ τυπήσειν;
Dost thou imagine that we shall tolerate thee, and that thou canst strike? Here *αὐτός* stands for *σαντόν*.

Ἐμὲ οὖεσθ' ἕμιν εἰσολειν, ὑμεῖς δὲ νεμεῖσθαι; Do you think that I shall contribute, but that you will enjoy the contribution? Here *ὑμεῖς* stands for *ὑμᾶς*.

So Εφεστα Κρονίων οἷη λοιγὸν ἀμύνατι, thou saidst that thou alone avertedst destruction from the son of Saturn. Here *οἷη* stands for *οἵαν* agreeing with *σέ* understood.

NOTE 3. Frequently the subject of the infinitive is wanting even when it is *different* from that of the preceding independent proposition. E. g. *Πημονῶι κάμπτομαι, πάσχειν ἀλγερᾶσιν, I am afflicted with sufferings painful to endure,* where the subject of *πάσχειν* (*τινὰ* understood) is different from that of *κάμπτομαι*. (See also § 219. N. 3.)

3. The subject of the infinitive is *not expressed* also when it is the same with the *object* of the preceding proposition. E. g.

Ἐδείτο αὐτῶν βοηθεῖν ἔμοι, He prayed them to aid me.
Here the subject (*αὐτούς*) is not expressed, because it refers to the object (*αὐτῶν*) of *ἐδείτο* (§ 181).

Παρήγγειλεν ἡμῖν καθεύδειν, He commanded us to sleep.
Here the subject (*ἡμᾶς*) of *καθεύδειν* is omitted because it is the same with the object (*ἡμῖν*) of *παρήγγειλεν* (§ 196. 2).

Ἄνδρες δύω κελεύομεν ἀλλήλων πειρηθῆναι, We request

two men to try each other's skill. In such instances the accusative denoting the object of the verb (§ 163) must not be mistaken for the subject of the infinitive.

NOTE 4. A participle agreeing with the omitted subject of the infinitive is very often put in the *accusative*. E. g. Ἐγὼ ὑμῶν δέομαι καταψηφίσασθαι Θεομνήστου, ἐγθυμούμενον, ὅτι οὐκ ἀν γένοιτο τούτου μεῖζων ἄγων μοι, *I beseech you to condemn Theomnestus, when you consider that I could not have had a severer trial than this.* Ξενίᾳ ἡκειν παρῆγειλε, λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας, *he requested Xenias to take the men and come.* (§ 158. 3.)

NOTE 5. When the infinitive has the force of a neuter substantive (§§ 159. 2 : 221), its subject is frequently omitted, in which case the accusative of *τις* or *αντίος* is to be supplied. E. g. Ιρᾶν ταῦτα χρή, sc. τινά, *one must do these things.*

§ 159. 1. In general, any word or clause may be the subject of a proposition. E. g.

ΦΛΑΟ μέν ἔστιν ἀρχὴ τοῦ κακοῦ, The word ΦΛΑΟ indeed is the beginning of the evil.

2. Particularly, the subject of a proposition may be an *infinitive* with the words connected with it. E. g.

Πρόχειρόν ἔστιν ἐπαινέσαι τὴν ἀρετὴν, It is easy to praise virtue. Here *ἐπαινέσαι τὴν ἀρετὴν* is the subject of the proposition.

NOTE 1. The subject of *δεῖ*, *δοκεῖ*, *ἐνδέχεται*, *πρέπει*, *προσήκει*, *συμβαίνει*, *χρή*, and some others, is generally an infinitive. E. g.

Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, I must say, or It is necessary that I should say. Here *ἐμὲ λέγειν* is the subject of *δεῖ*.

NOTE 2. Verbs, of which the subject is an infinitive are called **IMPERSONAL**. Such verbs must not be confounded with those, of which the subject is not expressed (§ 157. N. 8).

3. The subject of an *infinitive* is frequently another infinitive with the words connected with it. E. g. *Oὐ φησι χρῆναι τοὺς νέους τὴν γλῶσσαν ἀσκεῖν, he says that young men ought not to exercise the tongue,* where *τοὺς νέους τὴν γλῶσσαν ἀσκεῖν* is the subject of *χρῆναι* (§ 159. N. 1, 2).

§ 160. 1. The **PREDICATE**, like the subject (§ 156. 2), is either *grammatical* or *logical*

The grammatical predicate is either a verb alone, or a verb (commonly a verb signifying *to be, to be called*), and a substantive, adjective, pronoun, or participle. In the latter case, the verb is called the *copula*.

The logical predicate consists of the grammatical predicate with the words connected with it. E. g. *Ἡν Κανδαύλης τύραννος Σαρδίων, Candaules was king of Sardes*, where ἡν τύραννος is the grammatical, and ἡν τύραννος Σαρδίων, the logical predicate.

2. A substantive in the predicate is put in the same case as the subject when it refers to the same person or thing. (§ 136.) E. g.

Ἐγώ εἰμι Πλοῦτος, I am Plutus. Here Πλοῦτος agrees in case with ἐγώ.

Ἡν Κανδαύλης τύραννος Σαρδίων, Candaules was king of Sardes. Here τύραννος in the predicate agrees with the subject Κανδαύλης in case.

3. The gender, number, and case of an adjective, standing in the predicate, and referring to the subject, are determined by § 137. E. g.

Ἐγώ ἀθάνατός είμι, I am immortal.

Βούλεσθε αὐτὸν γενέσθαι σοφόν; Do you wish him to become wise?

NOTE 1. When the subject is any word but a nominative (§ 159), the adjective or pronoun in the predicate is *neuter* (commonly *neuter singular*). E. g. *Οὐ δίκαιόν ἔστι τοὺς κρείττους τῶν ἄττορων ἀρχεῖν, it is not right, that the stronger should rule the weaker.*

NOTE 2. Frequently a *neuter* adjective in the predicate refers to a masculine or feminine noun. E. g. *Φιλοτειπόν γυνή ἔστι, woman is a very tender-hearted thing.*

In such cases, the word *πρᾶγμα* is sometimes expressed. E. g. *Γυναικα δ' εἶναι πρᾶγμα' ἔφη νοοβυστικόν, but woman, he said, is a prudent thing.*

§ 161. 1. When the subject of the infinitive is not expressed (§ 158. 2, 3), the substantive or adjective, standing in the predicate and referring to the omitted subject, is generally put in the case, in which the subject has already appeared. E. g.

Ὄχρα εἶναι δοκεῖς, Thou seemest to be pale. Here the adjective is put in the nominative on account of *οὐ* with which *δοκεῖς* agrees (§ 157. N. 5).

Κύρου ἐδέσοντο προθυμοτάτου γενέθαι, They besought Cyrus to be very eager.

Διακελεύσομαι τοῖς ιοῦσιν εἶναι προθυμοτάτοις, I will command those who go to be very eager.

NOTE. This construction (§ 161. 1) may take place also when the infinitive has the article before it (§ 221). E. g. *Ο Αἰσχύλος πάλιν ἀποινοίειν, διὰ τὸ συντετὸς εἶναι, Aeschylus returns home because he is wise.*

It takes place also when the infinitive comes after the particle *ὅτι* (§ 220).

Also when the infinitive depends on a participle (§ 219). E. g. *Πολλῶν τῶν προσποιησαμένων εἶναι σοφιστῶν, for Πολλοὶ εἴκοσι εἴησαντο εἶναι σοφισταί, many of those who pretended to be sophists, (§ 140. 3.)*

2. When a proposition is made the subject of another proposition (§ 159. 2, 3), the substantive, adjective, or participle in the predicate or subject of the former proposition is often put in the case of the noun which is in the predicate of the latter. E. g. *Ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἔσται τὸ ἐπιεικέσσι καὶ φαύλοις εἶναι, for Τὸ ἡμᾶς ἐπιεικεῖς καὶ φαύλους εἶναι ἔσται ἐφ' ἡμῖν, to be respectable or worthless will depend upon us, where the proposition τὸ ἐπιεικέσσι εἶναι is the subject, and ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἔσται, the predicate.*

In such cases the predicate always precedes the subject. Further, this takes place only when the attracting word in the predicate is in the *dative*.

OBJECT.

§ 162. 1. That on which an action is exerted, or to which it refers, is called the *object*.

The object is put in the *accusative, genitive, or dative*.

*2. Participles and verbal adjectives in *τεον* (§ 132. 2) are followed by the same case as the verb from which they are derived.

For examples, see below.

NOTE 1. The verbal in *τεον* with *ἔστι* (expressed or understood) represents *δεῖ* (§ 159. N. 1) and the infinitive *active or middle* of the verb from which it is derived. E. g.

ἀκούω, hear, ἀκοντίον equivalent to δεῖ ἀκούειν, one must hear.
μιμέομαι, imitate, μιμητόν equivalent to δεῖ μιμεῖσθαι, one must imitate.

In some instances it represents *δεῖ* and the infinitive *passive*. E. g. *ἡττάομαι, am surpassed, ἡττητόν, one must be surpassed.*

NOTE 2. The *neuter plural* of the verbal adjective in *τεον* is often used instead of the singular. E. g. ἀκονοτέα for ἀκονοτέον.

3. Any word or clause may be the object of a verb. E. g. Κύρος ἔκεινω δῶρα ἔδωκε, ἵππον χρυσοχάλινον, καὶ στρεπτὸν χρυσοῦν, καὶ τὴν χώραν μηκέτι ἀρπάζεσθαι, *Cyrus gave him presents, a horse with a golden bridle, a golden necklace, and that the country should no longer be plundered*, where the proposition *τὴν χώραν μηκέτι ἀρπάζεσθαι* is one of the objects of *ἔδωκε*.

ACCUSATIVE.

§ 163. 1. The immediate object of a transitive VERB is put in the accusative. E. g.

Ταῦτα ποιῶ, I do these things.

Ποιήσας ταῦτα, Having done these things. (§ 162. 2.)

Ποιητέον ταῦτα, One must do these things. (ibid.)

2. Many verbs, which are intransitive in English, are transitive in Greek. E. g. Ἀθανάτους ἀλιτέσσθαι, *to sin against the immortals.*

Verbs of this class are ἀλιταίνω, ἀποδιδράσκω, δορυφορέω, ἐπιορκέω, δύμνυμι, ἐπιτροπεύω, λανθάνω, and many others.

§ 164. The accusative of a substantive is often joined to a verb of which it denotes the *abstract* idea. (§ 129.) In this case the accusative is generally accompanied by an adjective. E. g.

Πεσεῖν πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά, To fall an insupportable fall.

Ὕιξαν δρόμημα δεινόν, They rushed furiously.

So in English, *To die the death of the righteous. To run a race.*

NOTE 1. A substantive is, in the poets, often joined to a verb signifying *to see, to look*, (*βλίτω, δίεγματ, λίσσω, ὁράω*) to mark the expression of the look. E. g. Φέβος, βλίτων, *looking terrible.* Ἡ Βουλὴ ἡβλίψει, *the Senate looked mustard*, that is, *looked displeased.*

Sometimes the substantive *δίεγμα* is to be supplied after these verbs. E. g. Κλίτεος, βλίτων, *he looks thievish.*

NOTE 2. Verbs signifying *to conquer* (as *νικάω*) are often followed by the accusative of a noun denoting the place or

nature of the conquest. E. g. *Μάχην νικᾶν, to gain a battle.* *'Ολύμπια νενικηκώς, having conquered in the Olympic games.*

The nouns following verbs of this description are chiefly ἀγών, γράμη, μάχη, ναυμαχία, πόλεμος. Also the names of the public games, *'Ολύμπια, Πύθια, Νέμεα, Ἰσθμια.*

Sometimes an accusative denoting the name of the person conquered is added. E. g. *Μιλτιάδης ὁ τὴν ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχην τὸν βαρβάρους νικήσας, Miltiades who conquered the barbarians at the battle of Marathon.*

§ 165. 1. VERBS signifying *to ask, to teach, to take away, to clothe, to unclothe, to do, to say*, and some others, are followed by two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing. E. g.

Ταῦτά με ἔρωτάς, Thou askest me about these things.

Αἰτεῖν τὸν δῆμον φυλακάς, To ask guards of the people.
Τὸν δῆμον χλαιναν ἡμπισχον, I clothed the people with robes.

Verbs of this class are αἰτέω, ἀμπέχω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀναγκάζω, ἀναδέω, ἀπαιτέω, ἀποστέρω, ἀφαιρέομαι, διδάσκω, δράω, ἐκλέγω, ἐκδύνω, ἐρδύνω, ἔξαιρέομαι, ἔξειπεῖν, ἔξετάζω, ἔρδω οτ δέξω, ἔργαζομαι, ἔρομαι, ἔρωτάω, κρύπτω, λέγω, παιδεύω, πειθω, πιπίσκω, ποιέω, πράσσομαι, στεφανώω, συλάω, and a few others.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the accusative of the thing denotes the *abstract* of the verb (§ 164). E. g. *Ο Φωκικὸς πόλιμος ἀσίμιητον ταῖς διάσπαστας ιπαΐδινοι, the Phocian war taught them an ever memorable lesson.* *Ἐσυ τὸν λαβᾶται λάθην ἀνήκειστον, he injures himself incurably.*

NOTE 2. Frequently verbs signifying *to do, or to say*, are followed by an accusative and the adverb εὖ, *well*, or κακῶς, *badly*. E. g. *Τοὺς φίλους εὖ ποιοῦσι, they do good to their friends*, where εὖ ποιοῦσι is equivalent to ἀγαθὰ ποιοῦσι. *Κακῶς λέγουσιν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τὸν κακοῦς, the good speak ill of the bad*, where κακῶς λέγουσι is equivalent to κακὰ λέγουσι.

NOTE 3. Sometimes the word denoting the person is put in the *dative* (§ 196. 4). E. g. *Πολλὰ κάλ' ἀνθρώποισιν ήλεγει, he did much evil to men.* *Μηδὲ, ἀγαθὸς ποιέσας τῷ πόλιι, having done no good to the state.*

REMARK. *Ἀποστέρω*, and, in the later writers, *ἀφαιρέομαι*, are often followed also by the *accusative* of the person and the *genitive* of the thing. (§ 181. 2.)

2. Verbs signifying *to divide* take two accusatives. E. g. *Τὸ στράτευμα κατένειμε δώδεκα μέρη, he divided the army into twelve parts.*

The preposition *τις* is often found before the accusative denoting the number of parts. E. g. Σφίας αὐτοὺς ἐσ δε μοιρας διεῖλον, they divided themselves into six parts.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the noun denoting the thing divided is put in the *genitive* (§ 173), and depends on the accusative denoting the *parts*. E. g. Διαιλόμενα τὴς εἰδωλοποικῆς μηδὲ δύο, equivalent to Διαιλόμενα τὴν εἰδωλοποικήν τις μηδὲ δύο, we divided the art of making images into two parts.

§ 166. VERBS signifying, *to name* or *call*, *to choose*, *to render* or *constitute*, *to esteem* or *consider*, are followed by two accusatives denoting the same person or thing. E. g.

Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξεν, *He appointed him general.*
Τὸν γιὸν ἐπίκαιον εἶδι δάξατο ἀγαθόν, *He caused his son to be brought up a good horseman.*

NOTE 1. In the *passive* such verbs become *copulas* (§ 160. 1). E. g. Στρατηγὸς ἀπεδίχθη, *he was appointed general.* Οὐδὲς βαλάχθη ἵστητο, *the son was brought up a good horseman.* (§ 206. 1.)

NOTE 2. Frequently the infinitive *ἵνει* is expressed before the second accusative. E. g. Σοφιστὴν ἀναμάζεται τὸς, ἀνδρας ἴνει, *they call him a sophist, or rather, they say that he is a sophist.*

So in the *passive*, Απεδίχθη τῆς ἵστητο ἴνει, *he was appointed master of the horse.*

§ 167. The accusative is very often used *to limit* any word or expression. E. g.

Κροῖσος ἦν Λυδός τὸ γένος, *Cræsus was a Lydian by birth.*

Here the accusative *γένος* limits or explains further the meaning of *Λυδός*.

Ταῦτα ψεύδονται, *They lie in these things.*

Η θάλασσα οὐδὲν γίγνεται πλεῖστη, *The sea does not become larger, literally The sea becomes larger in nothing.*

The accusative thus used is called the SYNECDOCHICAL ACCUSATIVE.

REMARK. The neuter accusative *τι* (from *τις*) often means *for what? why?* E. g. Τι ταῦτα μαρθάνω, *for what am I learning these things?*

NOTE 1. Here belong most of the accusatives which commonly are said to be used adverbially (§ 124).

NOTE 2. Hither we may refer *parenthetical* phrases like the following. Τὸ λεγόμενον, *as the saying is.* Τὸ τοῦ Ὁμηροῦ, *as Homer has it, or according to Homer.* Πᾶν τούτωντον, *on the contrary.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes the preposition *κατά* or *ἐπί* is used before this accusative. E. g. Καθαρὸν καὶ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα καὶ κατὰ τὴν ψυχήν, *pure in body and in soul*. Αἰνῶς ἀθανάτης Θέης εἰς ὅπα λουσι, *she astonishingly resembles the immortal goddesses in looks*.

NOTE 4. The accusative is sometimes subjoined to a clause in order further to qualify the contents of it. E. g. *Kai με θητεύειν πατήσθη θυητῷ παρ' ἀνδρὶ, τῶνδ' ἡποιεῖν, ἡγάγασεν*, and *the father compelled me to serve with a mortal man as a recompense for these*. *Tὼ παιδεῖ τὰ αὐτὰ μέλλετον, τολμήματα* *αἰσχιστα, μονομαχεῖν*, *thy two sons are about to fight a duel, a most disgraceful act*, where *τολμήματα* qualifies *τὼ παιδεῖ τὰ σώματα μέλλετον μονομαχεῖν*. *'Εγὼ δὲ ἀν, αὐτῇ θοιμάτιον δεικνὺς τοδὶ, πρόφασιν, ἔφασκον, and I, showing to her this garment here, as a pretext said*.

§ 168. 1. A noun denoting DURATION OF TIME is put in the accusative. E. g.

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, They sleep ten years.

Τοῦτον μετὰ Σιτάλκους ἔπινον τὸν χρόνον, During this time I was feasting with Sitalces.

Πολὺν χρόνον ὕβρικε, He has insulted a long time.

2. Frequently the accusative answers to the question WHEN? E. g. *'Εγειλάμενος τὴν ὥρην ἐπαγινέειν σφίσι τὰς αἴγας, commanding (him) to bring the goats to them at the regular time.*

NOTE 1. When the substantive is accompanied by an ordinal number (§ 61), it denotes duration of time past. E. g. *'Εννάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην, married nine days ago, or having been married nine days.*

Also when it is accompanied by cardinal numbers. E. g. *"Ος τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρεῖς ἔτη, who has been dead these three years.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the accusative is equivalent to the genitive absolute (§ 192), particularly the following neuter accusatives: δεδογμένον, δοκοῦν, δύξαν, from δοξέω· εἰρημένον from ΡΕΩ· ἔξον from ἔξειμι· ὄν from εἰμί· παρέχον from παρέχω· προσῆκον from προσῆκω· τυχόν from τυγχάνω· and a few others. E. g.

*'Εξόν αὐτοῖς ἀποδοῦσιν 'Ελένην ἀπηλάχθαι τῶν παρόντων κακῶν, Although it was in their power to give up Helen, and be delivered from the impending danger. The construction of the clause *'Εξόν αὐτοῖς κακῶν*, in the indicative would be *"Εξεστιν αὐτοῖς κακῶν*, (§ 159. 2, N. 1, 2)*

NOTE 3. Frequently, for the sake of emphasis, a preposition (chiefly *τοῦ*) is placed before this accusative. E. g. Ἐπὶ ὁκτὼ καὶ εἴκοσι ἡτοῖς δεκαετίαις οἱ Σκύθαι, *the Scythians ruled Asia for eight and twenty years.*

§ 169. The accusative is used to denote EXTENT OF SPACE. E. g.

Διέσχον ἀλλήλων τριάκοντα στάδια, *They were thirty stadia from each other.*

Σταδίους δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα διαχωρίσαντες ἀπίκοντο εἰς τὸ ἱρόν, *And carrying (her) forty-five stadia they arrived at the temple.*

§ 170. Sometimes the accusative answers to the question WHITHER? E. g.

Αἴγλη παμφανώσα δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἵκεν, *The bright effulgence went to heaven through ether.*

Ἄγλας ἔβας Θήβας, *Thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

§ 171. The accusative follows the particles of protestation μά and νή. E. g.

Μὰ τὴν Ἀναπνοήν, μὰ τὸ Χάος, μὰ τὸν Ἀέρα, *By Breath, by Chaos, by Air.*

Νή τὸν Ποσειδῶ φιλῶ σε, *By Neptune I love thee.*

NOTE 1. Μά is used only in negative, and νή only in affirmative, propositions. But when ναί, yes, certainly, is placed before μά, the proposition is affirmative.

NOTE 2. Sometimes μέ is omitted. E. g. Οὐ, τέλ' οὐλυπός, no, by this Heaven.

NOTE 3. Sometimes the name of the god sworn by is omitted after these particles, in which case the article of the omitted name is always expressed. E. g. Μὰ τέλος — Ιγνά μάν οὐδέ το, ιεθόμην, by — I should not believe it.

§ 172. The accusative is put after the following PREPOSITIONS.

Ἄμφι, about, around. Ἄμφι δειλην, about evening. Ἄμφι αὐτόν, around him. So in connection with numerals. Ἄμφι τὰ ἑκατὸδεκα ἑτη γενόμενος, being about sixteen years old.

Ἄνα, on, in, through, throughout, during. Ἄνα τὸν πόλεμον, during the war, throughout the war. Ἄνα στρατόν, in the army. Ἄνα μυρίχην, on a tamarisk.

With numerals it means at the rate of, a-piece. Ἄνα πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, at the rate of five parasangs a day. Αἵ, through, on account of, in. “Α νῦρ ὄφελον διὰ σί, which I now owe on your account. Αἴα νύκτα, in the night. Εἰς, to, into. Εἰς Κιλικίαν, to Cilicia.

With numerals it generally means *about*. *Eἰς τέτρακισχιλούς*, *about four thousand men*.

Frequently *εἰς* is found before a genitive, the noun, to which it properly belongs, being omitted. *Εἰς παιδοτρόπου*, sc. *οἶκον*, *to the teacher's house*.

**Ἐπί*, *upon, against*. **Ἐπὶ θρόνον*, *upon a throne*. **Ἐπὶ αὐτὸν*, *against him*.

Κατά, *according to, in relation to, in, on, near, during*. *Κατὰ τὸν Ὀμηρον*, *according to Homer*. *Κατὰ τὸ σῶμα*, *in relation to the body*. *Κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον*, *during the war*.

Μετά, *after*. *Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα*, *and after these things*.

Παρά, *to, besides, along, contrary to, on account of*. *Παρὰ Καμβύσεα*, *to Cambyses*. *Παρὰ ταῦτα*, *besides these*.

After comparatives it means *than*. *Γενολατ' ἀν καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἐωτῶν φύσιν ἀμείνονες*, *they might become superior to their nature*.

Περὶ, synonymous with *ἀμφι*.

Πρὸς, *to, in respect to, towards*. *Ηρὸς πάντας*, *to all men*.

Καλὸς πρὸς δρόμον, *good in running, or a good racer*.

**Τπέρ*, *over, beyond, against*. **Τπέρ τοὺς ἄλλους*, *over the others*.

**Τπό*, *under, at*. **Τπὸ γῆν*, *under the earth*. **Τπὸ Ἰλιον*, *under Ilion*.

**Ως*, synonymous with *εἰς*. It is always placed before nouns denoting intelligent objects.

GENITIVE.

§ 173. A SUBSTANTIVE which limits the meaning of another substantive, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive. E. g.

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, *The temple of the god*.

Τὸν Ἰππάρχου θάνατον, *The death of Hipparchus*.

Σκυνθῶν βασιλεῖς, *Kings of the Scythians*.

This rule applies also to the personal, reflexive, and reciprocal pronouns, and to the indefinite pronoun *δεῖνα*.

The genitive thus used has been called the ADNOMINAL GENITIVE.

NOTE 1. The adnominal genitive denotes various relations, the most common of which are those of *possession, quality, subject, object, material, source, a whole, component parts*.

NOTE 2. The adnominal genitive is called *subjective* when it is equivalent to the subject-nominative (§ 157. 1). It is called *objective* when it denotes the object of an action (§ 162. 1). E. g. *Ἐργον Ἡφαίστου*, *the work of Vulcan, that which Vulcan did*, where the genitive is used subjectively. *Ἡ ἀκρόσις τῶν λεγόντων*, *the act of hearing the speakers*, where the genitive is used objectively.

NOTE 3. A substantive is sometimes followed by *two genitives* denoting different relations. E. g. *Τὴν Πελοπόννησον κατάληψιν*, *the taking of the whole of Peloponnesus by Pelops*.

§ 174. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS and adjectives implying possession, are frequently followed by a genitive, which is in apposition with the genitive implied in the possessive pronoun or adjective (§§ 67: 131. 1). E. g.

Τὸν ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου βίον, *The life of me, a miserable man*. Here *αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου* is in apposition with *ἐμοῦ* implied in *ἐμὸν*.

Γοργεῖην κεφαλὴν, δεινοῦ πελώρου, *The head of Gorgo, a terrible monster*. Here *Ιοργεῖην* is equivalent to the genitive *Γοργοῦς* with which *πελώρου* is in apposition.

NOTE. Under this head belong the adjectives *ἢντος*, *ἱέρος*, *κοινός*, *οἰκεῖος*. E. g. *Τοῖς αὐτῶν ἴδιοις προσίχειν τὸν νοῦν*, to attend to their private affairs. *Ἔργον γὰρ οὐτος τῶν κατὰ χθονὸς θεῶν*, for he is consecrated to the infernal deities. *Ἐργον κοινὸν Λακεδαιμονίων τι καὶ Ἀθηναίων*, a work performed by the Lacedæmonians and Athenians in common. *Ἄν οἰκεῖα τῶν καλῶν βασιλεύοντας ιστοι, which belong to those who rule well*.

§ 175. The genitive is put after verbs signifying *to be, to belong*, to denote the person or thing to which any thing in any way BELONGS. E. g.

Ο παῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἔστι, *The boy belongs to the Lacedæmonians*.

Ἄνοιας ἔστι τὸ θηρᾶσθαι κενά, *It is characteristic of folly to be in pursuit of vain things*.

Ἐτνατ ἐτῶν τριάκοντα, *To be thirty years old*.

Verbs of this class are *γλυγομαι*, *εἰμι*, *κυρέω*, *πέφυκα* and *ἔφυται* from *φύω*.

NOTE 1. This genitive is often preceded by the preposition *πρὸς*. E. g. *Διεξιοῦ πρὸς ἄνδρας ιστοι*, *it is the characteristic of a man of parts*.

NOTE 2. Frequently the genitive after these verbs denotes the person or thing *from* which any thing *proceeds*. E. g. *Δαρείου καὶ Παρνησάτιδος γλυγονται παῖδες δύο*, *of Da-*

Darius and Parysatis two children were born, or Darius and Parysatis had two sons. Θυητοῦ πέφυκας πατρός, thou art the offspring of a mortal father.

Sometimes the genitive, in such instances, is preceded by *ἐκ*. E. g. *Πατρός ἐκ ταύτου γεγώς, being born of the same father.*

NOTE 3. Frequently the adjective *αἱ*, or the pronoun *τις* is to be supplied before this genitive (§ 175). E. g. *Ταύται γεννοῦ, become one of these.*

§ 176. The neuter of the article followed by a substantive in the genitive denotes something to which that substantive is related. E. g.

Δεῖ φέρειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν, We must bear what comes from the gods.

Τὸ τοῦ Ομήρου, That which Homer says.

NOTE. This idiom gives rise to phrases like the following: *Τὰ τῆς ὁργῆς, for Ἡ ὁργή, anger, wrath. Τὰ τῆς ἐμπειρίας, for Ἡ ἐμπειρία, experience. Τὰ τῶν Θετταλῶν, for Οἱ Θετταλοί, the Thessalians. Τὸ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, for Αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι, desires.*

§ 177. 1. ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS, and ADVERBS, denoting a PART, are followed by a genitive denoting the WHOLE. E. g.

Ἐκάστη τῶν πόλεων, Each of the states.

Οὐδεὶς τῶν μειονεκίων, No one of the young men.

Ποῦ γῆς; Where on earth?

Ο ἥμισυ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, Half the number.

Τὴν πλειστην τῆς στρατιᾶς, The greatest part of the army.

Τῆς μαρτίλης συχνήν, A good deal of coal-dust.

This rule applies to the genitive after numerals (§§ 60 : 61 : 62. 4), after interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative, and relative words (§§ 68–71 : 73 : 123), after superlatives, and in general, after any adjective or adverb designating a part.

NOTE 1. A participle preceded by the article is often followed by the genitive. (§ 140. 3.) E. g. *Οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν, equivalent to Εκεῖνοι αὐτῶν οἱ κατέφυγον, such of them as escaped.*

Sometimes *ἐκ* is used in such cases. E. g. *Ἐκ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῖς εὐ πρόττουσι, to the prospering part of mankind.*

NOTE 2. The nature of the noun denoting the whole determines the number, in which the genitive is put.

NOTE 3. The adjectives *δαιμόνος*, *δῶς*, *τάλας*, *σχίτλος*, and a few others, are often followed by the genitive plural. E. g. *Δῆτι γυναικῶν*, *divine woman*. *Τάλαια ταρεθίων*, *unfortunate virgin*. *Σχίτλι' ἀιδεῖων*, *unfortunate man*.

It is supposed by many that the idea of *superlativeness* lies in these adjectives.

2. Frequently the genitive denoting a whole depends on a neuter adjective, participle, or adjective pronoun. E. g.

Μέσον ἡμέρας, *The middle part of the day*.

Τῆς σιρατιῆς τὸ πολλὸν, *The greater part of the army*.

Τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *The defeated part of the barbarians*.

Εἰς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης, *To this degree of necessity*.

NOTE 4. In some instances the neuter plural is used before this genitive (§ 177. 2). E. g. *Ασημα βοῆς*, for *Ασημος βοῆς*, *indistinct noise*.

NOTE 5. The genitive of the *reflexive pronoun* often follows an adjective of the superlative degree; in which case the highest degree, to which a person or thing attains, is expressed. E. g. *Οὐδὲνότατος σαντοῦ ταῦτα ἥσθια*, *when your skill in these matters was highest*. *Tῇ εὐρυτάτῃ ἐστὶ αὐτὴ ἁωντῆς*, *where it is widest*.

§ 178. 1. The genitive may be put after any VERB, when the action does not refer to the whole object, but to a PART only. E. g.

Πέμπει τῶν Λυδῶν, *He sends some of the Lydians*. But
Πέμπει τοὺς Λυδούς, *He sends the Lydians*.

Τῶν κρεῶν ἔκλεπτον, *I stole some pieces of the meat*.

Λαβόντα τῶν ταινιῶν, *Taking some of the fillets*.

2. Particularly, the genitive is put after VERBS signifying *to partake, to enjoy, to obtain, to inherit*. E. g.

Μετέχω θράσος, *I partake of courage*.

Τῆς δυνάμεως κοινωνοῦσι, *They partake of the power*.

Verbs of this class are *ἀντιάω*, *ἀπολαύω*, *ἀτυχέω*, *ἐπανδροκομαί*, *κληρονομέω*, *κοινωνέω*, *κυρέω*, *λαγχάνω*, *μεταλαγχάνω*, *μεταλαμβάνω*, *μετέχω*, *ὄντναμαι*, *συναίφομαι*, *τυγχάνω*, and some others.

NOTE 1. Sometimes *μέρος*, *part*, is found after *μεταλαγχάνω* and *μετέχω*. E. g. *Μεθίξεις τάφου μέρος*, *about to partake of burial*.

Μετέχεις τὰς τοιας πληγὰς ἴμοι, *thou didst receive the same number of stripes with me*.

'Απολαύω, λαγχάνω, and τυγχάνω are often followed by the *accusative*. E. g. 'Απολαύεις τι, to enjoy any thing. Αγκῶνα τυχάνω, hitting the elbow.

Κληρονομίω, inherit, in some instances takes the accusative of the thing inherited. The name of the person of whom one inherits is put in the genitive, and depends on the thing inherited. E. g. Κληρονομίη τὰ κτήματά τινας, to inherit the possessions of any one. Later authors put even the name of the person in the accusative.

NOTE 2. The genitive in connection with μέτεστι and προσήκει depends on the *subject* (expressed or understood) of these verbs. E. g. Ήν μηδέν μέρος τοῖς πονηροῖς μέτεστι, in which the wicked do not participate. Οὐκ ὤτε προσήκειν οὐδενὶ ἀρχῆς, he thought that no person ought to rule.

NOTE 3. The preposition *ἐξ* or *ἐκ* is sometimes used before this genitive (§ 178. 1). E. g. Λαβᾷς ἐξ τῶν, ἀστίδων, taking some (or one) of the shields.

§ 179. 1. VERBS signifying *to take hold of, to touch, to feel, to hear, to taste, to smell*, are followed by the genitive. E. g.

Λάβεσθε τούτου, Take hold of this man.

Ἀπτεσθαι αὐτῶν, To touch them.

Γεῦσαι τῆς θύρας, Knock at the door, literally Taste of the door.

Verbs of this class are αἰσθάνομαι, ἀἴσι, ἀκούω, ἀκροάομαι, ἀπτομαι, γεύομαι, δράσσομαι, ἔχομαι, θιγγάνω, κλίνω, λαμβάνομαι, ὅζω, σφραίνομαι, πειράομαι, πυνθάνομαι, ψαίνω, and some others.

2. Verbs signifying *to take hold of* are frequently followed by the *accusative* of the object taken hold of, and the *genitive* of the part by which it is taken. E. g. Ἐλάβοντο τῆς ζώνης τὸν ὄροντην, they took Orontes by the girdle.

NOTE 1. Ακούω and its synomyms, and θιγγάνω and ψαίνω, are frequently followed by the *accusative*. E. g. Ακούεται; ταῦτα, hearing these things.

NOTE 2. Frequently ἀκούω and its synomyms take that which is heard in the *accusative*, and that from which the thing heard proceeds, in the *genitive*. E. g. Τὸν ἀδελφὸν τυράννου τῶν ἀδειπέρεων, inquire of the travellers about the man.

NOTE 3. Γίνω, cause to taste, is followed by the *accusative* of the person, and the *genitive* of the thing. E. g. Γίνεται αὐτόν τινος, to make him taste of any thing.

Frequently this verb is followed by two *accusatives*. E. g. Γίνεσθαι πλεῖστον, I will give thee wine to taste.

§ 180. 1. VERBS denoting *to let go, to cease, to desist, to free, to miss, to separate, to escape*, are followed by the genitive. E. g.

Τούτου μεθίεσθαι, To let this man go.

Ἀγαμέμνων λῆγ' ἔριδος, Agamemnon left off his wrath
Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, They separated from each other.

Verbs of this class are ἀλύσκω, ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀπέχομαι, ἀπολείπομαι, ἀποστατέω, ἀφίεμαι, διέχω, εἴκω *retreat, ex-*
φεύγω, ἔλειπω, λήγω, μεθίημι commonly μεθίεμαι, μεθίσταμαι, παραχωρέω, συγχωρέω, φεύγω, χωρέω, and some others.

2. Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Παύω σε τούτου, I make thee cease from this.

*Τὴν Ασίην διουρίζω τῆς Λιβύης, Separating Asia
 from Libya.*

Such verbs are ἀμύνω, ἀπαλλάσσω, ἀπέχω, ἀφίστημι, διορίζω, ἀργω, ἀλευθερώω, ἔργητυω, καθαίρω, κωλύω, λύω, παύω, and some others.

NOTE. The genitive in connection with verbs signifying *to free, to cease, sometimes depends on the preposition* *ἐκ* or *ἀπό*. E. g. *Παῦσο, ἐκ πακῆ, λύσι, deliver me from evil.*

§ 181. 1. VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and ADVERBS, implying *fulness, emptiness, bereavement, are followed by the genitive.* E. g.

Πεντας ἡ πόλις ἔγεμεν, The city was full of poverty.

Κενῶν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις, Full of vain notions.

Τῶν τεθνηκότων ἄλις, Enough of dead persons.

Words of this class are ἄδην, ἄλις, ἀμηχανέω, ἀπορέω, ἀτος, ἀφνείος, βρεῖθω, γέμω, δέω and δέομαι, ἐπιδεής, ἔρημος, καθαρός, κενός, μεστός, πένης, πένομαι, πλέως, πλήθω, πλήρης, πλούσιος, σπανίζω, χρήζω, and some others.

2. Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Πάριν νοσφιεῖς βιον, Thou wilt deprive Paris of life.

Such verbs are ἀποστρέψω, ἔρημόω, κενόω, κορόνυμι, μονόω, νοσφίζω, πληπλημι, πληρόω, and some others.

NOTE 1. *Ἄει* and *χρή* are followed by the *accusative* of a person and the *genitive* of a thing. E. g. *Αὐτόν σε δεῖ Προμηθέως*, thou thyself needest a Prometheus. *Τίο σε χρή*, what wantest thou?

NOTE 2. *Ἄει* sometimes takes the dative of the person and the genitive of the thing. E. g. *Ἄεινῶν σοι βούλευμάτων* ζοικε δεῖν πρὸς αὐτόν, it seems that thou must employ profound reasoning against him.

§ 182. VERBS signifying *to remember*, *to forget*, *to admire*, *to contemn*, *to desire*, *to care for*, *to spare*, *to neglect*, *to consider*, *to understand*, are followed by the genitive. E. g.

Μέμνησό μον, Remember me.

Ἄγασθαι τῆς ἀρετῆς, To admire virtue.

Μεγάλων ἐπιθυμεῖς, Thou desirest great things.

Verbs of this class are ἄγαμαι, ἀλεγίζω, ἀντιποιέομαι, γλίχομαι, εἰδέναι, ἐμπάζομαι, ἐνθυμέομαι, ἐπιθυμέω, ἐπισταμαι, ἔρασμαι, ἔρασθαι, ἔφεμαι, θαυμάζω, ἴμείρω, καταγελάω, καταφρονέοι, κῆδομαι, λανθάνομαι, λιλαίομαι, μιμητήσκομαι, μνημονεύω, διλγωρέω, ὄφεγομαι, συνίημι, ὑπεριρράνι, φείδομαι, φροντίζω, and some others.

NOTE 1. Most verbs of this class often take the *accusative* instead of the genitive. E. g. *Φροντίζοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα*, caring about such things.

NOTE 2. *Μιμήσω* and *ληθάω* or *ληθω*, and their compounds, are followed by the *accusative* of the person, and the *genitive* of the thing. E. g. *Τειμησέντει τί ι τατρέος*, and he reminded him of his father. *Ἐξ δὲ με τάρτων ληθάντι*, and makes me forget all things.

Sometimes *μιμήσω* is followed by two accusatives. E. g. *Οἱ Ἐγεσταῖς ξυμμαχίας ἀναμιμήσκοντες* *Ἀθηναῖοι*, the Egestians reminding the Athenians of their alliance.

NOTE 3. *Μίλι*, *it is a care*, *it is a concern*, is generally followed by the dative of the person, and the genitive of the thing. E. g. *Μίλει τοι τούτου*, thou carest for this. (§ 157. N. 8.)

NOTE 4. The genitive in connection with some of these verbs sometimes depends on a preposition. E. g. *Παῖδες τίς τοῦ ἡμοῦ μὴ μηνεῶντες ήντι*, as to my son, make no more mention of him. *Πιεὶ τῶν οἱ Αἰγύπτων καὶ οἱ Σικελίης δύνασθαι φροντίζειν*, to be able to take care of the affairs of Egypt and Sicily.

§ 183. 1. VERBS signifying *to accuse*, *to prosecute*, *to convict*, are followed by the *accusative* denoting the person accused, and the *genitive* denoting the crime. E. g.

*Διώξομαι σε δειλίας, I will prosecute you for cowardice.
Κλέωνα διώρων ἐλόντες, Convicting Cleon of bribery.*

Verbs of this class are *αἰρέω, αἴτιάσματι, δικάζω, διώκω, εἰσάγω, καλέομαι*.

REMARK 1. *Φινύω, am accused, and ἀλῶναι, to be convicted, are followed only by the genitive. E. g. Αριβείας φινύσσων, accused of impiety. Τέλος τις ἀλῷ πλαστῆς, if any one shall be convicted of theft.*

Αἰτιάσματι, accuse, is sometimes followed by two accusatives.

2. VERBS of this class compounded with the preposition *κατά* are followed by the genitive of the person and the accusative denoting the crime or punishment. E. g.

Σε αυτοῦ καταδικάζεις θάνατον, Thou condemnest thyself to death.

Such verbs are *καταγιγνώσκω, καταδικάζω, καταχρίνω, καταχειρούνεω, καταψεύδομαι, καταψηφίζομαι, κατερεῖν, κατηγορέω*.

REMARK 2. The accusative is often wanting after these verbs (§ 183. 2). E. g. *Κατηγορεῖτι, αὐτοῦ, to accuse him.*

NOTE 1. *Κατηγορία* is sometimes followed by two genitives. E. g. *Παρεξεσβίας αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖτι, to indict him for unfaithfully discharging his duties as ambassador.*

NOTE 2. The noun denoting the *punishment* is sometimes put in the *genitive*. In classical Greek, however, only *θανάτου* is found in connection with verbs of this sort. E. g. *Θανάτου ὑπεγναγών Μιλιτιάδια ιδίωκτι, he accused Militiades capitally.*

NOTE 3. *Ἐροχός, under sentence, guilty*, which generally is followed by the dative (§ 196. 1), sometimes takes the genitive.

Τρεύθυνος, guilty, is followed by the genitive denoting the crime.

§ 184. 1. VERBS signifying *to begin, to rule, to surpass*, are followed by the genitive. E. g.

Ἀρχε μάχης, Begin the fight.

Σπάρτης ἀνάσσων, Ruling Sparta.

Πάντων διαπρέπεις, Thou surpassest all men.

Verbs of this class are *ἀνάσσω, ἀριστεύω, ἄρχω, βασιλεύω, δισπόζω, διαπρέπω, διαφέρω excel, ἐπιστατέω, καλλιστεύομαι, κραίνω, κοιρανέω, κρατέω, περιγίγνομαι, περίειμι, προέχω, προϊσταμαι, σημαίνω, στρατηγέω, τυραννεύω, ὑπερβάλλω, ὑπερέχω, and some others.*

NOTE 1. Those derived from substantives or adjectives may be said to take the genitive in consequence of the noun implied in them. E. g. Τῶν, καὶ τοὺς ἀνδράτων ἀριστεύσαντες is equivalent to Οἱ ἀρισταὶ τῶν καὶ τοὺς ἀνδράτων ἀνθεράτων ἦσαν, *having surpassed the men of their times*, (§ 177.)

NOTE 2. Some verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the *dative* or *accusative*. E. g. Κιλίκεσσ' ἀνδρεσσι, ἀνάσσων, *ruling over the Cilicians*.

NOTE 3. Ἀνάσσω is, in Homer, sometimes followed by the preposition *μετά* with the *dative*. E. g. (Il. 1, 252.)

2. Causative verbs of this class are followed by the *accusative* and *genitive*. E. g. Νικᾷ με δὲ φρεσὴ τῆς ἔχθρας, *his valor affects me more than his enmity*. (§ 205. 2.)

Such verbs are *νικάω*, *προκατακλίνω*, *προκρίνω*, and some others.

§ 185. Many VERBAL ADJECTIVES which have an *active* signification are followed by the *genitive*. E. g.

Τελβῶν ἵππικῆς, Skilled in horsemanship.

Ἄρχικός ἀνθρώπων, Qualified to rule men.

Adjectives of this class are ἀγνώς, ἄιδης, αἴτιος, ἀπαλδευτός, ἕδρις, λυσανίας, τριβῶν. Also many adjectives in ηριος, ικος, as δηκτηρίος, ἀρχικός, (§§ 131. 1 : 129. 2.) Also many adjectives in ης, ος, μων, as ἀνηκοος, ἀδαής, δαήμων, (§ 132. 4, 5.)

NOTE 1. Sometimes adjectives of this class are followed by the *accusative*, provided the verbs, from which they are derived, take the *accusative*. E. g. *Τελβῶν τὰ τοιάδι, skilled in such things*.

NOTE 2. Adjectives of this class, which are derived from verbs followed by the *genitive*, are often said to take the *genitive* in consequence of the verb implied in them. E. g. ἀνήκοος takes the *genitive* because ἀνέσαν is followed by the *genitive* (§ 179).

NOTE 3. Sometimes the *genitive* or *accusative*, in connection with adjectives of this class, depends on the preposition *μετί*.

§ 186. 1. The *genitive* is put after ADJECTIVES and ABVERBS of the COMPARATIVE degree to denote that with which the comparison is made. E. g.

Κρείττων τούτου, Superior to this man.

NOTE 1. When the substantive which is compared is the same as that with which it is compared, the latter is omitted, provided it be limited by a *genitive* (§ 173). The

ambiguity which may arise from this construction can be removed only by considering the nature of the statement. E. g. Χώραν ἔχετε οὐδέν ἡ τιον ἡμῶν ἔντιμον, for Χώραν ἔχετε οὐδέν ἡ τιον τῆς χώρας ἡμῶν ἔντιμον, *you have a country not less valuable than ours.*

2. The genitive is put after some positive adjectives and adverbs implying a comparison. E. g. Ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν δυντων, *other than those who now are.*

Adjectives of this class are ἀλλοῖος, ἄλλος, ἀλλότριος, δεύτερος, διάφορος *different*, ἔτερος, ἡμίολιος, περιπτός. Also numeral adjectives in πλούς or πλαστος (§ 62. 2).

REMARK. Διάφορος and ἀλλότριος are sometimes followed by the dative.

NOTE 2. Ετερίος, which commonly is followed by the dative, sometimes takes the genitive. The following example shows, that the idea of comparison lies in this adjective: Τούταν τίον δὲν, ἢ πρεπεῖ αὐτῷ πεινή, *doing contrary to what he ought to do*, (Aristoph. Plut. 14.)

NOTE 3. Διαφέρω, *differ*, and its derivative διαφέρόντως, *differently*, are followed by the genitive, because they imply a comparison. E. g. Διαφέρει ἄντε τῶν, ἀλλαν, ζών, *man differs from the other animals.*

NOTE 4. Sometimes this genitive depends on ἀντί or πρό. E. g. Μείζον' ἀντὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ τάχας φίλον νομίζει, *he loves another more than his own country.* Οἶσιν δὲ περιπολεῖς πρὸ ιλευθερίας οὐ καταστέσσετε, *to whom tyranny was more welcome than liberty.*

NOTE 5. When the conjunction ἢ, *than*, is introduced, the word compared, and the noun with which it is compared, are put in the same case. E. g. Μέλλεις ἐπ' ἄνδρας στρατεύεσθαι ἀμεινονας ἢ Σκύθας, *thou art about to march against men superior to the Scythians.* Τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδικεῖν ἡ τιον ἔξεστιν ἢ τοῖς ἰδιώταις, *the kings of the Lacedæmonians have less power to do harm than private individuals.*

NOTE 6. Sometimes the nominative is used after ἢ, the context determining its verb. E. g. Τοῖς νεαρέσι παῖ μᾶλλον ἀκραζοντι οὐ γὰρ, παρεινῶ, sc. ἀκράζω, *I advise the young who are more vigorous than I am.* Ἡμῶν ἀκριβεῖσι, οὐ τιστίσοι, τὸ μίλλον προσορμίσω, sc. προσορμίσω, *we foreseeing the future better than they.*

§ 187. 1. The genitive is often used to denote that *on account of* which any thing takes place. E. g.

Ζηλῶ σε τῆς εὐβούλιας, *I admire you for your wisdom.*

Τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει τῆς γῆς τῆς ὑπὸ Πρωπίων δεδομένης φθονοῦσι, *They are jealous of your city, on account of the land given to you by the Oropians.*

2. The genitive, with or without an interjection, is used in *exclamations*. E. g. Ή πόσειδον, τοῦ μάκρον, *Neptune, what a length!* Καὶ τις εἶδε πώποτε βοῦς κριθανίτας; τῶν ἀλαζόνων μάτων, *and who ever saw whole oxen roasted in the oven? what tough stories!*

3. The genitive after verbs signifying *to entreat* denotes the person or thing, *for the sake of* which the person entreated is to grant the request. E. g. Μή με γούνων γουνάζεο, μεδὲ τοκήων, *do not entreat me by my knees, nor by my parents.* Frequently the preposition ὑπέρ, ἀγτί, or πρός, is placed before this genitive.

4. Sometimes the genitive, in connection with a *passive* form, denotes the *subject* of the action. E. g. Πληγεὶς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπερ κάρα, *being struck in the head by my daughter.*

5. Sometimes the genitive denotes the *instrument* of an action. E. g. Πρῆσαι πυρὸς δητοιο θύμετρα, *to burn the gates with burning fire.*

§ 188. 1. The genitive is used to denote that in *respect of* which any thing is affirmed. E. g.

Ἄπαις ἔρσενος γόνον, *Childless in respect to male offspring,* in other words, *Having no sons.*

Ἄλλα νῦν τὸν γε θεοὺς βλάπτονται καὶ εὐθον, *But the gods now injure him in respect to his way,* that is, hinder him.

Ἐοῦσαν ἥδη ἀνδρὸς ὥρατην, *Being now of the right age to be married.*

2. The genitive is used to limit the meaning of the following ADVERBS: ἄγχι or ἄγχοῦ, ἄγω, δίχα, ἐγγύς, ἐκάς, ἵθυ or ἵθύς, ἵκταρ, κατόπιν, κάτω, κρύψα, λίθρα, πέλας, πληυρον, πόρφω, πρόσω, τηλοῦ, τηλόθεν, and some others. E. g. Ἐγγύς τινος, *near any thing.*

NOTE. "Εχω and οἴω, limited by an adverb, are often followed by the genitive. E. g. Ως ἴχε τάχευς, *as fast as he could run.* Εἰ οἴει, *to be well off as to property.*

3. The genitive is put after verbs denoting *to take aim at, to rush against, to throw at.* E. g. Εστοχάζετο τοῦ μετρακτον, *he was taking aim at the stripling.* Οἴστευσον Μενελάον, *shoot an arrow at Meneläus.* Αὐτοῖο τιτύσκετο, *he took aim at him.*

§ 189. The genitive is used after VERBS and ADJECTIVES to denote the MATERIAL of which any thing is made. E. g.

Χαλκοῦ ποιεῖσθαι ἀγάλματα, Statues are made of brass.
Πρινοῦ ποιητὴν, Male of ox-hide.

NOTE. The prepositions ἐξ, ἀπό, are often used before the genitive. E. g.
Εἵματα ἀπὸ ξύλου, πεποιημένα, garments made of cotton cloth.

§ 190. 1. The noun denoting the PRICE of any thing is put in the genitive. E. g.

Πρέσονται τὰς γυναικας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χρημάτων μεγάλων, They buy their wives of their parents for much money.

Τῷ πόνῳ πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τἀγάθ' οἱ θεοί, The gods sell to us every good thing for labor.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the thing bought is in the genitive, in which case the verb of the proposition does not signify to buy or to sell. E. g. *Ἄταξ τι χρέος θέβε με μετὰ τὸν Πασίαν; Τρεῖς μναὶ διφείσκουν, Then what debt came upon me next to Pasias's? Three minæ for a little carriage.*

NOTE 2. The dative (§ 198) is sometimes used for this genitive. E. g. *Οἰνίζεται, ἄλλαι μὲν χαλκῷ, ἄλλαι δὲ τῷσι σιδήρῳ, they bought wine, some for brass, others for bright iron.*

2. *Ἀξιος, ἀξιώς, and ὀνητός* are followed by the genitive. E. g. *Σπουδῆς ἀξια, deserving serious consideration.*

NOTE 3. *Ἀξιος* is sometimes followed by the dative (§ 196. 1), in which case it means fit, proper, becoming.

NOTE 4. The verb *ἀξιώω, think worthy*, is followed by the accusative of a person, and the genitive of a thing. E. g. *Ἀξιοῦσιν αὐτὸν μεγάλων, they think him worthy of great things.*

§ 191. 1. The genitive often answers to the question WHEN? E. g.

Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, They feed in the night.

2. Sometimes the genitive answers to the question HOW LONG SINCE? E. g. *Πολὺν χρόνον πεπόρθηται πόλις; how long since the city has been taken?* *Πολλῶν έτῶν ἐνθάδε οὐκ ἐπιθεδήμηκεν, he has not been at home for many years.*

3. Sometimes the genitive answers to the question HOW SOON? E. g. *Τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, within thirty days from this day.*

Sometimes the adverb ἐντὸς accompanies this genitive. E. g. Ἐντὸς οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου, *within a short time.*

§ 192. A substantive with a participle is very often put in the genitive, to denote the TIME or CAUSE of, or any CIRCUMSTANCE connected with, an action. E. g.

Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγοῦντος, *These things were done when Conon was general.* Here the genitive denotes the time when ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη.

Τελευτήσαντος Ἀλυάττεω, ἔσθεξατο τὴν βασιληῖην Κροῖσος, *After the death of Alyattes, Crœsus received the kingdom.*

The genitive thus used is called the GENITIVE ABSOLUTE.

REMARK 1. Strictly speaking the genitive absolute is a modification of the genitive of time (§ 191).

NOTE 1. In some instances the genitive of the participle *is* wanting. E. g. Ω, ὑφεγγόνται, *who being leaders,* where *ὅτεν* must be supplied.

NOTE 2. Frequently ὡς, ὥσπερ, ὥστε, ὅτε, οἴα, *that, as if, inasmuch as, on the supposition that,* stand before this genitive. E. g.

Ὄς ὡδ' ἔχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπισταθαί σε χρῆ, *Thou must know that these things are so.*

REMARK 2. Instead of the genitive, the accusative is often used in connection with the abovementioned particles. E. g. Οὐχ ὅβει λίγων ταῦθ', διλ' Ιασίνοντας παρόντα τῷ, *I do not say these things out of wantonness, but because I believe that he is near us.* Ως Ιέδω, οὖν ποιεῖν αὐτοῖς, γὰς δὲ βούλοντα, *inasmuch as they had now the liberty to do what they pleased.* (See § 168. N. 2.)

NOTE 3. When the subject of a proposition is *not expressed* (§ 157. N. 8), the participle alone is put in the genitive absolute. E. g. Τοντος πολλῶ, *it raining heavily,* which in the indicative is Τει πολλῶ, *it rains heavily.*

NOTE 4. The genitive absolute is used also when the subject is a proposition commencing with ὅτι, *that.* (§ 159. 1.) E. g. Συφῶς δὴ λαθέντες ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, κ. τ. λ., *it being quite apparent, that in the ships of the Greeks,* &c., which in the indicative is Συφῶς ἐδηλώθη ὅτι ἐν ταῖς, κ. τ. λ., the subject of which is ὅτι ἐν ταῖς, κ. τ. λ.

In such instances, the genitive plural is sometimes used. E. g. Εἰσαγγελθέντων ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐπίπλεον, *it being announced that Phœnician ships were sailing against them,* where, however, the plural *νῆες* may be said to affect the participle.

NOTE 5. But when the subject of the proposition is an *infinitive* (§ 159. 2), the *accusative* is used instead of the *genitive absolute*. For examples, see above (§ 168. N. 2.)

§ 193. Frequently the genitive answers to the question WHERE? E. g. Οὐκ Ἀργεος ἦσεν; was he not in Argos? Αιταῖς χειρὸς οἰκοῦσι Χάλυβες, on the left hand dwell the Chalybes.

§ 194. The genitive is put after the following PREPOSITIONS.

*Αμφί, synonymous with περὶ.

*Ανεύ, without. Ανεύ εἴδεν, without him.

*Αντί, instead of, for. Αντί ιματίου ἔχειν φάκος, to have a rag instead of a garment. Αντὶ πολας αἰτιας; for what reason.

It is often used in comparisons with respect to value. Γυναικὲς ἄρα ἀντὶ τέτυχο, you are now equivalent to a woman. (See also § 186. N. 4.)

*Από, from. Απὸ Ἡλιούπολιος, from Heliopolis. In general this preposition denotes motion from one place to another.

*Απερ, synonymous with ἀνεύ.

*Αχρις or ἄχρι, until. Αχρι κυριώσ, till evening.

*Δια, through, by means of, with the assistance of, in. Διὰ τῆς πόλεως, through the city. Διὰ νυκτός, in (or during) the night.

*Ενεκα, on account of, for the sake of, in respect of, as to. Τοῦ ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἐνεκα, for the sake of being praised. Παῖδα τε σὸν ἀπήμονα τοῦ φυλάσσοντος εἰνεκεν προσδόκα τοι ἀπονοστήσουεν; so far as his guardian is concerned, expect thy son to return safe.

*Ἐξ or ἐξ, out of, from, of. Εξ τῆς οἰκίας, from the house.

In connection with passive forms it is equivalent to ὑπό, by. Τὰ λεχθέντα ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου, the words spoken by Alexander.

*Ἐπι, on, upon, to, during. Επὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν, upon their heads. Επὶ Σάρδεων, to Sardes. Επὶ ἀρχοντος, Εὐθύκλεος, during the archonship of Euthycles, or when Euthycles was archon.

*Κατά, against, down from, on, upon. Κατ' ἐμοῦ, against me. Μετά, with, together with. Μετὰ τῶν πατέων, with my children.

*Μέχρις or μέχρι, until, as far as. Μέχρι τούτου, until this time.

Παρά, from, of. Χρυσοῖς παρὰ σοῦ λαβών, receiving gold from thee.

Περὶ, concerning, about, in respect to. Περὶ Ἀθηνῶν, about Athens.

Πλήν, except.

Πρό, before, in preference to. Πρὸ τυφῶν, before the doors.

Πρὸ τούτων τῶν κακῶν ἡμῖν γε πρέσσον καὶ ὅτιῶν ἄλλο παθέειν ἐστί, it is better for us to suffer any thing else than these evils. (§ 186. N. 4.)

Πρός, of, for, on the side of. Πρὸς πατρὸς τυμβωρύχος, a tomb-breaker on his father's side. Πρὸς τῶν ἔχοντων, in behalf of the rich.

So in protestations, Σὲ πρὸς τοῦ σοῦ τέκνου ἵκροῦμαι, I beseech thee by thy child.

In connection with passive forms it is equivalent to ὑπό, by.

**Ἐθέλων μαθέειν τὸ ποιεύμενον πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίων, wishing to know that which was done by the Lacedæmonians.*

**Τπέρ, over, above, in behalf of, for the sake of.* **Τπέρ ἡμῶν πορευόμενος, passing over us.* Ταῦτα τὴν θύμενα ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως, the victims offered in behalf of the city. *Ἄσσομ' ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς, I beseech thee by thy life.*

**Τπό, under.* **Τφ, ἀρματος, under the car.* In connection with passive verbs, by. *Προσκυνούμενος ἥδη ὡς βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτὸν, being now saluted as king by his attendants.*

D A T I V E.

§ 195. 1. The dative is used after ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, and VERBS, implying *resemblance, union, approach.* E. g.

**Ιχελος Διι, Resembling Jupiter.*

Λακεδαιμονίοις διαμάχεσθαι, To fight with the Lacedæmonians.

Words of this class are ἀδελφός *resembling*, ἀχολονθέω, ἀκόλουθος, ἄμα, ἀτάλατος, διαγωνίζομαι, διαδέχομαι, διαλέγομαι, εἰκότως, εἴκω *look like, resemble*, ἐπομαι, ἐρίζω, ἵκελος, ἵνος, ἵσως, μάχομαι, ὁμός and its compounds and derivatives, παλαίω, παραπλήσιος, πλησίος, πολεμέω, ὕστατως, and many others. Add to these the adverbs ἀγχοῦ, ἐγγύς, πέλας, which commonly take the genitive (§ 188. 2).

2. Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, ob-

ject. E. g. *Κράτει προσέμιξε δεσπότην*, *he led his master to victory.*

Such verbs are εἰκάζω, μίγνυμι, ὁμοίω, and some others.

NOTE 1. The adjectives ὅμιλος and ἀδιλός, and those compounded with σύν and ὅμοι, are sometimes followed by the genitive (§ 188). *Κανός*, common, which usually takes the dative, is followed by the genitive, when it implies possession, (§ 174. N.)

NOTE 2. When the substantive, which depends on τὸς or ὅμοιος, is the same as that with which τὸς or ὅμοιος agrees, the former is omitted, and the noun which limits it (§ 173) is put in the dative. E. g. *Κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι*, for *Κόμαι ὁμοῖαι ταῖς κόμαις τῶν Χαρίτων*, hair resembling that of the Graces. *Οὐ μετέχεις ταὶς τὸς αἱ πληγὰς ἐμοὶ*, thou didst not receive the same number of stripes with me.

NOTE 3. The pronoun ὁ αὐτός, the same, (§ 144. 3,) is often followed by the dative. In general, however, the dative, to which ὁ αὐτός directly refers, is omitted, and the limiting noun (§ 173) is put in the dative, (§ 195. N. 2.) E. g. *Οὐδὲ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔκεινοις πράττομεν*, we do nothing like the things which they did, where τῶν αὐτῶν refers to the deeds, and ἔκεινοις to the doers.

NOTE 4. Εἴς sometimes imitates ὁ αὐτός. E. g. "Οἱ Ιψοὶ μίας λύτρας" is ματίος, who proceeded from the same mother as I.

§ 196. 1. The dative is used to denote that to which the quality of an ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB is directed. E. g.

Ποθεινὸς τοῖς φίλοις, Dear to his friends.

Ἐχθριστος θεοῖς, Most hateful to the gods.

Adjectives of this class are ἀγαθός, αἰσχρός, ἐναντίος εὐχρηστος, ἐχθρός, ἡδύς, καλός, ποθεινός, φρόδιος, φίλος, χαλεπός, and many others.

2. The dative is used after VERBS, to denote the object to or for which any thing is done. E. g.

Βοηθεῖν τῇ πάτρᾳ, To aid the country.

Τοῖς θανοῦσι πλούτος οὐδὲν ἀφελεῖ, Wealth in no way benefits the dead.

Ἀνυπαινομένη τῷ νεκρῷ, Abusing the dead body.

Ωχρὰ εἶναι μοι δοκεῖς, Thou seemest to me to be pale.

This rule applies also to the dative after IMPERSONAL VERBS (§ 159. N. 1, 2). E. g. *Δοκεῖ μοι*, it seems to me

Verbs of this class are ἀλέῖω, ἀνδάνω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρήγω, ἀρμόσσω, βοηθέω, δοκίω, εἴκω *yield*, ἐνοχλέω, ἐπαρκέω, ἐπικουρέω, ἐπιτελλομαι, κατακούω, λατρεύω, λυμαίνομαι, λυσιτελέω, λεβάσομαι, μέμφομαι, παρεγγυάω, πείθομαι, πρέπω, προστάσσω, συμφέρω, τιμωρέω, ὑπακούω, ὑπείκω, ὑποπτήσσω, ὑποτίθεμαι, φθονέω, χαρέομαι, and many others.

NOTE 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the *accusative* (§ 163. 1) instead of the dative.

3. The dative is used after verbs signifying *to be*, to denote that to which any thing *belongs*. E. g.

Τέλλω παιδες ήσαν καλοί τα κάγαθοι, Tellus had good and noble children.

NOTE 2. The substantive in the dative after *εἰναι*, *γλυρεσθαι*, is often accompanied by a participle signifying *willing*, *being pleased*, *expecting*. E. g. *Οἱ Κροτωνιᾶται εἶπον, οὐκ ἦν σφισι βούλομένοις εἰναι*, the *Crotonians said that they should not be willing*.

The participles, of which the dative accompanies the substantive, are *βούλόμενος*, *ἐλπόμενος*, *ἡδόμενος*, *θέλων*, *προσδεχόμενος*. Add to these the adjective *ἄκιντης*.

Verbs signifying *to come* sometimes imitate *εἰναι*. E. g. *Ιτιγώσκω δ' ὡς σφῶν εὐλόγομένοισιν ικάρω, I know that you longed for my arrival.*

4. Many transitive VERBS of this class (§ 196. 2) are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Αἰδωμι σοι τοῦτο, I give this to thee.

NOTE 3. A few verbs denoting to *give a part* (as *μεταδίδωμι*) are often followed by the *dative* of a person, and the *genitive* of the thing imparted (§ 178. 1).

5. The dative is put after the INTERJECTIONS *οἴ*, *ὦ*, *ἰά*, and *οὐαλ*. E. g. *Οἴ μοι, woe is me.*

§ 197. 1. The dative is often used to denote that *with regard to* which any thing is affirmed. E. g.

Μάλιστα σπουδῆς ἄξια τῇ πόλει, Of the utmost consideration with regard to the state, or Deserving the most serious attention of the state.

Σφῷν μὲν ἔγολὴ Διὸς ἔχει τίλος δῆ, As to you two, the command of Jupiter is now done.

So Ἀπὸ Ἐλεφαντίνης πόλεος ἄνω ιόντι ἀνατές ἐστι τὸ χωρόν,
to a person going up from the city Elephantine the country appears steep.

NOTE 1. This dative is often preceded by the particle ὡς.
E. g. Ἐπειπερ εἰ γενναῖος ὡς ἵδοντι, since thou art of noble descent to one who sees thee, or rather, as thy appearance indicates.

Hence the phrase οὐς ἔμοι, or οὐς γ' ἔμοι, in my opinion.
E. g. Κρέων ἦν ἔγκλωτός, ὡς ἔμοὶ, ποτί, Creon was once, in my opinion, in an enviable condition.

NOTE 2. Frequently the dative of the personal pronoun is apparently *superfluous*. E. g. Εἰπέμεναι μοι, Τρῶες, ἀγανοῦ Ἰλιονῆος πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρὶ γονίμεναι, O Trojans, do tell the beloved father and mother of illustrious Ilioneus to bewail, where *μοι* might have been omitted without any essential injury to the sense. Άλλο σ' ἐσ Ήλύσιον πεδίον ἀθάνατοι πίμφουσιν, οὐνεκ' ἔχεις Ἐλένην, καὶ σφιν γαμβρὸς Διός ἐσσι, but the immortals will send thee to the Elysian fields, because thou hast Helen for thy wife, and art son-in-law to Jupiter, where the dative *σφίν*, referring to ἀθάνατοι, implies that the person, to whom *σι* refers, is a favorite of the gods.

2. The dative is often used to limit any word or expression. E. g.

Δυνατοὶ γενόμενοι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Becoming strong both in body and soul. Here the dative denotes that in which they became strong.

Ἐγχειλή ἐπέκαστο, He was eminent with the spear.

NOTE 3. The dative is put after comparatives to denote the excess of one thing over another. E. g. Πόλι λογίμῳ ἢ Ἑλλὰς γέγονε ἀσθενεστέρη, Greece has become weaker by one distinguished city.

NOTE 4. Particularly, the dative is often used to limit the meaning of a substantive, in which case it is nearly equivalent to the adnominal genitive (§ 173). E. g.

Θῆβατον ἄναξ, King of Thebes.

Δόσις ἀνθώποισιν, A gift to men. Here the dative is used objectively, (§ 173. N. 2.)

§ 198. The dative is used to denote the *cause*, *manner*, *means*, and *instrument*. E. g.

Toῖς πεπραγμένοις αἰσχυνόμενοι, Being ashamed of their past acts.

Ἄρομοι ἦντο ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, They went running against the barbarians.

Τῷ σώματι ἔργαζόμενος; Working with his body.

NOTE 1. The dative after the verb *χράομαι, avail myself, use,* and its compounds, may be referred to this head. E. g. *Χρώμεθα αὐτῷ, we use it.*

NOTE 2. This dative sometimes depends on *ἴη, εύν, ὑπό.* E. g. *'Ιδεῖς οὐδεμίαν, seeing with my eyes. 'Ιμ χεὶρας, διπλαίσιον, that he might fall by the hands of *Aeneas.**

§ 199. The dative is used to denote that by which any thing is *accompanied.* E. g. *Ἐβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἑαυτῶν τις πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὅπλιταις καὶ τῶν ἔνυμμάχων μυριοῖς, they assisted the Dorians with one thousand five hundred heavy-armed soldiers of their own, and ten thousand of their allies.*

The nouns, of which the dative may thus be used, are chiefly the following: *ἱππεύς, ναῦς, ὄπλιτης, πεζός, πελταστής, στόλος, στρατιώτης, στρατός.*

NOTE 1. This dative is frequently accompanied by the dative of *αὐτός.* E. g. *Τριήρεις αὐτοῖς πληρώμασι διεφθάρησαν, galleys were destroyed with every thing on board.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the preposition *σύν* is found before this dative. E. g. *"Ελεγον αὐτὸν ὑπορρήσαι πάσας αὐτῇ σύν πόλι, they said that he burned them all together with the city.*

§ 200. 1. Frequently the dative, in connection with a *passive* form, denotes the *agent* of the action. E. g.

Προσπόλοις φυλάσσεται, He is taken care of by the servants, the active construction of which is Πρόσπολοι φυλάσσουσιν αὐτόν, The servants are taking care of him, (§ 163. 1.)

Δοιοῖσι κασιγγήτοισι δαμέντε, Being slain by two brothers.

NOTE 1. The preposition *ὑπό* is often used before this dative. E. g. *"Οἱ τυδίδη συναπλούσαντο φάλαγγας Τράντοι, thus were the close ranks of the Trojans routed by Tydides.*

2. The dative after *verbal adjectives* in *τος* and *τεος* (§ 132. 1, 2) denotes the *subject* of the action. E. g. *Εἴπερ τιμᾶσθαι βούλει, ἀφειλητέα σοι η πόλις ἔστιν, if thou wishest to be honoured, thou must benefit the state.*

So when the *nester* of the verbal in *τεος* is equivalent to δᾶ with the infinitive (§ 162. N. 1), *Oὐ γυναικῶν οὐδέποθ' ἔσθ' ἡ τε γείσα ἡμῖν, we must never be conquered by women*, where *ἡ τε γείσα ἡμῖν* is equivalent to δᾶς ἡμᾶς *ἡττᾶσθαι*.

NOTE 2. When the verbal in *τεον* is equivalent to δᾶ with the infinitive, the *accusative* is often used instead of the dative. The accusative in this case denotes the subject of the infinitive implied in the verbal adjective (§ 159. N. 1.) E. g. *Οὐτε μισθοφορητέον ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, nor must others, than those who serve in the army, receive wages*, where *μισθοφορητέον* is equivalent to δᾶς *μισθοφορεῖν*.

§ 201. The dative often answers to the question AT WHAT TIME? WHEN? E. g.

Ταύτη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἤμαχέσατο βασιλεύς, The king did not fight on that day.

NOTE 1. Sometimes this dative depends on *is.* E. g. *Τῷ ί αὔρατι, on this day, to-day.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the dative is equivalent to the genitive absolute (§ 192). E. g. *Ποιήσαντι Φρυνίχῳ δράμα Μιλήτου ἀλωσιν καὶ διδάξαντι ἐς δάκρυα ἐπεσε τὸ Θίητρον, when Phrynicus wrote a play, entitled, The Capture of Miletus, and acted it, the spectators wept.*

§ 202. The dative often answers to the question IN WHAT PLACE? WHERE? E. g. *Μαραθῶνι ὅτ' ἡμεν, εδιώκομεν, when we were at Marathon, we pursued (the enemy).*

§ 203. The dative is put after the following PREPOSITIONS :

Ἄμφι, about, on, concerning. E. g. *Ἄμφὶ πλευραῖς, about the sides.* *Ἄμφὶ τραπέζαις, on the tables.* *Ἄμφὶ γυναικὶ, about (that is, for the sake of) a woman.*

Ἄντα, upon, only in the poets.

Ἐν, in, at. E. g. *Ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ, in this place.*

Sometimes *ἐν* is found before a genitive, the noun, to which it belongs, being understood. E. g. *Ἐν Αἰδον, sc. δόμοις, in the palaces of Hades, simply in Hades.*

Ἐπι, upon, on account of, on condition that. *Ἐπὶ τῷ γεῖας; what dost thou laugh at?* *Ἐπὶ τοῦ σδε τοὺς πρέσβεις ἐπὶ ἀριστον καλῶ, on this condition I invite the ambassadors to dinner.*

Μετά, among, with, only in the poets. Ὁφρ' εῦ εἰδῶ, οἵσσον
ἔγώ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀπιμοτάτη θεός εἴμι, *that I may well
know, how much I am the most unhonored goddess of
all.*

Παρά, at, by the side of, with. Παρὰ σοι, *with thee, at thy
house.*

Περὶ, about, on account of, for. Περὶ ξίφει, *about (on)
the sword.* Περὶ γὰρ δις ποιμένι λαῶν, *for he feared
for the shepherd of the people.*

Πρός, with, in addition to. Πρὸς σοι, *with thee.* Πρὸς
τούτοις, *in addition to these things.*

Σὺν, with, by means of. Σὺν σοι, *with thee.* Σὺν μάχαις,
by means of battles.

Τπό, under. Τπὸ τοῖς δυναμένοισιν ὥρ, *being under the
powerful.*

In connection with *passive verbs*, ὑπό means *by*. Τπό
Τυδείδη κλονίσοντο φάλαγγες, *the ranks were routed by
Tydides.*

VOCATIVE.

§ 204. 1. The vocative forms no part of a proposition. It is used simply in addressing a person or thing. E. g.

*Eἰκε, Διὸς θύγατρος, πολέμου, Depart, daughter of Jupiter,
from war.*

2. The vocative is often put after the **INTERJECTIONS** ὦ, ιώ.
E. g. Ω Αχιλεῦ, *O Achilles.*

VOICES.

ACTIVE.

§ 205. 1. The active voice comprises the greater number of *transitive* or *active*, and *intransitive* or *neuter*, verbs. E. g. κόπιω, *cut*; τρέχω, *run*.

NOTE 1. The *accusative* of the *reflexive pronoun* is frequently omitted; in which case the verb has the appearance of an *intransitive verb*. E. g. ἐλαύνω sc. ἐμαυτόν, *impel myself, proceed, march.*

NOTE 2. The *perfect* and *pluperfect* active of the following verbs borrow the signification of the *passive* or *middle*.

- ΑΛΙΣΚΩ,** *capture*, ἀλισκομαι, *am opened*,
am captured, ἔαλωκα, *have been captured*.
βρυχάομαι, *roar*, βίβρυχα, *roar*.
ΓΙΓΝΩΣΤΙ, *produce*, γίγνομαι, *am produced*, *become*, γέγονα, *am*.
δαιω (transitive), *burn*, δαιομαι
 (intransitive), *burn*, δέδηα, *burn*.
ΔΙΩ, *teach*, δέδαα, *have learned*.
δέρκομαι, *see*, δέδορκα, *see*.
ἀγείρω, *raise*, ἐγείρομαι, *raise myself*, *rise*, ἐγέργορα, *am awake*. But the first perfect ἐγήρεκα means *have raised*.
δρεπω, *demolish*, ἐρήριπα, *am demolished*.
ἴστημι, *cause to stand*, ἴσταμαι,
cause myself to stand, *stand*,
 ἴστηκα, *ἴσταα*, *stand*. But the later form ἴστακα means *have placed*.
κεύθω (transitive), *hide*, κέκενθα (intransitive), *hide*.
κήδω, *affect*, κήδομαι, *care for*,
 κέκηδα, *care for*.
μαλιω, *madden*, μαλνομαι, *am mad*, μέμηνα, *am mad*, *rave*.
μηκάομαι, *bleat*, μέμηκα, *bleat*.
μυχάομαι, *bellow*, μέμυκα, *below*.
- οἶγω, *open*, οἶγομαι, *am opened*,
 ξηρα, *stand open*. But the first perfect ἔωχα means *have opened*.
δλλύμι, *destroy*, δλλυμαι, *perish*,
 δλωλα, *have perished*. But the first perfect δλώλεκα means *have destroyed*.
δρυμι, *rouse*, δρυμαι, *rise*,
 δρωρα, *have arisen*.
πειθω, *persuade*, πειθομαι, *am persuaded*, πέποιθα, *confide in*, *trust*.
πήγνυμι, *fix*, πήγνυμαι, *am fixed*, πέπηγα, *stand fast*.
φήγνυμι, *tear*, ἔφφωγα, *am torn to pieces*.
σβέρνυμι, *extinguish*, σβέρνυμαι, *am extinguished*, ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished*.
σήπω (transitive), *to rot*, σήπομαι (intransitive), *to rot*, σέσηπα, *to be rotten*.
σκέλλω, *cause to wither*, σκέλλομαι (intransitive), *wither*, ἔσκληκα, *am withered*.
τήκω (transitive), *melt*, τήκομαι (intransitive), *melt*, τέτηκα, *am melted*.
φαινω, *make appear*, φαινομαι, *appear*, πέφηνα, *have appeared*.
φύω, *produce*, φύομαι, *am produced*, πέφυκα, *peφνα*, *am*.

REMARK. Sometimes the perfects *πιπληγα*, from *πιπλεσω*, and *ἴφεσσα*, from *φεσσω*, take the signification of the *passive*.

NOTE 3. When the verb is both transitive and intransitive, the *first perfect* is *transitive*, and the *second perfect* (if there be any), *intransitive*. E. g. *πράσσω*, transitive, *do*, has 1 perf. *πέπραχα*, *have done*; but *πράσσω*, intransitive, *am* or *do*, has 2 perf. *πέπραγα*.

NOTE 4. The second aorist active of the following verbs takes the signification of the *passive* or *middle*.

| | |
|---|--|
| ΑΛΙΣΚΩ , ἀλίσκομαι, ἐάλων, <i>was captured.</i> | μυκάομαι, ἔμυχον, <i>bellowed.</i> |
| δίφρομαι , ἔδραχον, <i>was extinguished.</i> | σπέννυμι, σφέννυμαι, ἔσβην, <i>was extinguished.</i> |
| ἔρεικω (transitive), <i>break</i> , ἤρικ- χον (intransitive), <i>broke.</i> | σπέλλω, σπέλλομαι, ἔσπλην, <i>with- ered.</i> |
| ἔρειπω , <i>erected</i> , ἔρειπομαι , ῆριπον , <i>fell down.</i> | φύω, φύομαι, ἔφῦν, <i>was produced, an.</i> But the first aorist ἴστημι , <i>is tam</i> , ἴστην , <i>stood.</i> |
| μηκάομαι , <i>ἔμαχον</i> , <i>bleated.</i> | ἔφυσα means <i>I produced.</i> |

2. *Causative verbs*, that is, verbs signifying *to cause (one) to do any thing*, belong to the active voice. E. g. γεύω, *cause to taste*; μιμήσκω, *cause to remember, remind.*

PASSIVE.

§ 206. 1. The passive takes for its subject that which was the immediate object of the active (§ 163. 1). That, which was subject-nominative in the active (§ 157), becomes genitive in the passive, and depends on ὑπό, παρά, πρός, or &c. E. g.

Hμεῖς ἐξαπατώμεθα ὑπὸ τῶν πρέσβεων, *We are completely deceived by the ambassadors.* The active construction of this example would be *Oἱ πρέσβεις ἐξαπατῶσιν ήμᾶς*, *The ambassadors are completely deceiving us.*

2. The *dative* without a preposition is often used instead of the genitive with ὑπό, particularly in connection with the *perfect* and *pluperfect passive*. E. g.

Ἐλέγη τοι ταῦτα τῷ Εὐθυδήμῳ, *These things had been said by Euthydēmus*, equivalent to *Εἰρήκει ταῦτα ὁ Εὐθύδημος*, *Euthydēmus had said these things.*

REMARK. The context will determine whether a dative in connection with a passive verb denotes the subject (§ 200) or the object (§ 196) of that verb.

3. When the active is followed by two cases, the passive retains the latter. E. g.

Τπὸ Διὸς ἵπποσύνας ἐδιδάχθης, *Thou wast taught horsemanship by Jove*, the active construction of which would be *Ο Ζεὺς ἵπποσύνας σε ἐδιδάξει*, *Jove taught thee horsemanship*, (§ 165.)

Εἴργεται τῶν ρομίων ὑπό τυρος, He is deprived of privileges by somebody, the active construction of which would be *Εἴργει τις αὐτὸν τῶν ρομίων, Somebody deprives him of privileges*, (§ 180. 2.)

NOTE 1. The object, which was in the *genitive* or *dative*, is sometimes made the subject of the passive. E. g. *Ἐκεῖνος κατέψηφισθη, he was condemned*, (§ 183. 2.) *Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπιστοῦνται ὑπὸ πάντων Πελοποννήσων, the Lacedæmonians are distrusted by all the Peloponnesians*, the active construction of which would be *Πάντες Πελοποννήσου ἀπιστοῦσι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις*, (§ 196. 2.)

NOTE 2. The *aorist passive* frequently has the signification of the *aorist middle*. In such cases the aorist middle is either rare or obsolete. E. g. *ἀπαλλάσσω, deliver, ἀπηλλάγην, delivered myself, not was delivered*.

MIDDLE.

§ 207. 1. The middle is often equivalent to the active followed by the *accusative* of the *reflexive pronoun*. E. g.

νίπτομαι equivalent to *νίπτω ἡμαυτόν, wash myself*.

So *ἀγάλλομαι, ἀναρτάομαι, ἀπάγχομαι, ἀπέχομαι, ἐνδύομαι, κείρομαι, κτενίζομαι, λούομαι, ξυφάομαι, περαιώμαι, παρασκευάζομαι*, and some others.

When the active is followed by two cases, middle verbs of this class retain the latter. E. g. *Ἐνδύεται τὸν θώρακα, he puts on the cuirass*, of which the active construction would be *Ἐνδύει ἡαυτὸν τὸν θώρακα*, (§ 165.)

NOTE 1. The *accusative* after *πίσσωμαι, περισσόμαι, φεβίσσωμαι*, and some others, is properly speaking *synecdochical* (§ 167.).

NOTE 2. Some middle verbs of this class (§ 207. 1) have apparently become *intransitive*. E. g. *ἴλπω, cause to hope, ίλπομαι, cause myself to hope, simply hope; πλάζω, cause to wander, πλάζομαι, cause myself to wander, simply wander*.

2. Very frequently the middle is equivalent to the active followed by the *dative* of the *reflexive pronoun*. In this case the middle is used *transitively*. E. g.

Ποιεῖσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, To make a peace for one's self.

But *Ποιεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην, To make a peace for others.*

Παρασκευάζομαι τι, I prepare something for myself.

But *Παρασκευάζω τι, I prepare something for somebody.*

3. The middle is sometimes used *transitively* to denote that the object of the action is a thing belonging to the subject of the verb. E. g.

Χρύσης ἤλθε λινσόμενος θύγατρα, Chryses came in order to ransom his own daughter.

NOTE 3. Sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, the reflexive pronoun is annexed to a middle verb used transitively (§ 207. 2, 3). E. g. *Γέγραψαι ίμαυτη ταῦτα, I have written these things for myself.*

4. Sometimes the middle is equivalent to the corresponding active with the *reciprocal* pronoun. E. g. *λοιδορούμεθα* equivalent to *λοιδορούμενοις*, *we are reviling one another*; but *λοιδορούμεθα*, in the passive, would mean *we are reviled by others*.

5. Sometimes the middle is used *transitively* to express an action which takes place *at the command* of the subject of the proposition. E. g.

Ἐδιδαξά μην σε, I caused thee to be taught, I have given thee an education. But Ἐδίδαξα σε, I taught thee.

NOTE 4. Frequently the *middle* does not seem to differ from the *active*. E. g. *ἰδεῖσθαι*, in Homer, is equivalent to *ἰδεῖν*, *to see*.

NOTE 5. The *future middle* is often equivalent to the *future active*. In such cases the future active is either rare or obsolete. E. g. *Θαυμάζω*, *admire*, *Θαυμάσομαι*, *shall admire*, not *shall admire myself*.

Verbs, of which the future middle is equivalent to the future active : *ἄγοειν*, *ἀδω*, *ἀκούειν*, *ἀμαρτάνειν*, *ἀπαντάνειν*, *ἀπολαύειν*, *βαδίζειν*, *βαίνειν*, *βιώειν*, *βλάσκω*, *βοάειν*, *γελάειν*, *γηράσκω*, *γιγνάσκω*, *δάκνειν*, *δαρδάνειν*, *ΔΕΙΞΩ*, *διδράσκω*, *ΔΡΑΜΩ*, *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, *ΕΙΔΩ*, *εἰμι am*, *ΕΛΕΤΩ*, *ἐπαινέοιν*, *ἐπιορκέω*, *Θαυμάζειν*, *Θέω run*, *Θηράω*, *Θηρεύειν*, *Θιγγάρω*, *Θηήσκω*, *Θρώσκω*, *χάμνω*, *χιχάνω*, *χλαίω*, *χλέπτω*, *χολάζω*, *λαγχάνω*, *λαμβάνω*, *μανθάνω*, *νέω swim*, *οἰμώζω*, *ὄμνυμι*, *ΟΠΩ*, *οὐρέω*, *παίζω*, *πάσχω*, *πηδάω*, *πίπτω*, *πλέω*, *πνέω*, *πνίγω*, *φέω flow*, *σιγάω*, *σιωπάω*, *σκώπτω*, *σπουδάζω*, *συρίζω*, *τρέχω*, *τρωάζω*, *φεύγω*, *χεῖν*, *χωρέω*, and some others.

NOTE 6. Sometimes the *future middle* is equivalent to the *future passive*. E. g. *ἀφελέω*, *benefit*, *ἀφελήσομαι*, *shall be benefited*, not *shall benefit myself*.

Verbs of which the future middle is equivalent to the future

passive : ἀδικέω, ἀπολλάσσω, βλάπτω, γυμνάζω, ζημιόω, προτιμάω, τρίφω, φυλάσσω, and some others.

NOTE 7. The *aorist middle* is in a few instances equivalent to the *aorist passive*. E. g. λείω, *leave*, ήλατόμην, *was left*, not *left myself*.

DEPONENT VERBS.

§ 208. *Deponent verbs* are those, which are used only in the passive or middle voice. They are called *deponent passive* or *deponent middle*, according as their aorist is taken from the passive or middle. In respect to signification, they are either *transitive* or *intransitive*. E. g.

ἐπιμελέομαι, *take care of*, ἐπεμελήθητ, is a deponent passive. ἔργαζομαι, *work*, εἰργασάμην, is a deponent middle.

NOTE 1. Some deponents have both the aorist passive and the aorist middle. E. g. δύναμαι, *am able*, ἀδύναθητ, in Homer ἀδύνασάμην.

NOTE 2. Some deponents have, in the *perfect* and *pluperfect*, also a passive signification. E. g. ἤργαζομαι, *work*, perf. εἴργασμαι, *have worked*, sometimes *have been worked*.

NOTE 3. Sometimes the *aorist passive* of a deponent verb has a passive signification; in which case the aorist middle follows the present. E. g. καταψήφιζομαι, *condemn*, κατεψήφισθητ, *was condemned*, κατεψηφισάμην, *condemned*.

TENSES.

PRESENT, PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, AND FUTURE.

§ 209. 1. The **PRESENT INDICATIVE** expresses an action or being which is going on now. E. g. γράφω, *I am writing*.

The present in the dependent moods (*subjunctive*, *optative*, *imperative*, and *infinitive*) and in the *participle* expresses a *continued* action. Its time in this case is determined by the context. E. g. Ἡχοντα στὶ Περικλῆς πολλὰς ἐπωδὰς ἐπὶ στατοῦ, ἃς ἐπάρδων τῇ πόλει ἐπολει αὐτὴν φιλεῖν αὐτόν, *I heard that Pericles knew many enchantments, which singing to the city he made it love him*.

NOTE 1. The *present* is frequently used for the *aorist* in an animated narration, in which the past is represented as present. E. g. Παλει κατὰ τὸ στέργον, καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, *he strikes (him) in the breast, and wounds him through the cuirass*, where *παλει*, *τιτρώσκει*, stand for *ἔπαισε*, *ἔτρωσε*.

NOTE 2. The present of *ἔω* has the force of the *perfect*, *have come*. The imperfect of this verb has the force of the *pluperfect*, *had come*.

NOTE 3. Sometimes the *present* has the force of the *future*. E. g. *ἔμει* regularly means *shall go*, and sometimes *am going*.

2. The **PERFECT** in all the moods and in the participle expresses an action which is now completed. E. g. *γέγραψα*, *I have written*.

NOTE 4. The *perfect* of some verbs has the signification of the *present*. In this case the *pluperfect* has the signification of the *imperfect*. E. g. *εἶκα*, *seem*, *ἴοικα*, *seem*.

Verbs, of which the *perfect* has the signification of the *present*, are *ἄγνυμι*, *ἀνοίγω*, *ἀρώγε*, *βρυχάομαι*, *γίγνομαι*, *ΓΣΛΝΩ*, *δαίω* *burn*, *ΔΕΙΣΩ*, *δέρκομαι*, *έγειρω* (only the 2 perf.), *ἴθω*, *ΕΙΔΩ*, *εἴκω*, *ἔλπω*, *ἴστημι*, *χλάζω*, *κράζω*, *κτάομαι*, *λάσκω*, *μάω*, *μαίνω*, *μέλω*, *μηκάομαι*, *μιμνήσκω*, *μυκάομαι*, *πειθω* (only the 2 perf.), *φήγνυμι*, *φάννυμι*, *τρίζω*, *φύω*.

NOTE 5. The *perfect* is sometimes used for the *present* to express a *customary* action. E. g. ‘Ο *χρεατῶν* ἐμα *πάρτα* *ευήρετας*, *the conqueror takes possession of every thing*.

NOTE 6. The *perfect* is sometimes used for the *future* to express the *rapidly or certainty* of an action. E. g. “Ο *λαλεῖς*, *εἰ σὲ ταῦτ’* *ἰρήσομαι πάλω*, *thou shall certainly perish, if I ask thee again the same question*.

NOTE 7. The *second person* of the *perfect imperative* is rarely used, except in verbs of which the *perfect* has the signification of the *present* (§ 209. N. 4). E. g. *Κράζω*, *κέχραγα*, *κέκραχθι* *cry out*; *μιμνήσκω*, *μέμνημαι*, *μέμνησο* *remember thou*.

NOTE 8. The *third person* of the *perfect passive imperative* of any verb may be used to denote the complete termination of an action. E. g. *Ταῦτα μὴν οὐν πεπαισθω ὑμῖν*, *now you have had sport enough, or let there be no more joking about this*.

3. The **PLUPERFECT** expresses an action which was completed in past time. E. g. *ἔγεγράφειν*, *I had written*, implying that *there was a time when I could say “I have written.”*

NOTE 9. In the old writers (as Homer), the *pluperfect* sometimes has the force of the *aorist*, and sometimes of the *imperfect*. E. g. (Il. 5, 66) *βιβλέσσει* *forίβαλε*, from *βάλλω*, *strike*; (Il. 9, 671) *διδίχαστο*, *they welcomed*, from *δίχαμαι*. See also above (§ 209. N. 4.)

4. The **FUTURE** in all the moods and in the participle expresses an action or event which will take place. E. g. *γράψω*, *I shall or will write*.

NOTE 10. The *future* is often used to denote a *probable occurrence*. E. g. Φήσεις τομίζεσθαι σὺ παιδὸς τοῦτο τοῦγον εἴραι, *you will probably say, that this is considered as the business of a child.*

IMPERFECT.

§ 210. The imperfect expresses a *continued past action*. E. g. ἤγραφον, *I was writing*, not simply *I wrote*.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the *imperfect* expresses an *attempt* not brought to a successful conclusion. E. g. (Herod. 1, 68) Ἐμπειρῶντες τὴν αὐλήν, *he tried to hire the court-yard.*

NOTE 2. The *imperfect* frequently denotes a *customary action*. E. g. Τοὺς πολίτας μεθ' ὄπλων ἔξεπεμπόν, *they were accustomed to send out the citizens armed.*

NOTE 3. The *imperfect* is frequently used for the *aorist*, especially in Homer and Herodotus. E. g. Τότε δὴ Θεμιστοκλέντος κεῖρον τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακά ἔλεγε, *then Themistocles said many and bad things both about him and about the Corinthians.*

NOTE 4. The *imperfect* ἐν (from εἰμί) sometimes stands for *ιστί*. E. g. Κύπρης οὐκ ἐρ' ἐν, *Cyprus then is not a goddess (as we thought).*

THIRD FUTURE PASSIVE.

§ 211. The third future passive expresses a completed action, the consequences of which will be permanent in future time. In other words it transports that which is already completed to a future time. E. g. ἔγγράφω, ἔγγεγράψομαι *I shall remain enrolled*, implying that *I have already been enrolled*.

NOTE 1. The third future is the natural future of verbs whose perfect has the signification of the present (§ 209. N. 4). E. g. πτέρωμαι, πίκτημαι, πίκτησομαι *shall possess*.

NOTE 2. In many instances the third future does not differ in signification from the common future passive. E. g. δέω, *bind*, δεδήσομαι, *shall be bound*.

NOTE 3. The third future in some instances expresses the rapidity or certainty of a future action. E. g. πέσσω, πιπεζέτω *it shall immediately be done.*

AORIST.

§ 212. 1. The aorist in the indicative and participle expresses a *transient past action*, without any reference to

another action. It simply narrates that which took place. E. g. ἔγραψα, *I wrote*, not *I was writing*.

2. The aorist in the dependent moods (*subjunctive*, *optative*, *imperative*, and *infinitive*) expresses a *momentary* action, its time being determined by the context. E. g. Περὶ πλεονος ἐποίησατο εὐορκεῖν, ἢ χαρισασθαι τῷ δῆμῳ παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον, *he thought more of being just than of pleasing the multitude at the expense of justice.*

REMARK. We see then that the present in the dependent moods (§ 209. 1) marks a *continued* action; the aorist in these moods marks a *momentary* action; and this is all the difference between these two tenses in the dependent moods.

NOTE 1. The Greeks often use the *aorist indicative* and *participle* where, properly speaking, the *perfect* or *pluperfect* should be used. It must not be inferred, however, from this that the aorist may express the time marked by the perfect or pluperfect. E. g. (Aristoph. Nub. 238–9) Κατάβηθ' ὡς ἐμὲ, ἵνα μὲν ἔκδιδάξῃς, ὥν περ οὐνεκ' ἐλήλυθα. ΣΩΚ. Ἡλθες δέ κατὰ τι; *Come down to me, to teach me those things for which I have come.* Soc. *What have you come for?* where ἤλθες is parallel with ἐλήλυθα.

NOTE 2. The *aorist indicative* is often used for the *present* to express a *customary* action. E. g. Ἄλλ' ἀπ' ἔχθρῶν δῆτα πολλὰ μανθάνονται οἱ σοφοί. Παρὰ μὲν οὖν φίλον οὐ μάθοις ἄν τοῦθ', ὁ δ' ἔχθρος εὐθὺς ἐξηνάγκασεν, *But the wise learn many things from their enemies. Now from a friend you might not learn this; but the enemy (as a common thing) compels you to learn it.*

NOTE 3. The *aorist* is used for the *future* to denote the *rapidity* or *certainty* of an action. E. g. Ἀπωλόμεσθ' ἄρε, *si κακὸν προσολοσσεμεν νέον παλαιό*, *then we are undone, if we add a new evil to an old one.*

NOTE 4. The aorist of the verbs *ἀπεωνύμω*, *despise*, *γελάω*, *laugh*, *ἴδομαι*, and a few others, is, in conversation, often used for the present, in order to express a decided feeling of admiration, contempt, or pleasure. E. g. Ἡεραῖς, *it amuses me to hear (your) threats.*

MOODS.

INDICATIVE.

§ 213. 1. The *indicative* is used in independent propositions. E. g. Ο δράκων ἐστὶ μακρόν, *the dragon is a long thing.*

2. The indicative may be put after *interrogative* and *relative* words (§§ 68 : 71 : 73 : 123). E. g. *Tι ποιεῖς; what art thou doing?* *Οἶδε τι βούλεται, he knows what (it) wants.* *Ο ἀνήρ, ὃς τοῦτο ἐποίησε, the man who made this.*

3. The indicative may be put after the following particles: *εἰ, if, whether;* *ἐπει, ἐπειδή, after, when;* *ὅτι, that, because;* *ὡς, that;* *ὥστε, so that.*

REMARK. In a sentence containing a *condition* and *consequence* or *conclusion*, the former is called **PROTASIS**, and the latter **APODOSIS**. The protasis begins with the particle *εἰ, if.*

4. The indicative may be used in *conditional* propositions. E. g. *Δεινὰ πεισόμεσθα, εἰ σιγήσομεν, If we shall keep silence we shall suffer terrible things,* where *εἰ σιγήσομεν* is the protasis and *δεινὰ πεισόμεσθα* the apodosis. (§ 213. R.)

5. When the condition and the consequence are both *past* actions, the indicative is used both in the protasis and in the apodosis. In this case the apodosis contains the particle *ἄν.* E. g.

Οὗτοι εἰ ήσαν ἄνδρες ἄγανθοι, οὐκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον,
If they had been good men, they would never have suffered these things.

Οὐκ ἄν προέλεγεν, εἰ μὴ ἐπιστευσεν ἀληθεύσειν,
Had he believed that he should prove a false prophet, he would not have predicted.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the *optative* is used in the *apodosis*, especially in the epic writers. E. g. *Καὶ νῦν τοι ΙΩΝ' απέλειτο ἀναξ καὶ δεῶν Αἰνίας, εἰ μὴ ἄν εἴην ρόνες Διὸς Θυγάτρη Ἀφροδίτη, and now Aeneas, king of men, had perished, had not Venus, daughter of Jove, quickly perceived.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes *ἄν* is omitted in the *apodosis*. E. g. *Eἰ γὰρ οὐ, οὐδὲν τὰ μίλλοντα γνήσια, οὐδὲν εὑντας ἀποστατίου τῇ πόλι τούτων οὐ,* for if those things, which were to happen, had been manifest to all, the city ought not even then to have given these things up.

NOTE 3. The particle *ἄν* may accompany *all* the tenses of the indicative, without any protasis expressed. E. g. *Ἐβούλόμην μὲν ἄν οὐκ ἐργέσθαι ἐνθάδε, I could have wished not to be contending here.* *Οὐ γὰρ ἄν ηψατ' αὐτῶν, he could not have touched them.* *Ποτε τῆς εἰρήνης ἄν διημαρτήσει, so that he would have missed the peace.* *Οὐς σκῆψιν ἄν ἀγώνιστος οὐκ ἐσδέξεται, for this contest cannot possibly admit of any evasion.*

NOTE 4. The particles *ὅπεις, how, in order that,* *ὅφεις, in order that,* *μή, lest,* and the double negative *οὐ μή, not, are*

frequently put before the *future indicative*. E. g. (Herod. 2, 121, 2) Ἀποτάμνειν αὐτοῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν, ὅκως μὴ προσαπολέσει καὶ ἐκεῖνον, *to cut off his head, lest he might bring destruction upon him also.*

NOTE 5. Sometimes the *future indicative* with ὅπως and οὐ μὴ supplies the place of an *emphatic imperative*. E. g. Ὁπως δὲ τοῦτο μὴ διδάξεις μηδένα, *but see that you do not communicate this to anybody.* Οὐ μὴ ληρήσεις, *you shall not talk nonsense.*

In such cases it is customary to supply the verb ὄρα, *see, or* σκόπει, *consider.*

NOTE 6. The *historical tenses* of the *indicative* are sometimes put after ἵνα, ὡς, or μὴ *lest*, in which case the leading proposition also contains an historical tense. E. g. Τύχον οἴδμα ληποῦσ' ἔβαν, ἵν' ὑπὸ δειράσι παρνασσοῦ κατενάσθην, *leaving the Tyrian surge, I came in order to dwell under the summits of Parnassus.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

§ 214. 1. The subjunctive is put after the following *particles*:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ἵνα, ἃν, ᾧν, if. | μή, lest. |
| ἐπειδάν, ἐπάν, ἐπήν, when, after. | ὅπως, ὡς, that, in order that. |
| ἕστε, until. | ὅφρα, synonymous with ἵνα or |
| ἕως, ἄχρις, μέχρις, until. | ὅπως. |
| ἵνα, that, in order that. | πρίν, before. |

2. The subjunctive is put also after *interrogative* and *relative* words (§§ 68: 71: 73: 123).

3. The verb of the proposition upon which the subjunctive depends expresses *time PRESENT OR FUTURE*. (§§ 209. 1, 2, 4.) E. g.

Ἄνοιγε τὴν ὕλην ἵν' εἰσέλθω, *Open the forest, that I may come out.* (§ 209. 1.)

Δέδοιχά σε μὴ πληγῶν δέη, *I am afraid thou wilt need stripes.* (§ 209. N. 4.)

Εἰσόμεθα αὐτίκα, ἃν ποιήσωμεν ψόφον, *We shall immediately know, if we make a noise.* (§ 209. 4.)

Ἐκβιβασον αὐτήν, ἵνα θεασώμεθα τὴν ἀηδόνα, *Bring her out, that we may see the nightingale.* (§ 212. 2.)

4. The interrogative and relative words, and the particles ἄγοις, ἔστε, ἔνας, ὥντα, μέχρις, ὅπως, ὅφει, πότε, (§ 214. 1, 2,) in connection with the subjunctive, are generally accompanied by the particle ἀν. E. g.

Zώα οὐ ταῦτα καλεῖς, ἀν ψυχὴν ἔχῃ; Do you not call animals those which have life?

Οπότερος ἀν ἀποκρίνηται τὸ μειράκιον, ἐξελεγχθήσεται, Whatever answer the young man may give, he will be confuted.

Ἄστι ποιοῦμεν ταῦθ' ἑκάστοθ', διταν τιὰ γνῶμεν πονηρῶν ὅντ' ἔραστὴν πραγμάτων, ἔως ἀν αὐτὸν ἐμβάλωμεν εἰς κακὸν, ὅπως ἀν εἰδῇ τοὺς θεοὺς δεδοικέται, We always do these things, when we find out that a person is a lover of evil deeds, until we place him in a dreadful situation, that he may learn to fear the gods.

NOTE 1. The subjunctive often depends on a verb expressing time past, contrary to the rule (§ 214. 3); in other words, it stands for the optative (§ 216). This substitution generally takes place when emphasis is required; or when the verb after the particle denotes an action which is continued to the time of the speaker. E. g. (Eurip. Hec. 26–7) *Κτανὼρ ἐσ οἴδημ’ ἄλος μεθῆξ’, οὐν’ αὐτὸς χρυσὸν ἐν δόμοις ἔχῃ, killing (me), he threw me into the surge, in order that he might keep the gold in his house.* *Ἐποιεῖς δὲ ἀμφότερα ταῦτα, ὡς ὁ τε ποταμὸς βραδύτερος εἴη, καὶ οἱ πλόοι ἔωσι σκολιοὶ ἐς τὴν Βαβυλῶνα, she did both these things, in order that the river might be slower, and that the navigation up to Babylon might be crooked.* *Ἐγὼ φοβηθεὶς μὴ λοιδορία γένηται, πάκιν κατεπράγνον τὸν Κτησίουπον, I, fearing lest abusive words should be used, again appeased Clesippus.*

NOTE 2. Μή, *lest*, is sometimes accompanied by οἴως. E. g. *Δίδαιχ’ οἴως μη λίνη φανῆς εσφή, I fear lest you prove to be very artful.*

NOTE 3. Instead of μή, *lest*, with the subjunctive, οἵτι, οἴως, or οἵ, with the indicative, is sometimes used.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the verb, upon which μή, *lest*, depends, is omitted. E. g. (Il. 22, 123: Plat. Crit. 9.)

NOTE 5. Sometimes the subjunctive is put after the particles οἵ, οἴτι, οἴως, οἵτι, οἵ, unaccompanied by ά, (§ 214. 1, 4.)

§ 215. 1. The first person plural of the subjunctive is often used in exhortations. E. g. *Τὸν Μενέλεον μιμώμεθα, let us imitate Meneläus.*

2. The *first person singular* also of the subjunctive, preceded by the imperative *ἄγε* or *φέγε*, is often used in exhortations. E. g. *Φέρε ἀκούσω*, let me hear.

Note 1. Homer uses the *first person singular* of the subjunctive in exhortations without *ἄγε*, *φέγε*, or any auxiliary word. E. g. (Il. 22, 450) "Ἴδε μ' θην' ἔγεια τίτυνται, let me see what deeds have been done."

3. The *first person* of the subjunctive is used also in *questions of doubt*, when a person asks himself or another what he is to do. E. g. *Πῶς φῶ ἐπισταθαι*; *how can I say that I know?* *Εἴπω τι*; *may I say any thing?*

Frequently the question begins with the second person of the present indicative of *βούλομαι* or *θέλω*. E. g. *Βούλεις θῶ μεν*; *wilt thou that we place?* In such cases *βούλεις* or *θέλεις* usually precedes the subjunctive.

Note 2. Sometimes the interrogation disappears after *δίλεις* or *θέλεις* (§ 215. 3). E. g. *Εἴτε τι βούλεις πρεσβῆτος ή ἀφίλης*, *whether thou wishest to add or take away any thing.*

4. The *first person* of the subjunctive is used also in questions expressing *indignation*. E. g. (Aristoph. Ran. 1132 - 4) *Αἰσχύλε, παρατινῶ σοι σιωπῆν*. *AΙΣΧ. Εγὼ σιωπῶ; Eschylus, I advise thee to be silent. Esch. Am I to be silent?*

Note 3. The subjunctive is often used after *οὐ μή* for the *future indicative*. E. g. *Οὐτε γίνεται, οὐτε γίγονται, οὐδὲ οὖν μὴ γίνεται*, *it is not, it has not been, it will not be.*

In Homer, the subjunctive, with or without *ξίν*, is sometimes equivalent to the future indicative. E. g. *Δύορπας τις Ἀΐδαος, καὶ λυκόνισσι φαῖτον*, *I will go into Hades, and shine among the dead.*

5. In *prohibitions*, the *second person* of the *aorist subjunctive* is used after *μή* and its compounds. E. g.

Μή φοβηθῆς, *Fear not.*

Note 4. The *third person* of the *aorist subjunctive* is rarely found after *μή* in prohibitions.

OPTATIVE.

§ 216. 1. The optative is put after the following particles:

εἰ, *if.*

ἐπειδή, *when, after.*

ἕως, *until.*

ἴνα, *until.*

ἴτα, *that, in order that.*

μή, *lest.*

ὅπως, *ώς*, *that, in order that.*

ὅτι, *that.*

ὅφεται, *synonymous with ὥσται or ὅπως.*

πρὶν, *before.*

2. The optative is put also after interrogative and relative words (§§ 68: 71: 73: 123).

3. The verb of the proposition, upon which the optative depends, expresses *time PAST*. (§§ 209. 3: 210: 212. 1.) E. g.

'Ηλαζονεύεθ' ήνα φοβηθείην ἐγώ, *He was telling great stories that I might fear, or in order to scare me.*

'Ηρώτα δὴ ἐπειτα τις εἴη, καὶ πόθεν ἔλθοι, *Then he asked who he was, and whence he came.*

NOTE 1. The optative often depends on a proposition which contains a verb expressing *present* or *future* time. In this case it generally denotes *uncertainty* or *probability*. E. g. *Κάλεσον τροφὸν Εὐρύκλεαν, ὅφε* *ἐπος εἴποιμι, call nurse Euryclēa, that I may say a word to her.*

NOTE 2. When the present is used for the aorist (§ 209. N. 1), it is regularly followed by the optative. This is no exception to the rule (§ 216. 3). E. g. *Βουλὴν ἐπιτεχνᾶται, ὅπως μὴ ἀλισθεῖεν Αθηναῖοι, he contrives a plan which should prevent the Athenians from assembling.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes the particle *ἄν* accompanies the words which precede the optative (§ 216, 1, 2). Thus the optative is sometimes found after *ἴαν*, *ἰτιδάν*, *ἴμαν* *ἄν*, *ἴπως* *ἄν*, *ἰσίσταν*, *ἴσταν*, *ἴρηται* *ἄν*, *ἴεται* *ἄν*.

4. Particularly the optative is used when any thing that has been said or thought by another is *quoted*, but not in the words of the speaker. The action denoted by the optative may refer to present, past, or future time. E. g.

Απεκρίνατο ὅτι μανθάνοιεν οἱ μανθάνοντες, αὐτὸν *ἐπιτσαντο, He answered that those, who learn, learn what they do not know.*

Εἶπον ὅτι θαυμαστῶς σπουδάζοιμεν, I said that we were wonderfully in earnest.

**Ηιδη γὰρ, ὅτι ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψοιτο τῶν ἐρωτημάτων, For I knew that something good would come out of these questions.*

NOTE 4. Sometimes *ἴτι* or *ἴεται* is omitted before this optative (§ 216. 4). E. g. *Ταῦτα ἀπάγγειλον πέτραι γνωῖαι πιστὴ δὲ δίμοις εὑρετοί, announce these things to my husband; and that he will find his wife faithful in the house.*

"*Ὥτε* may be omitted also when it has already been expressed. E. g. *Πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς Παριανούς τινας ἤλεγε, ίτι Μέδονος μὴ ἄντι μηδὲν καὶ θμιέστως ἦτε Σαλαντενος δότι. Σιώδης δὲ λέχει τοιούτο, and first he said to some Parians, that Medœus was up twelve days' journey from the sea; and (that) Scuthes would be the leader.*

NOTE 5. Instead of the optative after *si*, *ότι*, *ως*, the indicative is often used. E. g. Προσιπόντων, *ότι*, τὴν Ἑλλάδα ιλιουθεοῦσι, having proclaimed that they liberate Greece, where οἰλιυθεοῦσι might have been used.

§ 217. 1. The optative is used in the expression of a wish. E. g.

Σὸι δὲ θεοὶ τόσα δοῖεν, ὅσα φρεσὶ σῆσι μενοινᾶς, And may the gods give thee as many things as thou longest for.

NOTE 1. Frequently the particles *εἰ*, *εἰ γάρ*, *εἰθε*, *ως*, *O that*, are placed before this optative. E. g. *Εἰ γάρ τγὰν Διὸς παῖς αἰγιοχοῖ εἴην,* *O that I were a son of ægis-bearing Jove!*

Homer sometimes adds *κέν* to these particles.

NOTE 2. If the wish refers to *past time*, the *aorist indicative* is used after the abovementioned particles (§ 217. N. 1). E. g. *Εἴς' ξενότην,* *O that I had been cut off!*

NOTE 3. Frequently the aorist *ἀφίλος* ('from *ἀφίλω*) with the *infinitive* follows the particles *εἴθι*, *εἰ γάρ*, *ως*. E. g. *Εἴς' ἀφίλι, μοι κηδύμαν ιῆσαι,* *O that he were my guardian.*

Sometimes *ἀφίλος* with the infinitive is not accompanied by any particle. E. g. *Ωφίλι μηδὲς ἄλλος Ἀριστογένετον χαίρειν,* *O that no other man had delighted in Aristogénon!*

2. The optative (generally with the particle *ἄν*) in an independent proposition, very often implies *uncertainty*, *doubt*, *possibility*, or *inclination*. E. g.

Οὐκοῦν ἀν ηδη τῶν θεατῶν τις λέγοι, Now some one of the spectators might (perhaps) say.

Ἔτοις οὖν εἴποιεν ἄν, They might perhaps say.

Ηδέως ἀν οὖν αὐτῶν πυθούτε μην, Fain would I ask them.

Εἴ τις ἔροιτό με, τι νομίζω μέγιστον εἶναι τῶν Εὐαγόρας πεπραγμένων, εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν ἀν καταστατην, should any one ask me, which of the deeds of Evagóras I consider greatest, I should find myself in great perplexity.

NOTE 4. Frequently the *indicative* is used in the *protasis*, and the *optative* with *ἄν*, in the *apodosis*. E. g. *Εἰ γὰρ μηδὲ ταῦτα οἴδα, καὶ τὰς ἀνθερόδας φαντότερος ἄν εἴην,* *I should be more worthless than the slaves, if I did not know these things.*

Also the *optative* is used in the *protasis* and the *indicative* in the *apodosis*. E. g. *Οὐδὲ οἶδε τῆς νυκτὸς παραγνήσαι παντερατίη, εἴ τι μέρα μὴ προχωρεῖν τοῖς ισειληνθόσι, who were to come in the night with the entire army, in case success should not attend those who had entered.* (§ 213. R.)

NOTE 5. The *subjunctive* with *ἴαν*, *ἄν*, or *ἢ*, is sometimes used in the *protasis*, and the *optative* in the *apodosis*. E. g. *Ὕπερ πρεσίχωσι τοῖς διοφίνοις οἱ πναφῆς χλαίνασι, πλινθῆται ἡμῶν οὐδὲν' ἄν λέβεσι ποτὶ, if the fullers furnish the needy with gowns, pleurisy will never afflict any of us.* (§ 213. R.)

8. The optative with *ἄν*, in an independent proposition, often supplies the place of the *indicative*. E. g.

Οὐκ ἄν μεθείλην τοῦ θρόνου, I will not give up the throne, where *μεθείμην* is equivalent to *μεθήσομαι*.

Αὐτὸς μέντοι ἔψομαι τοι, καὶ οὐκ ἄν λειφθείην, I will however follow thee, and I will not be left behind, where *λειφθείην* follows *ἔψομαι*.

4. Frequently the optative (with or without *ἄν*) has the force of the *imperative*. E. g. *Εἰ δὲ μὴ, Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἡγοῖτο, τῶν δὲ πλευρῶν ἑκατέρων δύο τῶν πρεσβυτάτων στρατηγὸν ἐπειλούσθην, and if not, let Chirisophus take the lead, and let two of the oldest generals take charge of both wings, where ἡγοισθω, ἐπιμελείσθων, would be less polite.* *Λείγοις ἄν, you may speak, softer than λέγε, speak thou.*

IMPERATIVE.

§ 218. 1.-The imperative is used to express a *command*, an *exhortation*, or an *entreaty*. E. g.

φεῦγε, begone! φευγέτω, let him depart, φεύγετε, depart ye, φευγέτωσαν, let them depart.

2. In *prohibitions* the present *imperative* is used after *μή* and its compounds. E. g. *Mή λέγε ταῦτα, say not these things.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes *μή* is followed by the *aorist imperative*, particularly by the *third person*. E. g. *Μηδί ει μελησάτω, and care not.*

NOTE 2. The *second person* of the *imperative* is sometimes used for the *third person*, when the speaker is in great haste. E. g. *Χάρει διῆρο τῷς ὑπερέτρους τόξει τῷς τοι, let every servant come hither; shoot, every one!*

NOTE 3. The *imperative* in connection with a *relative pronoun* or *relative adverb*, is sometimes found in a dependent proposition after *οἶσθα* (from *οἶδα*, *know*). E. g. *Οἶσθ' οὖν οὐδεᾶσσον; knowest thou what thou must now do?* *Οἶσθ' ὡς ποιησον; dost thou know how thou must do?* *Οἶσθα τοῦτο μοι γενέσθω; do you know what I desire to be done to me?*

INFINITIVE.

§ 219. 1. The infinitive depends on a **VERB**, **PARTICIPLE**, or **ADJECTIVE**. E. g.

**Τμεῖς βούλεσθε γενέσθαι αὐτὸν σοφόν; Do you wish him to become wise?*

Ἄθηναῖοις πάντες μετὰ τοῦ θείου νομίζεις δυνήσεσθαι ποιῆσαι πεῖθεσθαι σοι; Do you think that you will be able to make all the Athenians, together with your uncle, follow your advice? Here πελθεσθαι depends on ποιῆσαι, ποιῆσαι on δυνήσεσθαι, and δυνήσεσθαι on νομίζεις.

Δεινὸς νομιζόμενος εἶναι λέγειν, Being considered an eloquent speaker.

The infinitive may depend on the verbs ἀγγέλλομαι, αἰρέομαι, ἀκούω, ἀναγκάζω, ἀνήμι, ἀνώγω, ἀξιώ, ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπειλέω threaten, ἀπειπεῖν, ἀρχω begin, βούλομαι, δέομαι, διανοόμαι, διδάσκω, δοκέω, δύναμαι, ἐάω, ἐθέλω, ἔθω, εἴδομαι seem, ἐπίζω, ἐπομαι, ἐπαγγέλλομαι, ἐπείγομαι, ἐπιτέλλομαι, ἐπιτρέπω, ἐπιχειρέω, εὔχομαι, ἔχω can, ἐκτείνω, κατεργάζομαι, κελεύω, κέλομαι, λέγω, λιλαίομαι, λίσσομαι, μανθάνω, μέλλω, νεμεσίζομαι, νομίζω, οἶδα, οἶομαι, ὅμνυμι, ὅμολογέω, ὅρμάω, ὄτρύνω, ὄφειλω, παραγγέλλω, παραινέω, παρασκευάζομαι, παράφημι, πείθω, πειράσμαι, πέφυκα and ἔφυν (from φύω), πιστεύω, ποιέω, προαιρέομαι, προσδοκάω, προσποιέομαι, προστάσσω, στυγέω, συνίημι, τολμάω, ὑπισχνέομαι, φαίνομαι, φημί, and some others.

It may depend on the adjectives ἀδύνατος, ἄξιος, δεινός, δηκαιος, δυνατός, ἐπιτήδειος, ἔτοιμος, ἡδύς, ἴκανός, κακός, ὁξύς, πιθανός, φάδιος, χαλεπός, and some others.

2. The infinitive is often used after verbs, participles, and phrases, to denote a cause or motive. E. g.

Οὐεῖστ' Ἀγαμέμνονι λεῖπε φορῆναι, Thyestes left it to Agamemnon to carry (it).

NOTE 1. Μίλλω, followed by the infinitive (present, aorist, or future) of a verb, forms a *periphrastic future*. E. g. Μίλλει τιθέναι, he is about to place.

The infinitive is frequently omitted, when it can be supplied from the context. E. g. (Aristoph. Plut. 1100 - 2) Εἰτ' ἤμα, σὺ τὴν Θύραν ἵππωτις οὐτανὶ σφόδρᾳ; EPM. Μὰ Δί', ἀλλ' ἵμελλον, sc. κίττειν, Tell me, was it you that knocked at the door so furiously? MER. Not I, by Jove, I was going (to knock).

NOTE 2. The pronominal adjectives ποῖος, τούσδε, οἷος or οἵος τε, and τηλίκος, are sometimes followed by the infinitive, in which case they imply *capableness*. E. g. Οὐχ οἷός τ' εἰμί ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλων, I cannot drive away my laughter.

NOTE 3. It has already been remarked (§ 158. N. 3), that the omitted subject of the infinitive is frequently different from that of the proposition on which it depends. We remark now that this takes place chiefly after *adjectives*. E. g. Παμφαῆς ἀστὴρ ἰδεῖν, a star all bright to behold, where the subject of ἰδεῖν would be τινά.

NOTE 4. In narration the infinitive often seems to take the place of the indicative; in which case some part of φημι or λέγω may be supplied. E. g. (Herod. 1. 86) Τὸν μὲν δὴ ποιέειν ταῦτα, now he was doing these things, equivalent to 'Ο μὲν δὴ ἔποιει ταῦτα.

NOTE 5. The infinitive of verbs signifying *to go* is in some instances omitted. E. g. (Aristoph. Ran. 1279) Ἐγὼ μὲν οὐντές τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι, sc. ισταται, *for my part I wish to go to the bath.* (Id. Av. 1) Ορθὴν κελεύεις; *do you command us to go right on?*

NOTE 6. The infinitive frequently stands for the *second person* of the *imperative*; in which case the imperative θέλεις or θέλε is usually supplied. E. g. Μήποτε σὺ γυρακὶ ἡπιός εἰναι, *you must never be indulgent to your wife.*

NOTE 7. The infinitive sometimes stands for the *third person* of the *imperative*, in which case, the subject, when expressed, is put in the *accusative*. It is thus used especially in commands and proclamations. E. g. Τεύχεα συλήσας φερέτω κοιλας ἐνὶ ρῆσι, σῶμα δὲ οἴκαδ' ἐμὸν δύμεναι, *taking my arms, let him carry them to the hollow ships, and let him give my body to be carried home.* Ἀκούετε, λέω, τοὺς ὅπλιτας ἀπιέναι, *hear, ye people, the heavy-armed soldiers must retire.*

NOTE 8. Sometimes the infinitive is put for the *first person plural* of the *subjunctive* (§ 215. 1), in which case δεῖ may be supplied. E. g. Νῦν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι καταμελαντας ἡμίων αὐτῶν ἐπιμεληθῆναι, *for the present, remaining in Greece, let us take care of ourselves.*

NOTE 9. Sometimes the infinitive expresses a *wish*, in which case δός may be supplied. E. g. Ζεῦ πάτερ, η̄ Αἰατα λαζεῖν, η̄ Τυδέος νιόν, *Father Jove, grant that the lot may fall upon Ajax, or upon the son of Tydeus.*

§ 220. 1. The infinitive is frequently put after words and phrases signifying *so that, so as*; especially when its connection with the preceding clause is not very obvious. E. g.

Αὐτόχυρες ὠχοδόμησαν, ὥστε θαυμάζειν ἐμί, *They built it with their own hands, so that I wondered.*

Οὐ γὰρ ἐπειθε τοὺς Χιονες, ὥστε ἐωντῷ δοῦναι νέας, *For he could not persuade the Chians to give him vessels.*

The words and phrases, after which the infinitive is put, are ἐφ' ὧ, ἐφ' ὧτε, *on condition that, ὅστε, ὅσῳ, ὃς, ὥστε, so that, so as.*

2. The infinitive is put also after words signifying *before*, *before that*, (as πρὶν, πρὶν ἦ.) E. g. Πρὶν τὸν νόμον τεθῆναι, before the law was made.

NOTE 1. The infinitive with ὡς, ὅσον, ὅσα, ὅ τι (from ὅστις), is often used in parenthetical phrases. E. g. Ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, *so to speak.* Ὡς εἰκάσαι, *as one might conjecture.* Ὡς ἐν πλεον λόγῳ δηλῶσαι, *to explain more fully.* Ὡς συνελόντες εἰπεῖν, sc. λόγῳ, *to express it briefly, or to be brief.* Ὡσορ γ' ἐμ' εἰδέναι, *at least as far as my knowledge extends.* Ὡς καὶ εἰδέναι, *for aught I know.*

NOTE 2. In parenthetical phrases (§ 220. N. 1) ὡς is often omitted, in which case the infinitive appears to stand *absolutely*. E. g. Οὐ πολλῷ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν, *not to use many words.* Ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἰπεῖν, *strictly speaking, to speak strictly.* Δοκεῖν ἔμοι, *as it appears to me.* Ολίγου δεῖν, *almost, nearly.* Πολλοῦ δεῖν, *far from it.*

NOTE 3. In phrases like Ολίγου δεῖν, (§ 220. N. 2,) δεῖν is sometimes omitted. E. g. Ο δὴ ὀλίγου πᾶσαι αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἥδοναὶ ἔχουσι, *which almost all the bodily pleasures have.*

3. The infinitive is frequently accompanied by the particle ἄν, in which case it has the force of the *indicative, subjunctive, or optative*, with ἄν, (§§ 213. 5 : 214 : 217.) E. g. Ἐπὶ πολλῶν ἄν τις ἰδεῖν δοκεῖ μοι, *it seems to me that one might see on many occasions.* But Ἐπὶ πολλῶν τις ἰδεῖν δοκεῖ μοι, would mean *it seems to me that one saw on many occasions.*

§ 221. Frequently the infinitive has the force of a *neuter substantive*; in which case the *neuter of the article* (§ 141. 3) commonly precedes it. E. g.

Κρεῖττον ἔστι τὸ σωφρονεῖν τοῦ πολὺ πραγμονεῖν, *To act discreetly is better than to meddle with other men's business.*

Σεμνυόμεθα ἐπὶ τῷ βίλτιον γεγονέναι τῶν ἄλλων, *We pride ourselves upon being of nobler descent than others.*

Διὰ τὸ ξένος εἰλατούσῃς ἄν οἵτις ἀδικηθῆναι; *Do you suppose that you will not be wronged, because you are a foreigner?*

NOTE 1. Frequently the infinitive with the article τοῦ is equivalent to the genitive denoting that on account of which any thing takes place (§ 187. 1). E. g. Μή με ὑπολάβῃς οὐ πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα φιλονικούντα λέγειν, τοῦ καταφανὲς γενέσθαι,

lest you suppose that I do not argue in order that the thing may become evident.

NOTE 2. The infinitive with or without the article *τό* is sometimes used in exclamations of surprise or indignation, in which case ἀνίστοι, ἀλιθος, οὐκέτις, or μαρτίς ἦστι, may be supplied. E. g. (Aristoph. Nub. 268) Τὸ δὲ μὴ κυρίων ἀδεῖ, οὐκέτις, ἵμι τὸν κακοδαιμόνος ἔχοντα, *I, a wretch, have been foolish enough to come from home without a helmet; literally, that I miserable should have come from home without a helmet.*

NOTE 3. The infinitive *ινάς* 'from *sími*, am' seems to be *superfluous* in some instances, particularly in connection with the adjective *τιμών*, *willing*. E. g. (Herodot. 7, 104) 'Επάντι τοι εἰνας οὐδέ' *as μονομαχίαιμι, I should not fight even against a singly man, if I had my way about it.*

So in the phrases Τὸ τήμαρον εἶναι, *to-day*. Τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *now*. Τὸ σήμερον εἶναι, *generally, on the whole*.

NOTE 4. The infinitive is often put after the substantives *ἀνάγκη*, *θέμις*, *ώρα*, and a few others, in which case it has the force of the adnominal genitive (§ 173). E. g. *Ανάγκη σε πάντα ἐπιτελεσθαι*, sc. *ἔστι*, *thou of necessity must know all things*. *Ώρα βαδίζειν*, sc. *ἔστι*, *it is time to go*.

PARTICIPLE.

§ 222. 1. In general, the participle is equivalent to the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, preceded by a relative pronoun, or by a particle signifying *if*, *when*, *after*, *in order that*, *because*, *that*, *although*.

For the participle with the article, see above (§ 140. 3).

2. The participle in connection with verbs signifying *to know*, *to hear*, *to see*, *to perceive*, *to show*, *to relate*, *to remember*, *to forget*, *to be ashamed*, *to rejoice*, and a few others, is equivalent to the indicative or optative preceded by the conjunction *ὅτι*. E. g.

Τεῦτο μέμνημαι οφελεπαγγελλομένω, *I remember that you both profess this.*

Γροῦς βαπτιζόμενον τὸ μειράκιον, *Perceiving that the stripling was overwhelmed.*

Verbs of this class are *αἰσθάνομαι*, *αἰσχύνομαι*, *ἀκούω*, *γιγνώσκω*, *δείχνυμι*, *δηλώ* (also *δῆλος εἴμι*), *διαμνημονέω*, *διασταφέω*, *διαφέρω* *relate*, *ἐνθυμέομαι*, *ξετάζω* *prove*, *ἐπιλανθάνομαι*, *ἐπίσταμαι*, *εὑρίσκω*, *ἰδεῖν*, *κατηγορέω* *denote*, *χλώω*, *μανθάνω*, *μίμημαι*, *τοίω*, *οἴδα*, *οἴραί πυνθάνομαι*, *φάγω*, *χαίρω*, and some others.

NOTE 1. The participle after *σύνοιδα* and *συγγιγνώσκω*, followed by the *dative* of the *reflexive pronoun*, is put either in the *dative*, or in the case with which these verbs agree. E. g. *Ἐμαντῷ ἔννήδειν οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ*, *I was conscious to myself that I knew nothing.* *Πῶς οὖν ἐμαντῷ τοῦτ' ἦώ ἔννελσομαι, φεύγοντ' ἀπολύσας ἄνδρα; now how shall I endure the thought that I have let a defendant escape?* *Συγγιγνώσκομεν αὐτοῖσι ημῖν οὐ ποιήσασι ὁρθῶς, we are conscious of not having done right.*

3. Verbs signifying *to endure, not to endure, to overlook, to be contented with, to be satisfied, to cease,* and some others, are connected with the participle. E. g.

Τὸ δύνασθαι διψῶντα ἀνέχεσθαι, To be able to endure thirst.

Παῦσαι φλυαρῶν, Stop talking nonsense.

Verbs of this class are *ἀγαπάω am contented, ἀνέχομαι, ἀπαλλάσσομαι, ἀρχω begin, ἔκλειπω, ἐμπίπλαμαι, ἔχειν ἀδην, κάμην, καρτερέω, λίγω, παύω, περιορῶ, τίτληκα and τλῆναι, ὑπομένω, and some others.*

4. The participle is often put after the verbs *διαγγομαι, διάγω, διατελέω, λανθάνω, τυγχάνω, φθάτω*, and a few others, in which case the leading idea is contained in the participle. E. g.

Ποιῶν διαγεγένηται, He has been doing.

Διάγοντι μανθάνοντες, They pass their time in learning.

Διατελοῦντι δικάζοντες, They are continually deciding cases.

Λέληθα ἐμαντὸν σοφὸς ὅν, I did not know that I was wise.

Τυγχάνομεν ἐπιθυμοῦντες, We happen to be desirous.

Φθάνει ἀναβάς, He went up before.

NOTE 2. *Ἔχω* is frequently followed by a participle; in which case the verb, from which the participle comes, would have been sufficient. E. g. *Κρύψασ' ἔχεις, for ἔκρυψας, thou didst conceal.* *Εἶχε καταστρεψάμενος, for κατεστρέψατο, he subjugated.*

The same may be observed of *οἴχομαι* and the Homeric *βῆ*. E. g. *Νικετό φεύγων, he escaped.* *Βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον, he fled to the sea.*

5. The *future participle* is regularly put after verbs of *motion*, to express the *purpose* of the action of those verbs. E. g. *Ὕλθε πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἀσπασόμενος, he came to Agesilas to bid him farewell.* *Ἄιδάξων ὥσμηματι, I am going to show*

NOTE 3. The *present participle* is used after verbs of *motion*, when the time of the action marked by it is the same as that of the verb. E. g. *Πέμπει μὲ σοι φέροντα τάσδ' ἐπιστολάς*, *he sends me in order to bring these directions to thee.*

NOTE 4. The adverbs *αὐτίκα*, *ἔξαιρης*, *εὐθύς*, *μεταξύ*, *ἄμα*, *θύων*, *while he was sacrificing*. *Ἄμα καταλαβόντες*, *as soon as they had overtaken (them).*

6. The participle with the particle *ἄν* has the force of the *indicative*, *subjunctive*, or *optative*, with *ἄν*, (§§ 213. 5 : 214 : 217.) E. g. *Τὰ δικαίως ἄν* *ὅη θέντα κατὰ τῆς πόλεως*, *those things which might justly be said against the state*, where *τὰ δικαιῶς ἄν* *φηθέντα* is equivalent to *ἔκεινα ἀ δικαίως ἄν* *φηθεῖν*; but *τὰ δικαιῶς φηθέντα* would mean *those things which were justly said*.

ADVERB.

§ 223. Adverbs limit the meaning of VERBS, PARTICIPLES, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS. E. g.

Οὗτος ποιῶ, I do so.

Καλῶς ποιῶν, Doing well.

Ἐπιτήδειος πάνυ, Very convenient.

Πάνυ καλῶς, Very well.

§ 224. 1. The Greek has two simple *negative particles*, *οὐ*, *no*, *not*, and *μή*, *not*. (§ 15. 4.)

2. *Οὐ* expresses a *direct* and *independent* negation. E. g. *Οὐ σε κρύψω, I will not conceal it from thee.* *Οὐκ οἶδα, I do not know.* *Οὐχ οἶός τ' εἰμι, I am not able.*

So in *direct interrogations*, *Οὐ παραμενεῖς; wilt thou not wait?* *Οὐκ ἤγόρευον; did not I say?*

3. *Μή* regularly expresses a *dependent* negation. Consequently it is put after the particles *ἴνα*, *ὅπως*, *ώστε*, *ώς*, *ὅφθα*, *ἴαν*, *εἰ*, *ἐπάν*, *ἐπειδάν*. Also it is put after all *relative words*, when they do not refer to definite antecedents. E. g. *Οὐκ ἀν προσίλεγε, εἰ μὴ ἐπιστεύσεις ἀληθεύσειν, had he not believed that he should prove a true prophet, he would not have predicted.* *Εὰν δέ τις δειλαύη τοὺς ἄρχοντας, καὶ μὴ δέχηται, and if any one shall drive away the magistrates, and shall not receive them.*

4. *Mή* is used also in propositions containing a *wish*, an *entreaty*, or a *prohibition*. E. g. Παυσανίης κήρυγμα ποιησάμενος, μηδέν αἴτιος θα τῆς ληίης, *Pausanias proclaiming that no one should touch the booty.*

In prohibitions, the present imperative or the aorist subjunctive is used with *μή*. (§§ 215. 5 : 218. 2.)

5. *Mή*, after verbs implying *fear* or *anxiety*, signifies *lest*; in which case it is followed by the *subjunctive*, *optative*, and sometimes by the *future indicative*. (§§ 214 : 216 : 213. N. 4.)

6. *Mή* has also the force of an *interrogative particle*. E. g. Μή πη δοκοῦμεν σοι; *do we not seem to thee?* where the person asked is commonly expected to say *no*. But Οὐ πη δοκούμεν σοι; expects or presupposes the answer *yes*.

NOTE 1. The negative particles very often correspond to each other. The following are the negative formulas:

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------|
| οὔτε | οὔτε | neither | nor |
| οὐδὲ | οὐδέ | neither | nor |
| οὐ | οὔτε | not | nor |
| οὔτοι | οὐδέ | neither | nor |
| οὔτοι | οὔτε | neither | nor |
| οὐ οὐδὲ | οὔτε | not nor | nor |
| οὔτε οὐ | | neither | nor |
| οὔτε οὐδέ | | neither | nor even |
| οὔτε οὐ οὐδέ | | neither nor | nor |
| οὔτε τέ οὐ | | neither | nor |
| μήτε μήτε | | neither | nor |
| μηδὲ μηδέ | | neither | nor |
| μήτε μή | | neither | nor |
| μήτε μηδέ | | neither | nor |

NOTE 2. The formulas οὐ τέ, οὔτε τέ, (sometimes τέ οὐ τέ, οὔτε καὶ, οὔτε δέ,) are equivalent to οὔτε οὔτε, when both clauses have the *same verb*. E. g. (Il. 1, 603–4) Οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος, ἦν δέ Απόλλων, *Mουσάων θ'*, αἱ δειδον, *neither of the harp of surpassing beauty, which Apollo had, nor of the Muses, who were singing.*

But if the verb of the second clause is *different* from that of the first, the second member (*τέ*) of the formula has an affirmative meaning. E. g. Οὔτε πρότερον ἡμεῖς ἥρξαμεν πολίμου πρὸς ὑμᾶς· νῦν τ' εθέλομεν σπονδάς ποιῆσθαι, *we never began the war against you; and now we are willing to make a treaty*, where the verb of the first clause is *ἥρξαμεν*, and that of the second *εθέλομεν*.

NOTE 3. The first negative particle of a negative formula is sometimes omitted. E. g. Τρωάς οὐδὲν Ἑλλήνις, for Οὔτε Τρωάς οὐδὲν Ἑλλήνις, neither a Trojan woman nor a Grecian woman.

§ 225. 1. *Two or more negatives*, in Greek, strengthen the negation. E. g.

"Οταν μὴ φῆτε καλὸν εἶναι μηδέν, When you say that nothing is beautiful, or When you deny that there is any thing beautiful.

2. The double negative οὐ μὴ is put either with the *future indicative* or with the *subjunctive*. (§§ 213. N. 5 : 215. N. 3.)

The double negative μὴ οὐ is commonly put with the *infinitive*. E. g. Οὐκ ἐναρτιώσομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν, I shall not object to saying.

NOTE. Two negatives destroy each other in the formula Οὐδεὶς δοτις οὐδὲ, no one who (does) not. E. g. Οὐδὲν ὁ τι οὐδὲ ηρώτα, nothing which he did not ask. Οὐδεὶς οὐ τῶν παρόντων ὑπερεπήνεσε τὸν λόγον, there was no one of those who were present who did not much praise the discourse. In this case both negatives belong to the same clause.

3. Verbs and expressions, which contain a negation, are often followed by the particle μὴ with the infinitive. E. g. Τόν τε νόμου ἔδεικνύτην αὐτῷ καὶ τοῖς νέοις ἀπειπέτην μὴ διαλέγεσθαι, they showed him the law, and told him not to hold any conversation with young men. Ἐξεργυσάμην βροτοὺς τοῦ μὴ διαφθασθέντας εἰς Ἀΐδου μολεῖν, I delivered the mortal race from being utterly destroyed and sent to Hades.

Verbs of this class are ἀπανδάω, ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπέχομαι, ἀπιστίω, ἀρνέομαι (also the expression ἔξαρνός είμι), εἴργω, ἐπέχω, παύω, φύομαι, and a few others.

PREPOSITION.

§ 226. 1. The following eighteen prepositions are called the *primitive prepositions*:

Ἄμφι, about, around, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Ἄνα, upon, on, in, through, with Dative or Accusative.

Ἄντι, instead of, with Genitive.

Ἀπό, from, with Genitive.

Διά, through, for, on account of, for the sake of, with Genitive or Accusative.

Εἰς or *Ἐπ*, to, into, with Accusative.

'Eν, in, at, with Dative.

'Eξ or 'Ex, from, of, out of, with Genitive.

'Enl, on, upon, to, towards, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Katá, down from, against, according to, in, in respect to, with Genitive or Accusative.

Metá, with, among, after, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Παρά, from, by, with, to, besides, along, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Περί, about, around, concerning, of, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Πρό, before, in the presence of, in behalf of, in preference to, with Genitive.

Πρός, to, towards, by, in addition to, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

Σύν and Σύν, with, together with, by means of, with Dative.

Τπέρ, over, beyond, in behalf of, with Genitive or Accusative.

Τπό, under, by, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

NOTE 1. Most of the dissyllabic prepositions throw the accent back on the penult, when they are placed *after* the nouns to which they belong. This is called *anastrophe*. E. g. *Nsών ἀπό*, for *Ἀπὸ νεῶν*, *from the ships*. *Ἐχθρῶν ὑπερ*, for *Τπέρ εχθρῶν*, *for the enemies*.

NOTE 2. Some of the dissyllabic prepositions throw the accent back on the penult also when they stand for *εἰμι*, *am*, compounded with themselves. In this case, the Attics use the old *ἕντι* for *ἐν* (§ 226. N. 6). E. g. *πάρα* for *πάρεστι* from *πάρειμι*, *ἕντι* for *ἕνεστι* from *ἕνειμι*.

NOTE 3. In the early writers (as Homer and Herodotus), the preposition is often separated from the verb, with which it is compounded, by other words belonging to the same proposition. This is called *tmesis*. E. g. *Ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγός*, for *Ἀπέθανε μὲν ὁ στρατηγός*, *on the one hand, the general died*.

NOTE 4. In case of *tmesis* (§ 226. N. 3), the preposition is sometimes put *after* the verb. E. g. *Ὥσε δ' ἀπὸ γίνοντος*, *and the stone knocked off the shield*.

NOTE 5. In case of *tmesis*, when the same compound word is to be repeated several times, after the first time the preposition alone is sometimes used. E. g. *Κατὰ μὲν ἕλιτεσσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναικαν, κατὰ δὲ τὰ τίσια, for Κατίλιτεσσαν μὲν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναικαν, κατίτισσαν, δὲ τὰ τίσια, on the one hand, they stoned his wife, and, on the other, they stoned his children.* (§ 226. N. 3.)

2. The following particles very often have the force of prepositions.

"Ἄτεν or *"Ἄτερ*, without, with Genitive.

"Ἄχρις or *"Ἄχρι*, until, as far as, with Genitive.

"Ἐνεκα or *"Ἐνεκεν*, on account of, in respect to, so far as concerns, with Genitive.

Μέχρις or *Μέχρι*, until, as long as, with Genitive.

Πλήν, except, with Genitive.

Ὄς, to, with Accusative.

NOTE 6. The old language has *ἀτάι* for *ἀτί*· *διαί* for *διά*· *ἰνί*, *ἰνί*, *ἰν*, for *ἴνι*· *κατάι* for *κατά*, only in composition; *παράι* for *παρά*· *προτί*, *πρί*, for *πρότι*· *ὑπάι* for *ὑπά*· *ὑτάι* for *ὑπά*. The Ionic has *ἴνικα* or *ἴνικεν* for *ἴνικα*.

NOTE 7. A preposition without a case has the force of an adverb. E. g. *Kataκτενῶ γε πρός*, in addition to this I will kill (thee).

NOTE 8. In the old writers, a preposition is sometimes repeated. E. g. *Ἐν, ἐν καὶ ἐν, Μίμησι*, and in Memphis.

NOTE 9. Sometimes the preposition, with which a verb is compounded, is repeated. E. g. *Ἄν, δὲ Οδυσσεῖς κατέστατο*, and Ulysses arose.

§ 227. A preposition in composition is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself. E. g.

Τπερενεγχόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν, Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.

Ἐσῆλθε με, It came into my mind.

CONJUNCTION.

§ 228. 1. Conjunctions signifying *and*, *but*, *or*, *than*, connect similar words. E. g.

Πολέμου καὶ μάχης, Of war and battle.

Δικαιώς καὶ δικως, Justly and unjustly.

Ἀγαπᾷς η μισεῖν, To love or to hate.

Conjunctions of this class are *καὶ*, *and*, *τέ*, *and*, *ἄλλα*, *but*, *ἢ*, *or*, *ἢ*, *than*.

NOTE 1. The conjunction *ἢ*, *or*, means also *otherwise*, *else*. The formula *ἢ ἢ*, means *either or*. The formula *πότερον* or *πότερα ἢ*, means *whether or*.

NOTE 2. The conjunction *ἢ*, *than*, is used after comparatives (§ 186. N. 5, 6).

A comparison between two qualities of the same object is expressed by means of two comparatives, expressive of those qualities, with *ἢ*, *than*, between them. E. g. *Μανικώτεροι ἢ ἀρδειότεροι*, *more rash than brave.* *Ἐποίησα ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα*, *I acted more quickly than wisely.*

NOTE 3. The conjunction *καὶ*, in the formula *καὶ . . . καὶ*, means *both . . . and, as well . . . as.*

After adjectives and adverbs implying *resemblance, union, approach*, it may be rendered *as*. E. g. *Ομοίως πεποιήκασι καὶ Ὅμηρος*, *they have acted in the same manner as Homer, or they and Homer have acted in the same manner.*

Sometimes *καὶ* means *even, also.* E. g. *Καὶ Ἀχιλεὺς τούτῳ ἔφεγεν ἀντιβολῆσαι*, *even Achilles is afraid to meet him.*

NOTE 4. *Τέ* is always enclitic (§ 22). The formula *τέ . . . καὶ* means *both . . . and.* The formula *τέ καὶ* (not separated) means *both . . . and.* The formula *καὶ τέ . . . τέ*, or *καὶ . . . τέ*, is a little stronger than *καὶ*.

NOTE 5. Sometimes a *possessive pronoun* or a *possessive adjective* and a genitive are connected by *καὶ* in which case the genitive is joined to the genitive implied in the pronoun or adjective. (§§ 67 : 131. 1.) E. g. *Παῖδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πατρὸς ἀτασθάλον*, *sons of me and an indiscreet father.*

2. The following list contains most other conjunctions.

αἰ, Doric, = *εἰ*. It is used also by the epic poets, but only in the formulas *αἰ νέν,* *αἰ γάρ,* *αἰ γέ,* *O that.*

αἰκύ (*αἰ*, *κύ*), Doric, = *έκανεν.*

ἄρ, a particle implying *uncertainty* and *indefiniteness.* It may accompany all the moods and the participle. (§§ 213–222.)

Sometimes it is *doubled.* E. g. (Eupol. apud Athen.) *Οὐκέ οὐκέ ἄρ εἴλεσθ' οὐδέ ἄρ οἰρότις προτοῦ*, *whom formerly you would not have appointed even inspectors of wine.*

ἄν, see *έκανεν.* It must not be confounded with the preceding.

ἄρα (paroxytone), *therefore, consequently*

ἄρα (properispomenon), an *interrogative particle.*

ἄτε (*ά*, *τέ*), *inasmuch as, because.*

ἄνταρ or *ἄταρ* (*άντε*, *ἄρα*), *but.*

γάρ, Doric, = *γέ*.

γάρ, *for, never* stands at the beginning of a proposition.

γέ, a particle of *limitation, at least.* (See also § 64. N. 1.)

γοῦν (*γέ*, *οὖν*) = *γέ* and *οὖν* united.

δαλ, = *δὴ*.

δι, *and*, *but*, *for*, never begins a proposition. (See also *μέν*.)
δὴ, *now*, *indeed*, *in truth*, *prithee*. Its compounds are *δῆπου-*
θεν, *δῆθεν*, *δῆτα*.

ἴαν or *ἄν* or *ἢν* (*ἰ*, *ἄν*), *if*, with the *subjunctive*. (§§ 214.
 1 : 216. N. 3.)

εἰ, *if*, *whether*, followed by the *indicative* or *optative*. (§§ 213.
 3 : 216. 1 : 214. N. 5.)

εἰ γάρ, *for if*. It expresses also a *wish*, *O that!* (§ 217.
 N. 1, 2, 3.)

ἐπάν or *ἐπήν* (*ἐπει*, *ἄν*), *when*, *after*, *as soon as*, with the *sub-*
junctive. (§§ 214. 1 : 216. N. 3.)

ἐπεάν, Ionic, = *ἐπάν*.

ἐπει (*ἐπι*), *since*, *after*, *inasmuch as*, with the *indicative* or
optative. (§§ 213. 3 : 216. 1 : 214. N. 5.)

ἐπειδάν (*ἐπειδή*, *ἄν*), = *ἐπάν*.

ἐπειδή (*ἐπει*, *δὴ*), = *ἐπει*.

ἐπειή, *poetic*, = *ἐπειδή*.

ἐπήν, see *ἐπάν*.

ἢ, *truly*, *certainly*. It is also an *interrogative particle*. It
 is often followed by *μήν*, *πού*, *τοι*, *γάρ*, or *δὴ*.

ἢδε, *and*. See also *ημέν*.

ἢς, Epic and Ionic, = *ἢ*, *or*, *than*.

ἢμέν *ἢδε*, *both* *and*, *as well* *as*.

ἢν, see *ἴαν*.

ἢτοι (*ἢ*, *τοι*), used commonly in the formula *ἢτοι* *ἢ*, or
ἢ *ἢτοι*, *either* *or*.

In Homer *ἢτοι* is equivalent to *μέν*.

Ὄτιν, a particle of *confirmation*.

ἴδε, = *ἢδε*.

ἴτα, *that*, *in order that*, with the *subjunctive*, *optative*, or with
 the historical tenses of the *indicative*. (§§ 214. 1 : 216.
 1 : 213. N. 6.)

As an *adverb* it is equivalent to *ποῦ* or *ὅπου*, *where*.

καὶ, Doric, = *κέ*.

κέ or *κέν*, Epic, = *ἄν* (different from *ἄν*, *if*).

μέν, commonly used in the formula *μέν* *δι*, *indeed*
but, *on the one hand* *on the other*.

μήν, a particle of *confirmation*, *really*, *indeed*, *certainly*. It
 is often preceded by *γέ*, *ἢ*, *καὶ*, *μή*, *οὐ*, and by *interroga-*
tive words (§§ 68 : 73 : 123).

μῶν (*μή*, *οὖν*), an *interrogative particle*. (§ 224. 6.) Sometimes it is followed by *μή* or *οὖν*.

vú or *vúv* (short *v*) is a weak *vúv*, *now*. The form *vú* is found only in the Epic language.

ōμως, *yet, still*.

ōπως, *that, in order that*, with the *subjunctive, optative, or future indicative*. (§§ 214. 1 : 216. 1 : 213. N. 4, 5.) It must not be confounded with the adverb *ōπως*, *as*.

ōταν (*ōτε, ᾧ*), *when*, with the *subjunctive*. (§§ 214. 4 : 216. N. 3.)

ōτι (*ōτις*), *that, because*, with the *indicative or optative*. (§§ 213. 3 : 216. 1.)

It strengthens the meaning of *superlative* adjectives or adverbs. E. g. *"Οτι πλεῖστον χρόνον, as much time as possible.*

Also, it stands before words *quoted* without change. E. g. *Ἐπειν ὅτι Εἰς καιρὸν ἤκεις, he said, "You have come at the right time."*

οὖν, *now, therefore*. (See also §§ 71. N. 3 : 73. N. 3 : 123. N. 4.)

οὐνέκα (*οὐ, ἐνέκα*), *on account of which*. As a conjunction it means *since, because*.

ὅφρα, *poetic, = ἵνα or ὅπως*. (See also § 123.)

πίο, *very, quite, although*. (See also §§ 71. N. 3 : 124. N. 4.)

φά, *Epic, = ἄρα*.

τοι (for *σοι*, § 64. N. 2), *certainly, indeed*. It often corresponds to the English parenthetical phrases *you know, you see*.

ώς, *that, in order that*, with the *indicative, subjunctive, optative, or infinitive*. (§§ 213. 3 : 214. 1 : 216. 1 : 220. 1.)

It strengthens the meaning of *superlative* adjectives and adverbs. E. g. *Ως τάχιστα, as quickly as possible.*

ώστε (*ώς, τε*), *so that*, with the *indicative or infinitive*. (§§ 213. 3 : 220. 1.)

INTERJECTION.

§ 229. Interjections are particles used in exclamations, and expressing some emotion of the mind.

The following list contains most interjections.

ἄ, *ah!* of sorrow and compassion.

ἅ, ἄ, ha! ha! of laughter.

ἄλ, *of wonder.*

αἴθοι, *of wonder.*

ἀππαναλ or ἀπαναλ, of approbation.

ἀππαλαττατά, of joy.

ἀππαππαττατά, of sorrow.

ἀππαταῖ, ἀιαταῖ, or ἀππαταιᾶς, of sorrow and disgust.

βαβαλ or βαβαιᾶς, of astonishment. Followed by the genitive (§ 187. 2).

ἢ or ξ, ah! of grief.

εἴα (sometimes εἴα), on! courage!

εἰει, well, be it so.

εἰειεῦ, of grief or joy.

εὐγε (εὖ, γε), well done! bravo!

εὐοῦ, the cry of the bacchanals.

ἥν, ἥνι, ἥνδε, = ἴδού, which see.

ιατταταῖ or ιατταταιᾶς, of sorrow. Followed by the genitive (§ 187. 2).

ἰαῦ, ιαυοῦ, ho! in answer to a call. Sometimes it is equivalent to ιού, ιώ.

ἴδού (oxytone), lo! behold! (See also ΕΙΔΩ in the catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.)

ἰη̄, of exultation.

ἰού, alas! of sorrow. Followed by the genitive (§ 187. 2).

ἰώ, of joy or grief. Followed by the dative or vocative (§§ 196. 5 : 204. 2).

μύ, μῦ, of pain. It is made by breathing strongly through the nostrils.

ὦά, woe! alas.

οῖ, woe. Followed by the dative (§ 196. 5).

οῖμοι or οῖ μοι (οῖ, μοι), woe is me! Followed by the genitive (§ 187. 2).

ὤττοτοῦ, ὠτοτοῦ, ὠττοτοτοῦ, or ὠτοτοτοτοῦ, of sorrow.

οὐαλ, woe! used only by the later writers. Followed by the dative (§ 196. 5).

παπαλ, παπαιᾶς, of pain, sorrow, joy, wonder.

πόπαξ, πόποι, or ὡ πόποι, O gods! of complaint.

πύπαξ or πύππαξ, of wonder or admiration.

φυπαταλ, a cry used by rowers.

ψ ψ, expresses the sound made by a person smelling of any thing.

φεῦ, alas! Followed by the genitive (§ 187. 2).

φῦ, = φεῦ.

ὦ (with the acute accent), oh! of wonder or grief. Followed by the nominative, genitive, or dative, (§§ 187. 2 : 196. 5.)

ὦ̄ (circumflexed), O! Followed by the vocative (§ 204. 2)

ὦάπ, used in encouraging rowers.

IRREGULAR CONSTRUCTION.

§ 230. 1. Frequently a **NOMINATIVE** stands without a verb. E. g. (Xen. Hier. 6, 6) Ὡσπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ οὐχ, ὅταν ἰδιωτῶν γέρωνται κρείττους, τούτο αὐτοὺς εὐφραίνει, ἀλλ', ὅταν τῶν ἀνταγωνιστῶν ἥττους, τοῦτ' αὐτοὺς ἀγιᾶ, literally, *as the athletes, when they become superior to inexperienced men, — this does not gladden them; but when they prove inferior to their opponents, — this grieves them*, where one might expect οἱ ἀθληταὶ τούτῳ εὐφραίνονται τούτῳ ἀγιῶνται.

2. If in the formula ὁ μὲν ὁ δέ a *whole* is expressed, this is put either in the **genitive** (§ 177), or in the same case as ὁ μὲν ὁ δέ. E. g. (Il. 16, 317–22) Νεστορίδαι δ', ὁ μὲν οὗτος Ἀτύμνιος ὁξεῖ δονεὶ, Ἀντιλοχος τοῦ δ' ἀντίθεος Θρασυμῆδης ἔφθη ὁρεξάμενος, πρὶν οὐτάσαι, *the sons of Nestor, one, that is, Antilochus, pierced Atymnius with the sharp spear but godlike Thrasymedes directed his spear against him before he struck.* (Soph. Antig. 21, 22) Οὐ γὰρ τάφου νῷν τῷ κασιγνήτῳ Κρέων, τὸν μὲν προτίσας, τὸν δ' ἀτιμάσσας ἔχει; *has not Creon given one of our brothers an honorable burial, and left the other unburied?*

3. Instead of the **nominative**, the **ACCUSATIVE** is sometimes found. E. g. (Odys. 1, 275) Μητέρα δ', εἴ οἱ θυμὸς ἐφορμᾶται γαμέεσθαι, ἀψ ἵτω ἐς μέγαρον πατρός, *as to thy mother, if she very much desires to be married, let her go back to her father's house.*

4. Instead of the **infinitive**, sometimes the **INDICATIVE** with εἰ, ᾧς, or οὖτι is used; in which case the subject-accusative stands alone. E. g. (Aristoph. Av. 1268–9) Δεινόν γε τὸν κῆρυκα, τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βροτοὺς οἰχόμενον, εἰ μηδέποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, *it is a terrible thing, that the herald who was despatched to the mortals should not return.* (Ibid. 650–2) Σές ἐν Αἰσώπου λόγοις ἔστι λεγόμενον δή τι, τὴν ἀλώπεχ', ᾧς φλαύρως ἔκοινώνησεν ἀετῷ ποτε, *that in the fables of Aesop something is said about the fox, that she was once scurvily treated by her partner the eagle.*

§ 231. Sometimes with *two or more substantives* only one verb is put, which can belong only to one of them. This irregularity of construction is called **zeugma**. E. g. (Æschyl. Prom. Vinc. 21, 22) Ιψ' οὔτε φωνὴν, οὔτε τον μορφὴν βροτῶν

ὅψει, where thou wilt neither (hear) the voice, nor see the form,
of any mortal, where φωνὴν, properly speaking, depends on
ακούσει.

§ 289. The Greeks were fond of connecting kindred words as closely as possible. This often occasions a confused arrangement. E. g. (*Aeschyl. Ag.* 836) *Τοῦς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ*
πῆμασι βαρύεται, he is oppressed by his own misfortunes. (*Id. Choēph.* 87) *Παρὰ φίλης φίλῳ γυναικὶς ἀνδρὶ, from*
a dear wife to a dear husband.

PART IV. VERSIFICATION.

FEET.

§ 233. 1. Every Greek verse is divided into portions called *feet*.

Feet are either *simple* or *compound*. A simple foot consists of two or three syllables ; a compound foot, of four.

SIMPLE FEET OF TWO SYLLABLES.

Spondee, two long ; as βάλον.

Pyrrhic, two short ; as μόγος.

Trochee or *Choree*, a long and a short ; as μῆκος.

Iambus, a short and a long ; as μένω.

SIMPLE FEET OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Dactyle, a long and two short ; as πίγμεν. .

Anapest, two short and a long ; as γοερῶν.

Tribrach, three short ; as θέλομεν.

Molossus, three long ; as ἄνθρωποι.

Amphibrach, a short, a long, and a short ; as γοητός.

Amphimacer or *Cretic*, a long, a short, and a long ; as Κρητῖ κῶν.

Bacchius, a short and two long ; as ἐδειπνεις.

Antibacchius, two long and a short ; as ἄνθρωπε.

COMPOUND FEET.

Dispondees, a double spondee ; as ἀμπιοσχνοῦνται.

Proceleusmatic, ... a double pyrrhic ; as λεγόμενος.

Ditrochee, a double trochee ; as συλλαβόντες.

Diiambus, a double iambus ; as σοφώτατοι.

Greater Ionic, a spondee and a pyrrhic ; as ποιητέον.

Smaller Ionic, a pyrrhic and spondee ; as ἅποιωλαίς.

Chorianbus, a choree and an iambus ; as οἰομένων.

- Antispast*, an iambus and a trochee ; as δῖστημ^η.
Epitritus I, an iambus and a spondee ; as πάρειθόντων.
Epitritus II, a trochee and a spondee ; as εὐλογῆσαι.
Epitritus III, ... a spondee and an iambus ; as ἡγουμένων.
Epitritus IV, a spondee and a trochee ; as ἀνθρώποισι.
Paeon I, a trochee and a pyrrhic ; as Αὐτόμενες.
Paeon II, an iambic and a pyrrhic ; as ἄκονομεν.
Paeon III, a pyrrhic and a trochee ; as τετύφαστ^η.
Paeon IV, a pyrrhic and an iambus ; as δῖαλόγων.

2. **Arsis** is that part of a foot on which the *stress* (*ictus*, *beat*) of the voice falls. The rest of the foot is called **THESIS**. The arsis is on the long syllable of a foot. For example, the arsis of an iambus or anapest is on the last syllable ; the arsis of a trochee or dactyle, on the first.

NOTE. The arsis of a spondee is determined by the nature of the verse in which this foot is found. E. g. in trochaic or dactylic verse the arsis is on the first syllable, thus (-' -) ; in iambic or anapestic, on the last, thus (- ' -).

The tribrach has the arsis on the first syllable, when it is found in trochaic verse, thus (- ~ ~) ; on the second syllable, when it stands in an iambic verse, thus (~ ~ ~).

The dactyle in anapestic or iambic verse has the arsis on the second syllable, thus (- ~ ' ~).

The anapest in trochaic verse has the arsis on the first syllable, thus (~ ~ -).

§ 234. 1. Verses are very often denominated from the foot which predominates in them. For example, the verse is called *dactylic*, when the dactyle predominates in it.

2. A complete verse is called *acatalectic*. A verse, of which the last foot is deficient, is called *catalectic*.

Particularly, a *trochaic*, *iambic*, or *anapestic* verse is called *catalectic*, when it has an *odd* number of feet and a syllable : *hypercatalectic*, when it has an *even* number of feet and a syllable : *brachycatalectic*, when it has only an *odd* number of feet. For examples see below.

3. The *trochaic*, *iambic*, and *anapestic* verses are measured by *dipodies* ; (a *dipody* is a pair of feet.) Thus, an iambic verse of four feet is called *iambic dimeter* ; of six, *iambic trimeter* ; of eight, *iambic tetrameter*.

§ 235. *Cæsura* is the separation, by the ending of a word, of syllables rhythmically or metrically connected. There are three kinds of *cæsura*:

1. *Cæsura of the foot*;
2. *Cæsura of the rhythm*;
3. *Cæsura of the verse*.

1. The *cæsura of the foot* occurs when a word ends before a foot is completed. E. g. Πιον | ἔξαλα- | παξε πο- | λιτ, χη- | φωσε δ' α- | γνιας, where ἔξαλαπαξε, χηφωσε terminate in the middle of the foot.

2. The *cæsura of the rhythm* occurs when the arsis falls upon the *last syllable* of a word; by which means the arsis is separated from the thesis. This can take place only in feet which have the arsis on the first syllable. E. g. Ἀρες, Α- | ρες βροτο- | λιτης, μι- | αιφονε, | τειχεσι- | πλητα, where the arsis (ρες) of the second foot falls upon the last syllable of Ἀρες.

This *cæsura* allows a short syllable to stand instead of a long one (§ 18. 2). E. g. Τρωες | μεν κλαγ- | γη τ' ενο- | πη τ' ισαν | οφνι- | θες ως, where the last syllable (θες) of οφνιθες is made long by arsis.

3. The *cæsura of the verse* is a pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the verse more melodious. It divides the verse into two parts.

In the *trochaic*, *iambic*, and *anapestic*, *tetrameter*, and in the *elegiac pentameter*, its place is fixed. (§§ 240: 245: 250. 4: 255.)

Other kinds of verse have more than one place for this *cæsura*.

§ 236. The *last syllable* of most kinds of verse is *common*, that is, it can be long or short without regard to the nature of the foot.

TROCHAIC VERSE.

§ 237. The fundamental foot of the trochaic verse is the trochee. The tribrach can stand in every place instead of the trochee. The spondee or the anapest can stand only in the even places (2d, 4th, 6th, 8th).

In *proper names* the dactyle can stand in all the places, except the 4th and the 7th.

§ 238. The TROCHAIC MONOMETER consists of two feet. It is generally found among trochaic dimeters. E. g.

Tηνδε | νῦντι.

§ 239. 1. The TROCHAIC DIMETER *acatalectic* consists of four feet, or two dipodies. E. g.

*Ἄλλ' ἄ- | ναμνη- | σθετες, | ὡ' νθρες.
Των τις | πᾶλασι- | ον ε- | κεινων.*

First with trembling hollow motion,
Like a scarce awakened ocean.

2. The TROCHAIC DIMETER *catalectic* consists of three feet and a syllable. It is found among trochaic dimeters acatalectic. E. g.

*Τοῦτο μέν γε ἥρος αἰὲν
Βλαστάνει καὶ σύχοφαντεῖ.
Του δε | χειμε- | νος πά | λιν.*

Could the stoutest overcome
Death's assault and baffle doom,
Hercules had both withstood.

§ 240. The TROCHAIC TETRAMETER *catalectic* consists of seven feet and a syllable. Its verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the fourth foot. This cæsura is often neglected by the comedians, but very seldom by the tragedians. E. g.

*Ειδα | δη φι- | λοι λο- | χιται, || τούργον | οὐχ δ- | κας το- | δε.
Judges, jurymen, and pleaders, || ye whose soul is in your fee.*

IAMBIC VERSE.

§ 241. The fundamental foot of the iambic verse is the iambus. The tribrach can stand in every place instead of the iambus. The spondee or the dactyle can stand in the odd places (1st, 3d, 5th, 7th).

The anapest can stand in all the places except the last. The tragedians admit an anapest in an even place only when it is contained in a *proper name*.

§ 242. The IAMBIC MONOMETER consists of two feet. It is found chiefly in systems of iambic dimeters. E. g.

Και τοις | κολοις.

§ 243. 1. The IAMBIC DIMETER *acatalectic* consists of four feet. E. g.

Ἐκτροφ | σ' ἔτει | προσει- | πον, ἐς
 Τον δη- | μον ἔλ- | θων ἀ- | σμενος,
 Σπονδας | ποιη- | σάμενος | ἔμαν-
 Τῷ, πρα- | γματων | τε, και | μαχων.

Trust not for freedom to the Franks,
 They have a king who buys and sells.

2. The IAMBIC DIMETER *catalectic* consists of three feet and a syllable. It is found among iambic dimeters acatalectic. E. g.

Ἄγηρ ἀνεύρηκεν τι ταις
 Σπονδαῖσιν ἡδύν· κούκ εοι-
 Κεν οὐ- | δενι με- | ταδω- | σειν.

That Sylvia is excelling,
 Upon this dull earth dwelling.

§ 244. 1. The IAMBIC TRIMETER *acatalectic* consists of six feet. It never has a tribrach in the last place.

Its verse-cæsura occurs after the second foot; sometimes after the third foot. Sometimes the verse-cæsura is entirely neglected. E. g.

Οσα δη | δεδη- | γμαι || την ἔμαν- | τον καρ- | διᾶν,
 Ήσθηγ | δε βαι- | α, || πανυ | δε βαι- | α, τετ- | ταρα.
 Ά δ' ω- | δυνη- | θην, || ψαμ- | μακοσι- | ογαρ- | γαρα.

NOTE. The tragedians admit a dactyle only in the first and third places. E. g.

Κιμμεοι- | κον ἡξεις, ὃν Θρασυσπλαγχνως σε χρη.
 Της ὁρθοβον- | λον Θεμι- | δος αἰπῦμητα παι.

They admit an anapest only in the first place. E. g.

ἀδάμαν- | τινων δεσμων ἐν ἀρρήκτοις πεδαις.

But in *proper names* they admit an anapest in any place except the last; in which case the anapest is contained in the proper name. E. g.

Ω παντα νωμων, Τει- | φεσιδ, διδακτα τε.
 Εμοι μεν ουδεις μυθος, Αγ- | τιγονη, φιλων.

2. The *scazon* or *choliambus* is the iambic trimeter acatalectic with a spondee or trochee in the last place. E. g.

Ἐγώ Φιλαινίς, || ἥ πιθοτος ἀνθρώποις,
 Ενταῦθα γῆρας || τῷ μακρῷ κεκοιμημαι.

§ 245. The IAMBIC TETRAMETER *catalectic* consists of seven feet and a syllable. Its verse-cæsura is at the end of the fourth foot; but this cæsura is often neglected by the comedians. E. g.

Οὐκον^η | παλαι^ς | δηπον^υ | λεγω ; || συ δ' αὐ^τ- | τος οὐ^χ | ἀκον^τ- | εις,
· Ο δε- | σποτης | γαρ φη- | σιν ὑ- | μας ἦ- | δεως | ἄπον^τ- | τας.

A captain bold of Halifax, || who lived in country quarters.

DACTYLIC VERSE.

§ 246. The fundamental foot of the dactylic verse is the dactyle. The spondee may stand for the dactyle.

§ 247. 1. The DACTYLIC DIMETER *acatalectic* consists of two dactyles. It is found among dactylic tetrameters. E. g.

Μυστοδο- | κος δομος.

2. The DACTYLIC DIMETER *catalectic on two syllables* consists of a dactyle and a spondee or trochee. E. g.

Τησδ' ἀπο | χωρᾶς.
Μιμομετ^η | ισχύη.

§ 248. 1. The DACTYLIC TRIMETER *catalectic on one syllable* consists of two feet and a syllable. E. g.

Ἄλμη- | εντα πο- | ρον.

2. The DACTYLIC TRIMETER *catalectic on two syllables* consists of three feet and two syllables forming a spondee or trochee. E. g.

Ἀλκαν^η | συμφυτος | αἰων.
Παμπρε- | πτοις ἐν δ- | δραισι.

§ 249. 1. The DACTYLIC TETRAMETER *acatalectic* consists of four feet, the last of which is a dactyle or a cretic. E. g.

Ὄ μεγα | χρῆσεον | ἀστερο- | πης φαος,
Ὄ Διος | αμβροτον | ἐγχος | πυρφορον.

2. The TETRAMETER *catalectic on one syllable* consists of three feet and a syllable. E. g.

Πολλα βρο- | των δια- | μειβομε- | ρα.

3. The TETRAMETER *catalectic on two syllables* consists of three feet and two syllables forming a spondee or trochee. E. g.

Θονριος | ὄρης | Τευχριδ' ἐπ' | αλαν.
Οὐδ' ὑπο- | κλαιων, | οὐδ' ὑπο- | λειβων.

§ 250. 1. The DACTYLIC PENTAMETER *acatalectic* consists of five feet, the last of which is a dactyle. E. g.

Ὄ χθονι- | αι βαρυ- | ἄχεες | ὁμβυφορο- | φοι θ' ἄμα.

2. The DACTYLIC PENTAMETER *catalectic on one syllable* consists of four feet and a syllable. E. g.

Των μεγα- | λων Δανα- | ων ὑπο- | κληζομε- | ναν.

3. The DACTYLIC PENTAMETER *catalectic on two syllables* consists of four feet and two syllables. E. g.

Ἄτρετ- | δας μαχι- | μους, ἐδα- | η λαγο- | δαιτᾶς.

4. The ELEGIAC PENTAMETER consists of two trimeters catalectic on one syllable (§ 248. 1). The first hemistich almost always ends in a long syllable. The verse-cæsura occurs after the second foot. This kind of verse is customarily subjoined to the heroic hexameter. E. g.

Βούλεο δ' εὐσεβέων ὀλίγοις σὸν χρήμασιν οἰκεῖν,
Ἡ πλου- | τειν, ἀδι- | κως || χρηματα | πᾶσαμε- | νος.

§ 251. 1. The DACTYLIC HEXAMETER *acatalectic* consists of six feet, the last of which is a dactyle. It is used by the tragedians in systems of tetrameters. E. g.

Ἄλλ' ὡ | παντοι- | ας φιλο- | τητος ἀ- | μειβομε- | γαι χαριν.

2. The DACTYLIC HEXAMETER (or *heroic hexameter*) *catalectic on two syllables*, consists of six feet, the last of which is a spondee or trochee. The *fifth* foot is commonly a dactyle

The predominant *verse-cæsura* is that in the middle of the *third foot*; either directly after the arsis, or in the middle of the thesis of a dactyle. E. g.

Ἄνδρα μοι | ἔννεπε, | μουσα, || πο- | λυτροπον, | ὃς μαλα | πολλα
Πληγκθη, ἐ- | πει Τροι- | ης || ιε- | φον πτολι- | εθρον ἐ- | περσεν.

Sometimes the *verse-cæsura* occurs immediately after the arsis of the *fourth foot*. E. g.

Ἄργυρονος ἦν τε ψυχὴν, || καὶ νόστον ἀταρον.

ANAPESTIC VERSE.

§ 252. The fundamental foot of the anapestic verse is the anapest. The spondee, the dactyle, or the proceleusmatic, may stand for the anapest.

A dactyle very seldom precedes an anapest in the same dipody.

§ 253. The ANAPESTIC MONOMETER consists of two feet.
E. g.

Tοον ὁ- | ξυβοᾶν.

§ 254. 1. The ANAPESTIC DIMETER *acatalectic* consists of four feet, the last of which is either an anapest, a spondee, or a trochée.

The legitimate verse-cæsura is in the second arsis. It is often made, however, in the short syllable immediately after the second arsis. E. g.

*Τι συ προς | μελαθροῖς ; || τι συ τη- | δε πολεις,
Φοιβ' ; ὁδί- | κτεις αὐ, || τī μας | ἐνερων
Ἀφορ- | ζομενος || καὶ κατα- | πανων.*

Tabourgi, tabourgi, || thy larum afar
Gives hope to the valiant || and promise of war.

2. The ANAPESTIC DIMETER *catalectic* consists of three feet and a syllable. It has no cæsura. E. g.

Πολεμου | στῖφος | παρεχον- | τε.

Note. Anapestic dimeters consisting wholly of *spondees* are not uncommon. E. g.

*Δειλαῖα δειλαῖου γῆρως,
Δουλεῖας τᾶς οὐ τλῆτᾶς.*

§ 255. The ANAPESTIC TETRAMETER *catalectic* (called also *Aristophanean*) consists of seven feet and a syllable.

The verse-cæsura comes after the fourth foot; in some instances, after the short syllable immediately following the fourth foot. E. g.

*Οὐπω | παρεβη | προς το θε- | ατρον || λεξων, | ὡς δε- | ξιφες έ- | στι.
Διαβαλ- | λομενος | δ' ὑπο των | ἔχθρων || ἐν Ἀθη- | ναιοις |
ταχυβου- | λοις,
· Ως κε- | μφδει | την πολιν | ημων, || και τον | δημον | καθυβρι- |
ζει.*

GREEK INDEX.

In the following indexes, the figures designate the sections (§) and their divisions: N. stands for NOTE, and R. for REMARK.

4.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>α</i> , 1. 2. — changes of, 2. N. 3. — quantity of, 2: 17. N. 3: 31. N. 1: 33. N. 2: 35. N. 1: 36. N. 5: 49. N. 3. — privative, 135. 4. - <i>α</i> pure, nouns in, 31. 3. — 2 aor. act. in, 85. N. 2. - <i>ᾰ</i> , voc. sing. in, 31. 4. — nom. sing. masc. in, 31. N. 3. - <i>ᾱ</i> , gen. sing. in, 31. N. 3. — voc. sing. of the third declen- sion in, 38. N. 1. <i>ἄγε</i> or <i>φέρε</i> followed by the subj., 215. 2. <i>ἀδελφός</i> , with dat., 195. 1. — with gen., 195. N. 1. - <i>άδην</i> , see - <i>δην</i> . - <i>άδης</i> , patronymics in, 127. 1. <i>αι</i> contracted into <i>ῃ</i> , 23. N. 1. - <i>άθω</i> , - <i>έθω</i> , - <i>ύθω</i> , verbs in, 96. 12. <i>ατ</i> . for <i>ᾰ</i> , 2. N. 3. - <i>αι</i> permits the accent to be on the antepenult, 20. N. 1. — elided, 25. N. 1. <i>αἰγαρέτης</i> , voc. sing. of, 31. R. 1. - <i>αίγω</i> , <i>αἴω</i> , verbs in, 96. 7. - <i>αιος</i> , adjectives in, 62. 3: 131. 1: 138. N. 1. - <i>αις</i> , - <i>αισα</i> , aor. part. in, 90. N. - <i>αισι</i> , dat. plur. in, 31. N. 3. | <i>αἰτιάσματι</i> with acc. and gen., 183. 1. — with two accusa- tives, 183. R. 1. - <i>άχις</i> , adverbs in, 120. <i>ἀκούω</i> with gen., 179. 1. — with acc., 179. N. 1. — with acc. and gen., 179. N. 2. - <i>αλίος</i> , adjectives in, 131. 3. <i>ἀλλοδαπός</i> , 73. 2. <i>ἀλλοῖος</i> , with gen., 186. 2. <i>ἄλλος</i> , 73. 2. — neuter of, 33. N. 1. — with a plural verb, 157. 4. — with gen., 186. 2. <i>ἄλλοτροιος</i> with gen., 186. 2. — with dat., 186. R. <i>ἄλις</i> , 36. N. 1. <i>ἄλῶναι</i> with gen., 183. R. 1. <i>ἄλωπηξ</i> , inflection of, 36. 2. <i>ἄμφοτερος</i> , 73. 2. <i>ἄμφω</i> , 73. 2. — agrees with a plural substantive, 137. N. 8. - <i>ᾶν</i> , gen. plur. in, 31. N. 3. - <i>ᾶν</i> , perf. act. 3d pers. plur. in, 85. N. 1. <i>ἀνάγκη</i> , <i>θέμις</i> , <i>ἄρση</i> , followed by the inf., 221. N. 4. <i>ἄναξ</i> , 36. N. 1. — voc. sing. of, 38. N. 4. <i>ἀνήρ</i> , inflection of, 40. 2. — ac- cent of, 40. N. 3. — sub- joined to certain nouns, 136. R. |
|--|--|

- δνός*, national appellatives in, 127. 3.
- ἀντίστροφος*, see *ἐναντίος*.
- ἄξιος*, *ἄξιως*, with gen., 190. 2. — with dat., 190. N. 3.
- ἄξιώ* with acc. and gen., 190. N. 4.
- ἄο* and *ἄω* changed into *εω*, 2. N. 3.
- ἄο*, -*ἄων*, gen. in, 31. N. 3.
- ἀπολαύω* with gen., 178. 2. — with acc., 178. N. 1.
- '*Ἀπόλλων*', acc. sing. of, 37. N. 2. — voc. sing. of, 38. N. 2.
- ἀποστερέω*, with two accusatives, 165. 1. — with acc. and gen., 165. R.
- ἄρη*, accent of the contracted forms of some nouns in, 36. N. 3.
- ΑΡΗΝ**, inflection of, 40. 3.
- ἄριον*, diminutives in, 127. 2.
- ας*, neuters in, 42. — adjectives in, 53. 1, R. 1. — numerals in, 62. 1. — fem. patronymics in, 127. 1.
- ασκον*, -*ασκόμην*, see -*εσκεν*, -*εσκόμην*.
- ἀστήρ*, dat. plur. of, 40. N. 2.
- ἄτε* with gen. absolute, 192. N. 2.
- ἄτης*, national appellatives in, 127. 3.
- ανς*, inflection of nouns in, 43. 2.
- εντός*, inflection of, 65. 1. — Ionic forms of, 65. N. — neuter of, 33. N. 1. — comparison of, 57. N. 5. — how used, 144. — superfluous, 144. N. 1. — subjoined to the relative pronoun, 144. R. 1. — signifies *self*, *very*, 144. 2. — has the appearance of *ἔγω*, *σύ*, *ἡμεῖς*, *ὑμεῖς*, 144. N. 2. — signifies *μόνος*, 144.
- N. 3. — used in cases of contrast, 144. R. 2. — denotes the principal person, 144. R. 3. — in connection with *ἴσντος*, 144. N. 4. — with ordinal numbers, 144. N. 5. — equivalent to the demonstrative pronoun, 144. N. 6. — with the article before it, 65. 2: 144. 3.
- ἀφαιρέομαι*, with two accusatives, 165. 1. — with acc. and gen., 165. R.
- ἀφύη*, accent of the gen. plur. of, 31. N. 2.
- αχῆ*, see -*η*.
- αχοῦ*, see *οῦ*.
- ἄχρις* or *ἄχρι*, 15. 3. with gen., 194.
- ἄω*, see *ἄο*.
- B.**
- βαῦ*, 1. N. 3.
- βῆ* with a part., 222. N. 2.
- βι*, a short vowel before, 17. 4. — augment of verbs beginning with, 76. N. 2.
- βορέας*, contraction of, 32. N. 2.
- βούλει* or *θέλεις* with subj., 215. 3. N. 2.
- βοῦς*, nom. sing. of, 36. 2. — acc. sing. of, 37. N. 1. — inflection of, 43. 2.
- I.*
- γάλα*, inflection of, 36. N. 2.
- γαστήρ*, inflection of, 40. 1. — accent of, 30. N. 3.
- γέλως*, compounds of, 55. N. 3.
- γενώ* with acc. and gen., 179. N. 3. — with two accusatives, *ibid.*
- γῆ* omitted after the article, 140. N. 5.
- γλ*, *γν*, a short vowel before, 17.

- A.** — augment of verbs beginning with, 76. N. 2.
γμ, a short vowel before, 17. 4.
γρώμη omitted after the article, 140. N. 5.
γραῦς, nominative of, 36. 2. — inflection of, 43. 2.
 4.
δάμαρ, inflection of, 36. N. 2.
 — *-θε*, *-οθε*, *-ζθε*, adverbs in, 121. 3.
 — *-θε* appended to what, 121. N. 2.
δεῖ, subject of, 159. N. 1. — with gen. and acc., or with gen. and dat., 181. N. 1, 2.
 — *δεῖν* omitted in certain phrases, 220. N. 3.
δῆνα, 69. 2. — with the article, 140. N. 10.
δεσπότης, accent of the voc. sing. of, 31. R. 2.
δεύτερος, 61. — with gen., 186. 2.
δημήτηρ, inflection of, 40. 1. — accent of, 40. N. 3.
 — *δην*, *-άδην*, adverbs in, 119. 2.
διαφέρω, *διαφερόντως*, with gen., 186. N. 3.
διάφορος with gen., 186. 2. — with dat., 186. R.
δίγαμμα, 1. N. 3.
δμ, *δν*, a short vowel before, 17. 4.
 — *δόν*, *-ηδόν*, adverbs in, 119. 3.
δοῦρε and *δσσ* take plural adjectives, 187. N. 7.
δύο, 60. 1. — agrees with a plural substantive, 137. N. 8.
δυσ-, see *εν*.
- B.**
- ε*, why called *ψιλόν*, 1. N. 1. — changes of, 2. N. 3.
 — *εα*, acc. sing. in, 46. N. 3. — pluperf. act. in, 85. N. 4.
- ειν*, 2 aor. act. infin. in, 89. N. 3.
 — *-θω*, see *-άθω*.
ει for *ε*, 2. N. 3. — augment of verbs beginning with, 89. N. 4.
 — *-ει*, see *-ι*.
-εια, aor. act. opt. in, 87. N. 3.
ειμι, *αι*, omitted, 157. N. 10.
 — with gen., 175. — with dat., 196. 3, N. 2. — infin. of, 221. N. 3.
ειναι apparently superfluous, 221. N. 3.
-ειρός, adjectives in, 131. 2.
-εις, adjectives in, 53. 2. — dat. plur. of adjectives in, 53. R. 2. — participles in, 53. 3.
εις, 60. 1. — omitted before the gen., 175. N. 3. — with dat., 195. N. 4.
ει in composition, 5. N. 1 : 7. N. : 9. N. — before a consonant, 15. 4.
εκαστος, 73. 2. — with the article, 140. N. 7. — with a plural verb, 157. 4.
εκάτερος, 73. 2.
εκεῖνος, inflection of, 70. — dialects of, 70. N. 1. — neuter of, 33. N. 1. — how used, 149. 2. — corresponds to the English *he*, 149. N. 2.
έμου, *έμοι*, *έμε*, more emphatic than *μοῦ*, *μοι*, *με*, 143. N. 4. — after prepositions, *ibid.*
-εν, infin. in, 89. N. 2.
εν before *ρ*, *σ*, *ζ*, 12. N. 3.
ένεντιος and *άντιερρος* with gen., 186. N. 2.
ένεχος with gen., 183. N. 3.
εξ becomes *έν*, when, 15. 4.
εο contracted into *εν*, 23. N. 1.

- δορτάζω**, augment of, 80. R. 2.
-εος, adjectives in, 49. 3: 131. 2.
ἐπισημα, 1 N. 3.
-ερός, adjectives in, 131. 3.
-εις, neuters in, 42. — 2d pers. sing. in, 85. N. 3.
-εσκον, -εσκόμην, -ασκον, -ασκόμην, see -σκον, -σκόμην.
-εσι or -εσσι, dat. plur. in, 35. N. 3.
ἔτερος, 73. 2. — with gen., 186. 2.
ἔτησίαι, accent of the gen. plur. of, 31. N. 2.
εῦ and δυσ-, augment of verbs beginning with, 82. 3.
εῦ and κακῶς with certain verbs, 165. N. 2.
-εύς inflection of nouns in, 44. — acc. sing. of nouns in, 44. N. 1. — nom. plur. of nouns in, 44. N. 3. — Ionic inflection of nouns in, 44. N. 4. — appellatives in, 127. 3, 6.
ἔφ' ὦ, ἔφ' φῆτε, with infin., 220. 1.
ἔχω with gen., 188. N. 1. — with part., 222. N. 2.
-εω, ἐων, gen. in, 31. N. 3.
-εσ, contraction of dissyllabic verbs in, 116. N. 1, R.
- Z.
- ζ**, power of, 5. 2, N. 2. — at the beginning of a word does not always make position, 17. N. 2.
-ζε, see -δε.
-ζω, verbs in, 96. 4, N. 5, 6, 7.
- H.
- η**, original power of, 1. N. 1. — changes of, 2. N. 3.
-η or -αχῆ, adverbs in, 121. 4. — becomes -η, 121. N. 4.
ἢ, than, 228. 1. — after comparatives, 186. N. 5, 6. —
- between two comparatives, 228. N. 2.
η for αι, 3. N. 3.
-ηδόν, see -δέν.
-ή δ' ὅς, 152.
-ήτις, adjectives in, 131. 5. — contraction of adjectives in, 53. N. 1.
ηἱ for ει, 3. N. 3.
ῆκω with gen., 188. N. — present of, 209. N. 2.
ἥλικος, 73. 1. — attracted by the antecedent, 151. R. 5.
-ηλός, adjectives in, 131. 3.
ῆμεδαπός, 73. 2.
ῆμεδλιος with gen., 186. 2.
-ην, adjectives in, 53. 4. — infin. in, 89. N. 2. — optat. in, 87. N. 2.
-ηνές, national appellatives in, 127. 3.
-ηρ, syncopated nouns in, 40. 1, 2.
-ης gen. εος, inflection of nouns in, 42. — acc. sing. of proper names in, 46. N. 1. — adjectives in, 52. 1.
-ης, nom. plur. in, 44. N. 3.
-ης or -ησι, dat. plur. in, 31. N. 3.
-ητης, 'national' appellatives in, 127. 3.
-ηφι, gen. and dat. in, 31. N. 3.
-ηώς, perf. act. part. in, 99. N. Θ.
θατέρου, 14. N. 1.
θέλεις, see βούλει.
θέμις, see ἀνάγκη.
-θεν, adverbs in, 121. 2.
-θι, 2d pers. sing. imperat. in, 88. N. 1. — becomes η, 14. N. 4.
-θι, -σι, adverbs in, 121. 1.
θιγγάρος with gen., 179. 1. — with acc., 179. N. 1.

- Θειμάτιον**, 14. N. 1.
Θυγάτηρ, inflection of, 40. 1.—
 accent of, 40. N. 3.
- I.*
- ι, inflection of neuters in, 43.
 -ι annexed to the demonstrative pronouns, 70. N. 2.—
 annexed to the demonstrative pronominal adjectives, 73. N. 2.—annexed to demonstrative adverbs, 123. N. 2, 3.
 -ι, -ιτι, adverbs in, 119. 4.
 -ια, nouns in, 128. 1.
 -ιάδης, see -ιδης.
 -ιδης, -ιάδης, patronymics in, 127. 1.
 -ιδιον, diminutives in, 127. 2.
 ιδιος, 73. 2.—with gen., 174. N.
 N.
 -ισις, adjectives in, 131. 5.
 ιερός with gen., 174. N.
 -ικός, adjectives in, 131. 2.
 -ιμι, verbs in, 117. N. 14.
 -ιμος, adjectives in, 131. 4.
 -ινδην, adverbs in, 119. 6.
 -ιη, -ιώνη, patronymics in, 127. 1.
 -ιος, adjectives in, 131. 2.—
 national appellatives in, 127. 3.
 -ιον, diminutives in, 127. 2.
 -ιος, adjectives in, 131. 1.—
 national appellatives in, 127. 3.
 -ις gen. ιος, ιως, inflections of nouns in, 43. 1, 3.
 -ις, gen. ιδος or ιος, 46. N. 2.
 -ις, adjectives in, 52. 2.—patronymics in, 127. 1.—diminutives in, 127. 2.—national appellatives in, 127. 3.
 -ισκος, -ισκη, diminutives in, 127. 2.
 -ισκω, verbs in, 96. 8.
 ισος with dat., 195. 1.—with
- gen., 195. N. 1.—refers to the limiting noun, 195. N. 2.
 -ιστος, see -ιων.
 -ιης, -ιώης, nouns in, 127, 3, 5.
 -ιω, fut. in, 102. N. 1.
 -ιων, -ιστος, comparison by, 58.
 -ιων, patronymics in, 127. 1.
 -ιώνη, see -ιη.
 -ιώης, see -ιης.
- K.*
- και ος, 152.
 κακῶς, see εὐ.
 κατά, changes of, in composition, 10. N. 2.
 κατηγορίω with gen. and acc., 183. 2.—with two genitives, 183. N. 1.—with part., 222. 2.
 κέρας, inflection of, 42. N. 3.—compounds of, 55. N. 3.
 -κλέης, contraction of nouns in, 42. N. 1.
 κληρονομέω with gen., 178. 2.—with acc. of the thing, 178. N. 1.—with acc. of the person, ibid.
 κοινός with gen., 174. N.—with dat., 195. N. 1.
 κόππα, 1. N. 3.
 κρέας, τέρας, inflection of, 42. N. 3.
 κυκεών, acc. sing. of, 37. N. 2.
 κύων, inflection of, 40. 3.
- L.*
- λαγχάνω with gen., 178. 2.—with acc., 178. N. 1.
 ληθω, ληθάνω, with acc. and gen., 182. N. 2.
 -λλω, verbs in, 96. 6.
- M.*
- μα, nouns in, 129. 4.
 μά, νή, with acc., 171.—difference between, 171. N. 1.—μά omitted, 171. N. 2.—the

- name of the god omitted after, 171. N. 3.
- μέλας** and **τάλας**, inflection of, 53. R. 1.—comparison of, 57. 3.
- μέλει** with gen. and dat., 182. N. 3.
- μέλη**, inflection of, 36. N. 2.
- μέλλω** with infin., 219. N. 1.
- μεναι**, -**μεν**, infin. in, 89. N. 1.
- μεταλαγχάνω** with gen., 178. 2.—with acc., 178. N. 1.
- μέτεστι** and **προσήκει** with gen., 178. N. 2.
- μετέχω** with gen., 178. 2.—with acc., 178. N. 1.
- μέχρις** or **μέχρι**, 15. 3.—with gen., 194.
- μη**, nouns in, 129. 5.
- μή**, 224. 3, 4, 5, 6.—after negative expressions, 225. 3.
- μηδείς**, plural of, 60. N. 1.
- μήτηρ**, inflection of, 40. 1.—accent of, 40. N. 3.—compounds of, 55. N. 2.
- μι**, 1st pers. ind. act. in, 84. 1, N. 1.—subj. in, 86. N. 2.—verbs in, 117.
- μημηγκώ**, with acc. and gen., 182. N. 2.—with two accusatives, ibid.
- μν**, augment of verbs beginning with, 76. N. 2.
- μός**, nouns in, 129. 3.
- μοῦ**, **μολ**, **μί**, see **έμοῦ**, **έμοι**, **έμι**.
- μωρ**, adjectives in, 132. 5.
- N.
- ✓ before a labial, 12. 1.—before a palatal, 12. 2.—before a liquid, 12. 3.—before **σ** or **ζ**, 12. 4, 5, N. 2, 4.—in the preposition **ἐν**.—movable, 15. 1, 2.
- ναῦς**, nom. sing. of, 36. 2.—inflection of, 43. 2.
- νή**, see **μά**.
- νικάω** with acc., 164. N. 2.—with acc. and gen., 184. 2.
- νύνω**, see -**νύω**.
- νύξ**, inflection of, 36. N. 1.
- νύω**, verbs in, 96. 9.
- E.
- ξ**, adverbs in, 119. 5.
- O.
- ο**, why called **μικρόν**, 1. N. 1.
- ο**, neuters in, 33. N. 1.
- ö for ös, 19. R. 3.
- öde, inflection of, 70.—dialects of, 70. N. 1.—how used, 149. 1.—as an adverb, 149. N. 1.
- ö ös, see ö μέν.
- ödös omitted after the article, 140. N. 5.
- όεις**, adjectives in, 131. 5.
- οι** for **ο**, 2. N. 3.—for **ον**, 3. N. 3.
- οι** permits the accent to be on the antepenult, 20. N. 1.
- οῖ**, adverbs in, 121. 1.
- οἴα** with gen. absolute, 192. N. 2.
- οίην**, opt. in, 87. N. 2.
- οιν**, gen. and dat dual in, 33. N. 4 : 35. N. 3.
- οίκαδε**, **φύγαδε**, 121. N. 3.
- οίκεῖος** with gen., 174. N.
- οίχοι**, accent of, 121. N. 1 : 20. N. 1.
- οιο**, gen. in, 33. N. 4.
- οιος**, adjectives in, 131. 1.
- οῖος**, 73. 1.—attracted by its antecedent, 151. R. 3, 4.—with infin., 219. N. 2.
- öig, inflection of, 43. 2.
- οἰσθ'** ö δρᾶσον, 218. N. 3.
- οισι**, dat. plur. in, 33. N. 4.

- οἶχομαι* with part., 222. N. 2.
ὁδός with the article, 140. N. 7.
ὅ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, 142. 1. — the proper name subjoined to *ὅ μέν*, 142. N. 2. — are not always opposed to each other, 142. N. 3. — *ὁ δέ* refers to something different from that to which *ὅ μέν* refers, 142. N. 4.
- ὅμοιος* with dat., 195. 1. — with gen., 195. N. 1. — refers to the limiting noun, 195. N. 2. *ὅμοιού*, compounds of, with gen., 195. N. 1.
- οος, inflection of nouns in, 34 : 49. 3. — accent of the contracted gen. and dat. of polysyllabic nouns in, 34. N. 2. — comparison of adjectives in, 57. R. 2.
- ος, acc. pl. in, 33. N. 4.
- ος, inflection of neuters in, 42. — adjectives in, 49. — abstract nouns in, 128. N. 4.
- ὅς μὲν . . . ὃς δέ*, 152.
- ὅσσον*, *ὅσῳ*, with inf., 220. 1.
- ὅσσως*, see *ὅσορες*.
- ὅστις*, inflection of, 71. 2. — has the force of the interrogative pronoun, 153. N.
- ὅσῳ*, see *ὅσον*.
- οὐ* for *ο*, 2. N. 3.
- ον, or -αχοῦ, adverbs in, 121. 1.
- οὐ*, *οὐκ*, *οὐχ*, 15. 4. — how used, 224. 1.
- ον*, augment of verbs beginning with, 80. N. 4.
- οὐδεὶς*, nom. plur. of, 60. N. 1.
- οὐδὲν* *οὐτις οὐ*, 225. N.
- ούς, participles in, 53. 5.
- οὗτος*, inflection of, 70. — Ionic forms of, 70. N. 1. — how used, 149. 1.
- οὐτως*, *οὐτω*, 15. 3.
- οφι, gen. and dat. in, 33. N. 4.
- π.*
- πάλιν* in composition, 12. N. 4.
- παντοθανός*, 73. 2.
- πᾶς* with the article, 140. 5. — without the article, 140. N. 6.
- πατήρ*, inflection of, 40. 1. — accent of, 40. N. 3. — compounds of, 55. N. 2.
- πλόος, -πλάσιος, numeral adjectives in, 62. 3. — with gen., 186. 2.
- ποῖος*, 73. 1. — with the article, 140. N. 9. — with infin., 219. N. 2.
- πόλις*, Epic inflection of, 43. N. 4. — compounds of, 55. N. 1.
- ΠΟΣ*, derivatives of, 73. 1 : 123.
- Ποσειδῶν*, acc. sing. of, 37. N. 2. — voc. sing. of, 38. N. 2.
- ποὺς*, nom. sing. of, 36. 2.
- πρᾶγμα*, omitted after the article, 140. N. 5. — omitted before the relative, 150. 5. — omitted before a verb, 157. N. 8. — omitted in the predicate, 160. N. 2.
- πολὺ* with subj., 214. 1. — with opt., 216. 1. — with infin., 220. 2.
- προσήκει*, see *μέτεστι*.
- πτω, verbs in, 96. 2.
- P.*
- ρ at the beginning of a word, 4. 2. — doubled, 4. 3 : 18. — augment of verbs beginning with, 79.
- ρα, gen. sing. of feminines in, 31. 3.
- ρέ for ρσ, 6. N.

- φέω, verbs in, 96. 6.
 φυπώ, reduplication of, 79. N. 2.
- Σ.**
- σ final, 1. N. 4.—movable, 15. 3.
 -ς, imperat. in, 117. N. 11.
 σ between two consonants, 11.
 οδ for ζ, 6. N.
 σάν or σαμπί, 1. N. 3.
 -σε, see -δε.
 -σθα, 2d pers. sing. act. in, 84. N. 6 : 86. N. 2 : 87. N. 5.
 -σι, 2d pers. sing. in, 84. N. 6.—3d pers. sing. in, 84. N. 1 : 86. N. 2.
 -σι, adverbs in, see -θι.
 -σις, -σια, nouns in, 129. 3.
 σχ does not always make position, 17. N. 2.
 -σκον, -σκόμην, imperf. and aor. in, 85. N. 5.
 -σκω, verbs in, 96. 8, 14.
 σσ changed into ττ, see ττ.
 -σσα, feminines in, 127. 7.
 -σσω, -ττω, verbs in, 96. 3, N. 7.
 -σσων, -ττων, comparatives in, 58. N. 1.
 ε for στ, 1. R.
 συγγιγνώσκω, see σύνοιδα.
 -σύνη, nouns in, 128. N. 3.
 σύνοιδα and συγγιγνώσκω with part., 222. N. 1.
 -σφι, gen. and dat. in, 35. N. 3.
 σωτήρ, voc. sing. of, 38. N. 2.—accent of the voc. sing. of, 38. N. 3.
- T.**
- ται for αι, 63. N. 1.
 τάλας, see μέλας.
 τέθριππον, 14. N. 1.
 -τειρα, -τρια, -τρις, feminines in, 129. 2.
 -τέος, verbal adjectives in, 132. 2.—neuter of verbal adjectives in, 162. 2, N. 1, 2 : 200. N. 2.—with dat., 200. 2.
- τέρας, see κρέας.
 -τερος, -τατος, comparison by, 57.
 τηλικοῦτος, 73. 1.—inflection of, 73. N. 1.
 -τηρ, -της, -τωρ, verbal nouns in, 129. 2.
 -της, voc. sing. of nouns in, 31. 4.—abstract nouns in, 128. N. 2.
 τις, inflection of, 68.—dialects of, 68. N.—with the article, 140. N. 9.—how used, 147.—does not always stand at the beginning of a proposition, 147. N. 1.—for ποῖος, 147. N. 2.
 τις, inflection of, 69. 1.—dialects of, 69. N. 1.—how used, 148.—for ἔκαστος, 148. N. 1.—refers to the speaker, or to the person addressed, 148. N. 2.—with adjectives of quality or quantity, 148. N. 3.—denotes importance, 148. N. 4.—doubled, 148. N. 4.
 τοι for οι, 63. N. 1.
 τοιόσδε, 73. 1.—with inf. 219. N. 2.
 τοιοῦτος, 73. 1.—inflection of, 73. N. 1.—with the article, 140. N. 8.
 -τός, verbal adjectives in, 132. 1.—with dat., 200. 2.
 τΟΣ, 63. N. 2.—derivatives of, 73. 1 : 123.
 τοσοῦτος, 73. 1.—inflection of, 73. N. 1.
 -τρια, -τρις, see -τειρα.
 ττ for σσ, 6. N.
 τυγχάνω, with gen., 178. 2.—with acc., 178. N. 1.
 -τωρ, see -τηρ.
- τ., why called ψιλόν, 1. N. 1.—

- breathing of, 4. N. 1. — quantity of, 17. N. 3 : 36. N. 5.
 -ν, contracts in, 43. 3.
 -ύδροιν, diminutives in, 127. 2.
 -ύθω, see -άθω.
 ῡ, improper diphthong, 3. 1, N. 1.
 νίός, omitted after the article, 140. N. 5.
 -ύλλουν, -ύλλος, diminutives in, 127. 2.
 ύμεδαπός, 73. 2.
 -υμι, subj. of verbs in, 117. 4. N. 4. — optat. of verbs in, 117. 5, 6. N. 7. — 2 aor. of verbs in, 117. N. 16.
 ύπενθυνος, with gen., 183. N. 3.
 -υς, contracts in, 43. 1, 3. — adjectives in, 51. — participles in, 53. 6.
 ύψιον, diminutives in, 127. 2.
 Φ.
 φέρε, see ἄγε.
 φεύγω with gen., 183. R. 1.
 -φι, gen. and dat. in, 31. N. 3 : 33. N. 4 : 35. N. 3.
 φρήν, compounds of, 55. N. 2.
 φροῦδος, 14. N. 1.
 φύγαδε, see οἴκαδε.
 X.
 χοῦς, nom. sing. of, 36. 2.
 χράομαι with dat., 198. N. 1.
 χρῆ, with gen. and acc. 181. N. 1. — subject of, 159. 2.
 χρήστης, accent of the gen. plur. of, 31. N. 2.
 χώρα omitted after the article, 140. N. 5.
 ψ.
 ψεύω with gen., 179. 1. — with acc., 179. N. 1.
 Σ.
 ω, why called μίσγα, 1. N. 1. — changes of, 2. N. 3. — for ον, 3. N. 3.
 -ω, acc. sing. in, 33. R. 1. — gen. sing. in, 33. N. 4. — inflection of nouns in, 42. — dual and plural of nouns in, 42. N. 4. — Ionic acc. sing. of nouns in, 42. N. 6. — accent of the contracted acc. sing. of nouns in, 42. N. 7.
 -ώδης, adjectives in, 131. 6.
 -όην, opt. act. in, 117. N. 6.
 -ωλός, adjectives in, 131. 3.
 -φι, gen. and dat. dual in, 43. N. 3.
 -ών, -ωνιά, nouns in, 127. 4.
 -ων, adjectives in, 53. 7, 8. — inflection of comparatives in, 58. 2.
 ωνητός with gen., 190. 2.
 -ωνιά, see -ών.
 -ωο, gen. in, 33. N. 4.
 ωρα, see ἀνάγκη.
 -ως, acc. pl. in, 33. N. 4. — fem. in, 42. — gen. sing. in, 43. 3 : 44. — adjectives in, 50. — participles in, 53. 9. — adverbs in, 119. 1.
 ως with dat., 197. N. 1. — with gen. absolute, 192. N. 2. — with acc., 192. R. 2. — with inf., 220. 1.
 ως for τως, 19. R. 3 : 123. N. 1 : 152. N. 2.
 ωσπερ with gen. absolute, 192. N. 2. — with acc., 192. R. 2.
 ωστε with gen. absolute, 192. N. 2. — with acc., 192. R. 2. — with indic., 213. 3. — with inf., 220. 1.
 ον, diphthong, 3. 1, N. 1. — for αν, 3. N. 3.

ENGLISH INDEX.

A.

Abstract Nouns, 128 : 129. 1, N. 1, 2.—**for concrete**, 136. N. 4.—acc. of, after kindred verbs, 164.

Acatalectic Verse, 234. 2.

Accent, 19—22.—kinds of, 19. 1.—place of, 19. 1, 2, 3, 4, R. 1.—words without, 19. N. 1, R. 2. 3.—grave, 19. N. 2.—place of, in diphthongs, 19. 5.—on the antepenult, 20. 1, 2, N. 1, 2, 3.—on the penult, 20. 3.—acute becomes grave, 20. 4.—circumflex, 21.—circumflex on the penult, 21. 2.—of contracted syllables, 23. N. 3.—of words whose last syllable has been elided, 25. N. 3.—of the first declension, 31. N. 2.—of the second declension, 33. N. 3 : 34. N. 2.—of the third declension, 35. N. 2 : 38. N. 3 : 42. N. 7 : 43. N. 5.—of verbs, 93.—of verbs in μ , 117. N. 18.

Accusative, 30. 4.—sing. of the third declension, 37.—how used, 163.—172.—denotes the subject of the infinitive, 158.—after transitive verbs, 163.—denoting the abstract of a transitive verb, 164.—after verbs signifying *to look*, &c. 164. N. 1.—after verbs signifying *to conquer*, 164. N. 2.—two

accusatives after verbs signifying *to ask*, &c. 165. 1, N. 1.—*to do*, *to say*, 165. N. 2.—*to divide*, 165. 2.—*to name*, &c. 166.—synecdochical, 167.—in parenthetical phrases, 167. N. 2.—subjoined to a clause, 167. N. 4.—denotes duration of time, 168. 1, N. 1.—of time when, 168. 2.—for the gen. absolute, 168. N. 2.—denotes extent of space, 169.—of place whither, 170.—after $\mu\acute{a}$, $v\acute{y}$, 171.—omitted after $\mu\acute{a}$, $v\acute{y}$, 171. N. 3.—with prepositions, 72.—after adjectives, 185. N. 1.

Active Voice, 74. 1.—formation of the tenses of, 94—105.—how used, 205.—as passive, 205. N. 2, 3, R.

Acute Accent, 19. 1, 2.—on the antepenult, 20. 2, 3, N. 1, 2, 3.—becomes grave, 20. 4.

Adjective, 30. 1.—inflection of, 48—59.—of three endings, 48. 1.—of two endings, 48. 2.—of one ending, 48. 3 : 54.—in $o\varsigma$, 49.—in $o\varsigma$ gen. ω , 50.—in $v\varsigma$ gen. $zo\varsigma$, 51.—in $\eta\varsigma$, $i\varsigma$, 52.—in $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$, $e\varsigma$, $o\varsigma$, $\bar{o}\varsigma$, $\bar{v}\varsigma$, $\bar{w}\varsigma$, $\bar{a}\varsigma$ gen. $\acute{o}t\bar{o}\varsigma$, 53.—compound, 55.—anomalous and defective, 56.—comparison of, 57—59.—derivation of, 130—133.—derived from other adjectives, 130.—

- from subst., 131. — from verbs, 132. — from adverbs, 133. — agreement of, 137. — mas. adj. with fem. subst., 137. N. 1. — referring to two or more substantives, 137. 2. N. 5. — agrees with one of the substantives to which it refers, 137. N. 4. — referring to a collective noun, 137. 3. — plural agrees with a dual subst., and *vice versa*, 137. N. 6. — used substantively, 138. 1. — neuter, 138. 2. — used adverbially, 138. N. 1.
- Admiration**, Mark of, 27. N. 2.
- Adverb**, 29. 2. — of manner, 119. — of quantity, 120. — of place, 121. — of time, 122. — derived from *ΠΟΣ*, 123. — comparison of, 125. — anomalous comparison of, 125. N. 3. — with the article, 141. 1, 2. N. 1. — with gen., 177 : 181 : 186 : 188. 2, N. 1. — with dat., 195. 1. — limits what, 223. — negative, 224 : 225.
- Alphabet**, 1. 1. — division of the letters of, 1. 2.
- Alpha Privative**, 135. 4.
- Anapestic Verse**, 252 — 255.
- Anastrophe**, 226. N. 1.
- Antecedent**, 150. 1.
- Antepenult**, 16. 3.
- Aorist**, 74. 3. — augment of, 78. — reduplication of, 78. N. 2. — 1st pers. sing. of 1 aor. act., 84. N. 2. — in *σκον*, *σκόμην*, 85. N. 5. — inflection of aor. pass., 92. — 2 aor. mid. syncopated, 92. N. 4. — formation of, 104 : 105 : 109 : 110 : 115. — 2 aor. act. of verbs in *μ*, 117. 12. — how used, 212. — for the perfect or pluperfect, 212. N. 1. — for the present, 212. N. 2, 4. — for the future, 212. N. 3.
- Aphæresis**, 26. 3.
- Apodosis**, 213. R.
- Apostrophe**, 27.
- Arsis**, 233. 2.
- Article**, 29. 1. — inflection of, 63. — quantity, accent, and dialects of, 63. N. 1. — old form of, 63. N. 2. — how used, 139 — 142. — with proper names, 139. 3. — accompanies the leading character of a story, 139. N. 1. — with the second accusative after verbs signifying *to call*, 139. N. 2. — separated from its noun, 140. 1, N. 1, R. 2. — two or three articles standing together, 140. R. 1. — repeated, 140. 2. — with the part., 140. 3, N. 3. — adjective standing before or after the substantive and its article, 140. N. 4. — alone, 140. 5. — without a noun, 140. N. 5. — with pronouns, 140. 5. — with *ὅλος* and *ἔχαστος*, 140. N. 7. — with *τοιοῦτος*, 140, N. 8. — with *τις* and *ποῖος*, 140. N. 9. — with *δεῖνα*, 140. N. 10. — before adverbs, 141. 1, 2, N. 1. — before a proposition, 141. 3. — before any word, 141. 4, N. 2, 3. — as demonstrative, 142. 1. — before *ὅς*, *ὅσος*, *οἷος*, 142. N. 1. — as relative, 142. 2. — neuter with gen., 176.
- Atona**, 19. N. 1.
- Attraction with the Relative**, 151.

- Augment**, 75. — kinds of, 75.
 2. — syllabic, 75. 2 : 76—79.
 — of the perf., 76. — of the pluperf., 77. — of the imperf. and aor., 78. — of verbs beginning with ϱ , 79. — temporal, 80 : 81. — of compound verbs, 82. — omitted, 78. N. 3 : 80. N. 4, 5.
- B.
- Barytone**, 19. 4.
- Breathings**, 4. — of v , 4. N. 1.
 — of ϱ , 4. 2, 3. — place of, 4.
 4. — power of, 4. 5, N. 2. — rough changed into smooth, 14. N. 5.
- C.
- Cæsura**, 235.
- Cases**, 30. 4. — how used, 162 — 204.
- Catalectic verse**, 234. 2.
- Causative**, see Verbs.
- Circumflex**, 19. 1, 3 : 21. — on the penult, 21. 2.
- Collective Nouns**, 137. 3 : 157.
 4.
- Colon**, 27.
- Comma**, 27.
- Comparison by $\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$, $\tau\alpha\rho\sigma$** , 57
 — of substantives, 57. N. 4.
 — of pronouns, 57. N. 5. — by $\iota\omega\nu$, $\iota\sigma\rho\sigma$, 58. — anomalous and defective, 59. — of adverbs, 125.
- Composition of Words**, 135.
- Concrete**, see Abstract.
- Conjunction**, 29. 2. — how used, 228.
- Connecting Vowel**, 85. 1.
- Consonants**, 1. 2. — division of, 5 : 6. — final, 5. N. 3. — euphonic changes of, 7 — 14. — movable, 15.
- Contraction**, 23. — accent in, 23. N. 3.
- Copula**, 160. 1.
- Coronis**, 27.
- Crasis**, 24. — left to pronunciation, 24. N. 2.
- D.
- Dactylic Verse**, 246 — 251.
- Dative**, 30. 4. — plural of the third declension, 39. — how used, 195 — 203. — after words implying *resemblance*, &c. 195. — after adjectives, 196. 1. — after verbs, 196. 2. — after impersonal verbs, ibid. — after verbs signifying *to be*, 196. 3, N. 2. — with interjections, 196. 5. — denotes *with regard to*, 197. 1. — preceded by $\omega\varsigma$, 197. N. 1. — apparently superfluous, 197. N. 2. — limits words, 197. 2. — with comparatives, 197. N. 3. — with substantives, 197. N. 4. — of *cause*, &c. 198. — with $\chi\rho\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, 198. N. 1. — of accompaniment, 199. — of $\alpha\pi\tau\omega\varsigma$, 199. N. 1. — denotes the subject, 200 : 206. 2. — with verbal adjectives in $\tau\omega\varsigma$ and $\tau\epsilon\rho\varsigma$, 200. 2. — of time, 201. — for the gen. absolute, 201. N. 2. — of place, 202. — with prepositions, 203.
- Declensions**, 30. 3.
- Defective**, see Noun, Adjective, Comparison.
- Demonstrative Pronoun**, 70. — dialects of, 70. N. 1. — with ι , 70. N. 2. — pronominal adjectives, 73. 1. — how used, 149. — as adverb, 149. N. 1. — subjoined to a noun in the same proposition, 149. N. 3. — subjoined to a relative, 149. N. 4.

Deponent Verbs, 208. — perf.
and pluperf. of, 208. N. 2. —
aor. pass. of, 208. N. 3.

Derivation of Words, 126—134.

Desideratives, 134. N. 2.

Diæresis, 27. N. 1.

Digamma, 1. N. 3.

Diminutives, 127. 2.

Diphthongs, 3. — improper, 3.
N. 2. — commutation of, 3.
N. 3. — improper, in capitals,
4. 4.

Dipody, 234. 3.

Dissyllables, 16. 2.

Dual, 29. 3 : 30. N. 2 : 137. N.
1, 5, 6, 7, 8 : 150. N. 1 : 157.
N. 1, 4, R. 1.

E.

Elision, 25. — before a consonant, 25. N. 2.

Enclitics, 22. — retain their accent, 22. 4, N. 1. — succeeding each other, 22. N. 2.
Euphonic Changes, see **Consonants**.

F.

Feet, 233. 1.

Final, see **Consonants, Syllable**.

First Declension, endings of,
31. 1. — gender of, 31. 2. —
voc. sing. of, 31. 4. — quantity of, 31. N. 1. — accent of, 31. N. 2. — dialects of, 31. N. 3. — contracts of, 32.

Future, 74. 3. — augment of the third, 75. 1. — formation of, 102 : 103 : 111 : 112 : 114. — how used, 209. 4, N. 10 : 211. — periphrastic, 209. N. 1.

G.

Gender, 30. 2. — how distinguished in grammar, ibid. — masc. for fem., 137. N. 1.

— implied, 137. N. 2, 3 .
150. N. 2.

Genitive, 30. 4. — of the third declension, 36. 1. — how used, 173—194. — adnominal, 173. — relations denoted by the adnominal, 173. N. 1. — subjective and objective, 173. N. 2. — two adnominal genitives, 173. N. 3. — subjoined to possessive words, 174. — with *ιδιος*, &c. 178. N. — with verbs signifying *to be*, &c. 175. — after the neuter article, 176. — denoting a whole, 177. — after a participle with the article, 177. N. 1. — after *δαιμόνιος*, &c. 177. N. 3. — after neuter adjectives, 177. 2, N. 4. — of the reflexive pronoun, 177. N. 5. — after verbs referring to a part., 178. 1. — after verbs signifying *to partake*, &c. 178. 2. — *to take hold of*, &c. 179. — *to let go*, &c. 180. — after words denoting fulness, &c. 181. — after verbs signifying *to remember*, &c. 182. — *to accuse*, &c. 183. — *to begin* &c. 184. — after verbal adjectives, 185. — after comparatives, 186. — denoting *on account of*, 187. 1. — after exclamations, 187. 2. — after verbs signifying *to entreat*, 187. 3. — denoting the subject, 187. 4. — of instrument, 187. 5. — denoting *in respect of*, 188. — after adverbs, 188. 2. — after verbs signifying *to take aim at*, &c. 188. 3. — of mate-

- rial, 189. — of price, 190. — of time, 191. — absolute, 192. — of place, 193. — with prepositions, 194.
- Grave Accent**, 19. N. 2. — for the acute, 20. 4.
- H.**
- Historical**, see **Secondary Tenses**.
- I.**
- Iambic Verse**, 241 — 245.
- Imperative**, 74. 2. — terminations and connecting vowels, 88. — how used, 218. — in prohibitions, 218. 2. — second person of, for the third, 218. N. 2. — in connection with the relative, 218. N. 3. — perf. of, 209. N. 7, 8.
- Imperfect**, 74. 3. — augment of, 78. — in *σκον*, *σκόμην*, 85. N. 5. — formation of, 97: 106. 2: 113. — how used, 210. — denotes an attempt, 210. N. 1. — denotes a customary action, 210. N. 2. — for aor., 210. N. 3. — for pres., 210. N. 4.
- Impersonal Verbs**, 159. N. 1, 2. — with dat., 192. 2.
- Indefinite Pronoun**, 69. — pronominal adjectives, 73. 1. — — adverbs, 123. — how used, 148.
- Indicative**, 74. 2. — terminations and connecting vowels of, 84: 85. — of verbs in μ , 117. 2, 3. — how used, 213. — in independent propositions, 213. 1. — after interrogative and relative words, 213. 2. — after particles, 213. 3, N. 4, 5, 6. — in conditional propositions, 213. 4, 5. — with α , 213. N. 3.
- Infinitive**, 74. 2. — terminations and connecting vowels of, 89. — of verbs in μ , 117. 8, 9. — subject of, 158. — after verbs, participles, and adjectives, 119. 1. — denotes a cause, 119. 2. — for the indic., 119. N. 4. — omitted, 119. N. 5. — for the imperat., 119. N. 6, 7. — for the subj., 119. N. 8. — expresses a wish, 119. N. 9. — with $\omega\sigmaτε$, &c. 220. 1. — with $\pi\varrho\lambda\nu$, &c. 220. 1. — in parenthetical phrases, 220. N. 1, 2, 3. — with α , 220. 3. — as a neuter substantive, 221. — for the gen. of cause, 221. N. 1. — in exclamations of surprise, 221. N. 2. — superfluous, 221. N. 3. — after $\alpha\tau\alpha\gamma\kappa\eta$, &c. 221. N. 4.
- Inflection of words**, 29 — 135.
- Interjection**, 29. 2. — how used, 229.
- Interrogation**, 27.
- Interrogative Pronoun**, 68. — dialects of, 68. N. — pronominal adjectives, 73. 1. — adverbs, 123. — how used, 147.
- Intransitive**, see **Verbs**.
- Iota Subscript**, 3. 1.
- Irregular Construction**, 230.
- K.**
- Koppa**, 1. N. 3.
- L.**
- Labials**, 6. — before linguals, 7. — before μ and σ , 8.
- Leading**, see **Primary Tenses**.
- Letters and Syllables**, 1 — 28.
- Linguals**, 6. — before μ , σ , and before palatals and other linguals, 10.
- Liquids**, 5. 1.

M.

Metathesis, 26. 2.

Middle Mutes, 5. 3.

Middle Voice, 74. 1. — tenses of, 113 — 115. — how used, 207. — as active, 207. N. 4, 5. — as passive, 207. N. 6, 7. **Moods**, 74. 2. — terminations and connecting vowels of, 84 — 90. — how used, 213 — 221.

Movable, see **Consonants**.

Monosyllables, 16. 2.

N.

National Appellatives, 127. 3.

Negative, Particles, 224. — formulas, 224. N. 1, 2, 3. — two negatives, 225.

Neuter, 30. 2. — has three cases alike, 30. N. 1. — adjectives with the article, 138. 2. — plural with a sing. verb, 157. 2. — adjective in the predicate, 160. N. 1, 2.

Nominative, 30. 4. — sing. of the third declension, 36. — how used, 157. — for the voc., 157. N. 11. — without a verb, 230. 1.

Noun, 30. — indeclinable, 45. — anomalous, 46. — defective, 47.

Numbers, 29. 3. — commutation of, 137. N. 6, 7, 8 : 157. N. 4.

Numerals, Marks of, 1. N. 3, 5, 6. — cardinal, 60. — ordinal, 61. — substantives, adjectives, and adverbs; 62.

O.

Object, 162. — immediate, 163.

Optative, 74. 2. — terminations and connecting vowels of, 87. — periphrastic perf., 87. N. 1. — perf. pass., 91. 3, 5. — of verbs in μ , 117. 5, 6.

— of verbs in $v\mu$, 117. N. 7. — how used, 216 : 217. — after particles, 216. 1. — after interrogative and relative words, 216. 2. — after the past tenses, 216. 3, 4. — after the present or future, 216. N. 1, 2. — expresses a wish, 217. 1, N. 1. — in independent propositions, 217. 2. — for the ind., 217. 3. — for the imperat., 217. 4.

Oxytone, 19. 2.

P.

Palatals, 6. — before linguals, 7. — before μ and σ , 9.

Parenthesis, Marks of, 27.

Participle, formation of, 90. — of verbs in μ , 117. 10, 11. — with the article, 140. 3, N. 3. — followed by the case of its verb, 162. 2. — how used, 222. — with verbs signifying to know, &c. 222. 2, N. 1. — to endure, &c. 222. 3. — with $\delta i a y l y v o u a i$, x. τ. 1. 222. 4. — with $\xi y w$, x. τ. 1. 222. N. 2. — fut., 222. 5. — pres., 222. N. 3. — with adverbs, 222. N. 4. — with $\ddot{\alpha} r$, 222. 6.

Parts of Speech, declinable, 29. 1. — indeclinable, 29. 2.

Passive Voice, 74. 1. — tenses of, 106 — 112. — how used, 206. — subject of, 206. 1, 2. N. 1. — retains the latter case, 206. 3. — as middle, 206. N. 2.

Patronymics, 127. 1.

Penult, 16. 3.

Perfect, 74. 3. — augment of, 76. — syncopated, 91. N. 6, 7, 8, 9. — formation of, 98 : 99 : 107 : 113. — how used,

209. 2. — as pres., 209. N. 4. — expresses a customary action, 209. N. 5. — for the fut., 209. N. 6. — imperat., 209. N. 7, 8.
 Period, 27.
 Perispomenon, 19. 3.
 Person, 74. 4.
 Personal Pronoun, 64. — dialects of, 64. N. 2. — how used, 143 : 144. — of the third person, 143. N. 1, 2. — repeated, 143. N. 3. — *ēμοῦ* and *μοῦ*, 143. N. 4.
 Pluperfect, 74. 3. — augment of, 77. — in *sa*, 85. N. 4. — passive, 91. 1. — syncopated, 91. N. 6, 7, 8. — formation of, 100 : 101 : 108 : 113. — how used, 209. 4. — as imperf. 209. N. 4, 9. — as aor., 209. N. 9.
 Polysyllables, 16. 2.
 Possessive Pronoun, 67. — dialects of, 67. N. 1. — how used, 146. — used objectively, 146. N. 1. — third pers. of, 146. N. 2, 3.
 Predicate, 156 : 160. — noun in, 160. 2, 3.
 Preposition, 29. 2. — how used, 226 : 227. — primitive, 226. 1. — after the noun, 226. N. 1. — for *εἰπεν*, 226. N. 2. — separated by tmesis, 226. N. 3, 4, 5. — in composition, 135. 3, N. 6, 7, 8. — with acc., 172. — with gen., 194. — with dat., 203.
 Present, 74. 3. — formation of, 94 — 96. — simple or original, 96. — how used, 209. 1. — for the aor., 209. N. 1. — for the perf., 209. N. 2. — for the fut., 209. N. 3.
- Primary or Leading Tenses, 74. 3 — terminations of, 84. 1.
 Privative *α*, 135. 4.
 Pronominal Adjectives, 73.
 Pronoun, 64 — 72. — how used, 143 — 155.
 Pronunciation, 28. — Modern Greek, 28. 2.
 Proparoxytone, 19. 2.
 Protasis, 213. R.
 Punctuation Marks, 27.
 Pure Syllable, 16. 4.
 Q.
 Quantity, 17 : 18. — of *α*, *ι*, *υ*, 17. N. 3. — Marks of, 2 : 27 : — of the first declension, 31. N. 1. — of the second declension, 33. N. 2. — of the third declension, 35. N. 1 : 36. N. 5.
 R.
 Reciprocal Pronoun, 72. — how used, 155. — for the reflexive, 155. N.
 Reduplication, 76. 1. — of the 2 aor., 78. N. 2. — Attic, 81.
 Reflexive Pronoun, 66. — dialects of, 66. N. 4, 5. — how used, 145. — of the third person, 145. N. 1. — for the reciprocal, 145. N. 2.
 Relative Pronoun, 71. — dialects of, 71. N. 1. — how used, 150 — 154. — referring to two or more nouns, 150. 2. — referring to a collective noun, 150. 3. — before its antecedent, 150. 4 : 151. 3. — refers to an omitted antecedent, 150. 5. — refers to a possessive pronoun, 150. N. 7. — attracted, 151. 1. — attracts its antecedent, 151. 2. — as demonstrative, 152.

- as interrogative, 153. — for *ivā*, 154. — verb of, 157. N. 6.
- Relative Adverb**, 123. — before its antecedent, 150. N. 6. — attracted, 151. N. 2. — attracts its antecedent, 151. N. 3. — as demonstrative, 152. N. 2.
- Root**, of nouns of the third declension, 36. R. 1. — of verbs and tenses, 83.
- Rough Consonants**, 5. 3. — in two successive syllables, 14. 3, N. 2, 3, 4. — not doubled, 14. 4.
- S.**
- San or Sampi**, 1. N. 3.
- Secondary or Historical Tenses**, 74. 3. — terminations of, 84. 2.
- Second Declension**, endings of, 33. 1. — gender of, 33. 2. — quantity of, 33. N. 2. — accent of, 33. N. 3. — dialects of, 33. N. 4. — contracts of, 34.
- Smooth Breathing**, see **Breathings**.
- Smooth Consonants**, 5. 3. — before the rough breathing, 14. 1, 2.
- Subject**, 156 — 159. — of a finite verb, 157. — omitted, 157. N. 8. — of the inf., 158. — of impersonal verbs, 159. N. 1, 2.
- Subjunctive**, 74. 2. — terminations and connecting vowels of, 86. — periphrastic perf., 86. N. 1. — perf. pass., 91. 3, 4. — of verbs in *μι*, 117. 4, N. 4. — how used, 214: 215. — after particles, 214. 2. — after interrogative and relative words, 214. 2, 4. — after pres. or fut., 214. 3. — after past tenses, 214. N. 1. — in exhortations, 215. — for the fut. ind., 215. N. 3. — in prohibitions, 215. 5.
- Substantive**, 30. 1. — derivation of, 127 — 129. — in apposition, 136. — as an adjective, 136. N. 3.
- Syllables**, 16.
- Syncope**, 26. 1.
- Synecdochical**, see **Accusative**.
- Synecphonesis** or **Synizesis**, 23. N. 2.
- Syntax**, 136 — 232.
- T.**
- Tenses**, 74. 3. — root of, 83. 2. — terminations of, 84. — how used, 209 — 212.
- Thesis**, 233. 2.
- Third Declension**, endings of, 35. 1. — gender of, 35. 2. — quantity of, 35. N. 1. — accent of, 35. N. 2. — dialects of, 35. N. 3. — formation of the cases of, 36 — 39. — syncopated nouns of, 40. — contracts of, 42 — 44.
- Tmesis**, 226. N. 3, 4, 5.
- Trochaic Verse**, 237 — 239.
- V.**
- Vau**, 1. N. 3.
- Verbal Roots and Terminations**, 83 — 92
- Verb**, 74 — 118. — accent of, 93. — division of, 94. 2. — penult of pure, 95. — contract, 116. — in *μι*, 117. — anomalous, 118. — subject of a finite, 157. — transitive and intransitive, 205. 1. — causative, 205. 2. — passive, 206. — middle, 207. — deponent, 208.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Verse, final syllable of, 236. | Vowels, 1. 2: 2.—doubtful, 2. |
| Versification, 233—255. | N. 1, R.—commutation of, |
| Vocative, 30. 4.—of the first | 2. N. 3.—short, before a |
| declension, 31. 4.—of the | mute and liquid, 17. 3.— |
| third declension, 38.—how | long made short and <i>vice ver-</i> |
| used, 204. | <i>sâ</i> , 18.—connecting, 85. 1. |
| Voices, 74. 1.—how used, | Z. |
| 205—208. | Zeugma, 231. |
-

ABBREVIATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|------|----|------|
| αι | αι | δι | ἐπι | θ | σθ |
| ἀπο | ἀπο | ἔξ | ἔξ | ἄδ | σθαι |
| αυ | αυ | δ | εν | ω | σσ |
| γδ | γαρ | ιω | ην | ς | στ |
| γ | γγ | χ } . | και | χ | σχ |
| γν | γεν | Ϛ } . | | Ϛ | ται |
| γ | γρ | λ | λλ | Ϛω | ταυ |
| δ | δε | μδ | μεν | Ϟ | την |
| δι | δι | Ϙ | ος | ϙ | της |
| δια | δια | ϙ | ον | ϙ | το |
| ει} | ει | ϙι | περι | ϙ | τοῦ |
| { | | ϙ | ρα | ϙ | τῶν |
| ει | ει | ϙ | ρι | ϙ | υν |
| εν | εν | ϙ | ρο | ϙ | ὑπο |













